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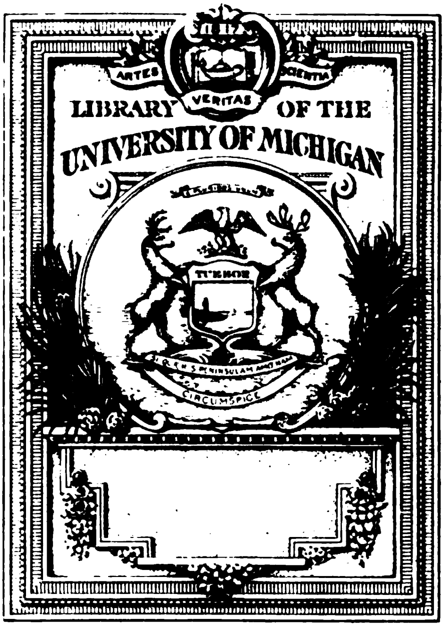
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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NEBRASKA
State Board of Agriculture

FOR THE YEAR

1916

PREPARED BY

W. R. MELLOR, Secretary

1916
Jacob North & Co.
Printers and Binders
Lincoln, Nebr.

General

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

Office of Secretary
Lincoln, Nebr., November 30, 1916.

His Excellency John H. Morehead, Governor of Nebraska:

Sir: In compliance with the law in this case made and provided, I hereby transmit the annual report of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture for the year 1916.

Very respectfully,

W. R. MELLOR, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING

of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture, held at the Commercial Club rooms, 11th and P Streets, Lincoln, Nebraska.

FIRST SESSION

Two o'clock P. M. Tuesday.

Lincoln, Nebr., January 18, 1916.

The annual meeting of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture was called together by Vice-President Ollis.

Mr. Ollis: Gentlemen of the State Board of Agriculture, it is time for us to come to order and start the business of this meeting. I feel somewhat embarrassed in coming before you this afternoon in this position. I suppose you all know, perhaps, that our president, Mr. Roberts is sick. Mr. Roberts has been very sick for about a week or ten days with grippe and while he is better he is in bed yet today and is a pretty sick man. I am sure no member of this State Board of Agriculture is more loved than is Joe Roberts; he has been your president the last two years and all of you have looked up to him and honored him in filling his position as well as he has filled it. I certainly regret very much Mr. Roberts is not able to be with us and know you all feel the same way. The boys got together this forenoon and sent him a box of flowers, in the name of the State Board of Agriculture, feeling it would be just a little token to remind him we have not forgotten him even if he is not with us.

The first business before the meeting will be the reading of the call.

Mellor: Inasmuch as Mr. Roberts is home sick I move he be excused from attendance at this meeting.

Motion seconded and carried unanimously.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING

Lincoln, December 10, 1915.

The annual meeting of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture, will be held at the Commercial Club Rooms, Lincoln, on Tuesday, January 18, 1916, at 2 o'clock P. M. At this meeting will be considered the revision of the premium list, rules and regulations, the election of officers, membership, and such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

Presidents of regularly organized, live county agricultural societies, which have filed their reports prior to this meeting, are ex-officio members of the Board. If the president cannot attend, the society must elect a delegate, and file authenticated credentials. No proxies are admitted.

The following committees have been appointed by the President:

Revision of Premium List, Rules and Regulations

Charles Graff, Chairman	Bancroft
E. R. Danielson	Osceola
Wm. James	Dorchester
Peter Youngers	Geneva
W. C. Caley	Creighton

This committee to report Monday, January 17, 1916, at 2 p. m., at Secretary's office.

Credentials and Returns

James Ryan, Chairman	Indianola
Jacob Sass	Chalco
T. B. Keedle	Minden

This committee to report Monday, January 17, at 7 p. m., at Lindell Hotel.

Auditing

E. R. Purcell, Chairman	Broken Bow
Z. T. Leftwich	St. Paul
Wm. Foster	Lincoln

This committee to report Monday, January 17, at 3 p. m., at Secretary's office.

Members Whose Terms Expire January, 1916

W. R. Mellor	Sherman County
Peter Youngers	Fillmore County
V. Arnold	Richardson County
Wm. Foster	Lancaster County
R. M. Wolcott	Merrick County
Jos. Roberts	Dodge County
George F. Dickman	Seward County
W. B. Banning	Cass County
J. H. Taylor	Douglas County
Jacob Sass	Sarpy County
Jas. E .Ryan	Red Willow County
E. R. Purcell	Custer County
T. B. Keedle	Kearney County
E. von Forell	Scotts Bluff County

Members Whose Terms Expire January, 1917

L. W. Leonard	Pawnee County
W. C. Caley	Knox County
J. A. Ollis	Valley County

Wm. James	Saline County
John F. McArdle	Douglas County
W. W. Cole	Antelope County
H. V. Riesen	Gage County
Chas. Graff	Cuming County
J. H. Harms	Franklin County
Geo. Jackson	Nuckolls County
E. R. Danielson	Polk County
Z. T. Leftwich	Howard County
C. G. Crews	Hitchcock County
John Hasik	Butler County
Charles Strader	Lancaster County

Suggestions for improvement of premium list, rules or regulations requested. Send to Secretary prior to meeting of committee.

JOS. ROBERTS, President.
J. A. OLLIS, Vice-President.
W. R. MELLOR, Secretary.

Mellor: I might also state here that as Mr. Strader was appointed by the President on the resignation of Mr. Rudge, it will be necessary to elect Mr. Strader or some other person in his place at this meeting, to hold over one year.

Ollis: The Secretary will call the roll.

Secretary Mellor called the roll and reported all present except President Roberts.

Ollis: We will now have the report of the Credential Committee, Mr. Ryan, I believe is chairman.

Ryan: We, your Committee on Credentials, respectfully report the following as the duly accredited delegates to the annual meeting of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture, January 18, 1916.

County	President	Delegate	Address
Antelope	J. G. Crinklaw		Neligh
Boone		A. J. Ruddy	Albion
Boyd	H. Reinheimer		Butte
Brown	J. E. Stauffer		Ainsworth
Buffalo		O. G. Smith	Kearney
Butler		J. J. Meysenburg	Bellwood
Chase	Frank McLain		Imperial
Clay	H. L. McKelvie		Fairfield
Custer	J. E. Wilson		Broken Bow
Dawes		J. F. Lawrence	Chadron
Dawson	L. R. White		Lexington
Dodge	M. A. Uehling Hans F. Boll	½ vote each	Hooper Scribner
Douglas	A. E. Agee		Omaha

County	President	Delegate	Address
Dundy	O. M. Kellogg		Benkelman
Fillmore	Jacob Weis		Geneva
Franklin	John H. Harms		Upland
Frontier		L. H. Cheney	Stockville
Furnas		W. C. F. Lumley	Beaver City
Gage		H. V. Riesen	Beatrice
Greeley	L. F. Leary		Greeley
Hall	H. J. McLaughlin		Doniphan
Hamilton	E. J. Eggert		Aurora
Hitchcock	C. G. Crews		Culbertson
Holt	J. M. Hunter J. E. Grimes	½ vote each	O'Neill
Howard	George J. Welsh		
Jefferson	John P. Thiessen	O. R. Jones	
Kearney	William Johnson		Minden
Knox		W. C. Caley	Creighton
Lancaster	F. W. Hudson		Roca
Lincoln		J. E. Sebastian	North Platte
Madison	H. Sunderman		Madison
Merrick	H. M. Kokjer		Clarks
Morrill		A. T. Seybolt	Bridgeport
Nemaha	H. R. Howe		Auburn
Nuckolls	Chas. Malsbury		Superior
Pawnee	W. T. Parkinson		Pawnee City
Pierce	William Prahl		Pierce
Platte		C. W. Hollingshead	
Polk	A. F. Johnson		Osceola
Red Willow	C. S. Thompson		Indianola
Saunders		Henry Pickett	Wahoo
Scottsbluff		J. T. Whitehead	Mitchell
Seward	J. C. Petri		Germantown
Sherman	H. J. Johansen		Loup City
Thayer		E. J. Mitchell	Deshler
Valley		J. C. Meese	Ord
Webster	W. E. Thorne		Bladen

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES RYAN,
JACOB SASS,
T. B. KEEDLE,
Committee.

Ollis: You have heard the report of the committee, gentlemen; what will you do with it?

Member: I move we accept the report of the committee and continue them until tomorrow. There may be others come in later.

Ollis: Moved and seconded that the report be accepted and the committee continued. Any remarks?

Hunter: I believe Mr. Grimes was recognized by the committee as the representative from Holt County.

Mellor: J. H. Hunter too.

Hunter: I did not hear the name called. Before we take action on this, you understand there was a controversy last year and it seems this is a continuance of last year's controversy. I handed one member of the committee a certificate from the county clerk of our county a little while ago showing we had received the appropriation for last year and the county board has given the Holt County Fair Association, located at O'Neill, the entire appropriation for this year. We have received it for three years in succession. Of course this matter is in controversy.

I do not feel it is hardly right to divide this vote. I have no objection to Mr. Grimes sitting as a member of this convention if the balance of the meeting is perfectly willing he should do that, but we feel we are the regularly organized county society so far as we have any legal decision on it. If you will remember, I handed the findings of the court last year to the committee and was given a seat in the convention. Mr. Grimes was seated afterward and I believe I requested that he be given a seat in this convention but I do not feel like being put off with a half vote. I believe the Holt County Fair Association is entitled to this recognition; the courts have recognized us, the county board has recognized us and we have received this appropriation entirely for three years.

Ollis: Did you make that as a motion Mr. Hunter?

Hunter: I did not, I do not like to make a motion to seat myself.

Ollis: As the report stands J. M. Hunter and J. E. Grimes are recognized as delegates, with a half vote each.

Hunter: Bear in mind Mr. Grimes is a representative of an association known as the South Fork Association.

Ollis: There is a motion before the house to adopt the report, and it has to be amended unless the report goes in as it was originally made.

McArdle: I move the motion be amended and the Holt County Fair Association or Hunter be given representation in this meeting.

Grimes: I am from the South Fork Association.

Ollis: Do I hear a second?

Seconded.

Grimes: I do not believe it is giving the South Fork Fair Association a fair deal. Hunter has stated his side of the question. I do not see why a fair that has been organized for twenty-four years has to lay down for a new society that sprung up three years ago just because the county board has seen fit to allow them the appropriation. We have carried on our fair and been recognized by the State Board of Agriculture year after year. Our delegate has been here and I do not see why we should be set back in the corner. Of course I will leave it to the State Board of Agriculture.

Sass: I move the Secretary read the letter.

Ollis: The Secretary will read the letter Hunter has handed in.

O'Neill, Nebr., January 17, 1916.

State of Nebraska, } ss.
County of Holt }

I, P. C. Kelley, County Clerk of Holt County. Nebraska, do hereby certify that at the regular meeting of the County Board of Supervisors of Holt County, Nebraska, held at the supervisors' office at O'Neill, in said county on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1916, a resolution was adopted directing the County Clerk of Holt County, to issue a warrant on the County General Fund of Holt County, to J. M. Hunter, President of the Holt County Fair Association for $853.50 in compliance with Section 6 of Chapter 1 of the Revised Statutes of Nebraska, for the year 1913.

Witness my hand and the seal of Holt County this 17th day of January, A. D. 1916.

P. C. KELLEY,
(SEAL) County Clerk.

Mellor: I will also state, while I am on my feet, it is a fact that prior to recognition by the county board the State Board of Agriculture has always recognized the South Fork Fair Association at Chambers and they have been here almost constantly, year after year.

Ollis: The motion is that the credential committee's report be amended so as to give Mr. Hunter the full vote and cut out the Chambers Association.

Lawrence: I would like to ask for information, if that has gone through the courts, what the decision was in regard to the money being issued to the proper parties; it seems to me that is a question that would cut some figure in this vote. I know nothing about it myself, and conditions up there, but there are two questions that might arise as to whether the county commissioners issued the money to the proper authorities. If there is a decision by the courts I would like to know who the courts recognized as the proper fair association.

Ollis: Can anyone answer that question?

Grimes: I can answer this, gentlemen. We had a suit in the District Court a year ago on this matter and the judge there decided in favor of the Holt County fair but we have carried it to the Supreme Court and there has been no decision. The suit has not been decided in the District Court for 1915, and I do not think Holt County has drawn the money for the last three years, although the supervisors have allowed it.

Ollis: Any further remarks?

Hunter: I do not want to consume a lot of time. The case was tried a year ago before Judge Westover and, if you will remember, I handed in the findings of the court last year. In Judge Westover's decision he stated the Holt County Fair Association had gone strictly according to law and had complied with the law in every respect and that the other association, while they had been drawing the money from a legal standpoint, had not been entitled to it and it was a serious question whether they could not be made to refund the money, but as he was living at O'Neill he did not feel like rendering a decision and an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court but the appeal was not taken in time to stop the payment of the money. While our friends from Chambers were anxious to have this tried out, and we were perfectly willing they should, they did not seem to have confidence enough in their opinion to file a bond and stop us from getting the money. Last year the claim was allowed which we were entitled to after we filed our report but was not allowed until after the levy was made which was a little late. An appeal was taken from the action of the county board by the South Fork Fair Association and the case was not tried until last week. Judge Welsh tried this case and he has not rendered a decision; he said inasmuch as it had been decided by one judge and the case was in the Supreme Court now that he should take a little more time to look up the matter more thoroughly. Our general fund is included in it and they have allowed the Holt County Fair Association the money for this year.

The county board is practically unanimous on this subject except one member, who represents the Chambers district. We have seven members.

Danielson: Don't these fairs make a report to you, Mr. Secretary?

Mellor: Yes.

Member: It would seem someone should offer a vote of substitution to accept all the report, but the case in question, leaving it open to be brought up in the future. There should be a motion by someone who can make a motion at this time and bring it before this body and then all will have to vote.

Whitehead: I think the suggestion is well taken and I would make a motion that the credential committee report be accepted with the exception of the Holt County delegation.

Ollis: You make that as an amendment?

Whitehead: A substitute motion.

Ollis: Do I hear a second?

Member: I will second it to get it before the house.

Ollis: You have heard the substitute motion that the report of the committee be accepted except with relation to Holt County; that would leave the question before the committee as it was before. Any further remarks? All in favor of the question signify by saying aye; contrary minded no. The report is accepted, except the Holt County proposition, and that is still left with the committee.

Whitehead: I presume that now will be left to the people who are seated here as regular delegates to decide. The Credential Committee has reported this and there seems to be a controversy in regard to Holt County. It is up to this association to seat either one or both, as they may deem proper.

Ollis: That can be brought before this body by a proper motion, but unless there is a motion of that kind made it will be left to the committee.

Whitehead: It is simply a question of whether we will accept the recommendation of the committee. All is accepted but that. Then it might be proper to make a motion as to who shall sit here as a delegate. I will make a motion that each of these parties be allowed a half vote in this convention, for the sake of bringing this before the meeting.

Ollis: Do I hear a second?

Seconded.

Agee: As a substitute for that motion I move the gentleman from O'Neill, who is recognized from Holt County, be allowed to vote in this convention.

Ollis: Do I hear a second? Seconded. It is moved and seconded to substitute a motion allowing Mr. Hunter one full vote in this convention.

Agee: The commissioners have passed upon this question and Mr. Hunter has the credentials to represent his society, they know more about it than I do and I believe we should leave it to Holt County.

Whitehead: This seems to be the situation in the case. There has been a decision in the District Court of Holt County in favor of Mr. Hunter's association. There is an appeal taken from that decision to the Supreme Court of the State of Nebraska, on file now. That would leave the question undecided as to who the proper authorities are until it is decided by the Supreme Court of the state and until this is done we are unable to pass intelligently on the question. For that reason I am in favor, for the sake of harmony and peace, of seating both of the delegates at this time. By next year the question will be settled.

Ollis: Any further remarks?

Danielson: It just appealed to me, if you seat these gentlemen with a half vote apiece, what are you going to do tomorrow morning when voting for the members of the State Board of Agriculture. Will they write one-half vote before the names of the men for whom they vote, instead of a cross?

Ollis: I do not think that would stand in the way of the merit in deciding one way or the other.

Graff: I feel somewhat like I want to take the part of the under dog, especially when that under dog is one who has carried on an agricultural organization in that county for a great many years. Unfortunately, the citizens further north have wakened up along these lines and have organized a county agricultural society which has been recognized by the county board and has drawn first blood in the courts; since these two agricultural societies are represented here today and we gave them representation last year, I feel I would not like to send this young man home without giving him a little voice in this annual meeting. I hope that the courts and the people of Holt County and everybody concerned in this controversy will know exactly where they are another year and then this society will know what is to be done. The chances are there would not be dual representation here another year. I am in favor of giving both of these organizations the same representation we gave them last year. (Applause.)

Agee: I have this much more to say in reply to our friend Graff; there is no reason in the world why Hunter should be robbed of half a vote. He is the legal representative of that county, if we have anything to give, let us give it to him, but let us give Hunter what he is entitled to. My sympathies are with the fellow who is off in the wilds and away from the railroad, but Mr. Hunter is the representative of the Holt County association. Why should we rob him of half a vote, when the county commissioners and the courts have rendered their decision in his favor. Do not take something away from Hunter and give it to somebody else.

Hunter: I just wanted to say I heartily agree with Mr. Graff; I do not want to do anything to Chambers, particularly with my friend Grimes here, and send him home in a humiliated position. I guess I told you last year we are friends, and we are friends, and hope we will be. I agreed with Graff, and he was chairman of the Credential Committee last year. If you will give me what I am entitled to I am not going to try to cut Mr. Grimes out of this convention at all; do not understand that I am, but I feel I am the legal representative of that county, the courts and the board of supervisors have recognized me, and it was almost unanimous.

Whitehead: If I understand the proposition by the gentleman who has just spoken, that would give Holt County two votes in the convention. As I understand the law, the president of each agricultural society who represents the county would be entitled to one vote and it does not seem to me to be right to the other counties here that one county should have two votes and the rest only one. For that reason it seems the half vote each or one full vote for Holt County is all they are entitled to. The prime object of this association does not seem to me to be the seating of this aggregation, but it is the agricultural interests of the state at large. If they can have two associations there so much the better for the county, and can hold two fairs, but so far as the state at large is concerned they should only have one vote from Holt County.

Ollis: A substitute motion allowing Hunter the full vote; all in favor signify by saying aye, contrary minded no. (Calls for rising vote). All in favor please rise.

Member: Calls for roll call.

Ollis: Do you demand the roll call.

Mellor: We can settle it by rising if you withdraw the motion.

Member: I withdraw the motion.

Ollis: All in favor of the motion please rise and remain standing until counted.

Strader: May I ask a question before this vote is taken? Is there anything in the by-laws to prevent our giving the man from South Fork a vote?

Mellor: The statutes say one vote.

The vote on the motion was fifteen affirmative. Motion declared lost.

Ollis: The motion before the house now is to adopt the report ot the committee so far as it concerns the Holt County fairs. All in favor of the adoption of the report will signify by saying aye.

The report of the committee is declared adopted.

Ollis: As I stated to you a few moments ago our President, Mr. Roberts, is not able to be with us but he has sent in his annual report and the Secretary will now read the same.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Fellow Members of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture:

In reviewing our State Fair business for 1915 the officers and members can well feel proud of its success in every way.

We started to prepare for the 1915 Fair with a depleted treasury, due to the rainy week of 1914. We had been prepared from year to year by carrying a reserve fund of ten thousand dollars to meet such conditions, and if we had not paid out of that fund eight thousand dollars to complete the new Agricultural Hall we would still have had a surplus left in the treasury.

However, members of the Board of Managers were not discouraged, and, having confidence that a year with favorable weather would adjust things, they borrowed two thousand dollars and gave their notes for same; as was done several years ago, and no doubt are willing to do it again should it become necessary.

The exhibits in all departments was above the average of any fair ever held in Nebraska. The Cattle exhibit under the supervision of Superintendent E. R. Danielson made a splendid showing, all barns were full and overflow space had to be provided. Both exhibitors and patrons spoke highly of this department and the manner in which it was conducted. The Swine exhibit also maintained its usual standard of excellence, 1915 hogs shown.

We regret very much that better quarters could not have been provided for the men who work so hard and take such interest in this great industry in Nebraska, and I sincerely hope that better accommodations will be provided in the near future.

Our sheep department is increasing in quantity and quality each year, and this industry should be given every attention and encouragement possible, for I believe this to be one of the best adjuncts to the farm financially, and as a weed exterminator.

The exhibit of horses, although not so large as some years, was exceptionally good as to quality; about one hundred and fifty contended for the premiums offered, not including the eighty shetland ponies, which were especially fine.

The exhibit in Agricultural Hall, compared with other states, is in a class by itself; and that fact is conceded by visitors from other Fairs.

This year was especially favorable for the excellent showing from our western counties on account of abundance of rain, and they certainly demonstrated what can be produced in those counties under favorable conditions.

The Horticultural exhibit was much larger than any previous year—something like six thousand plates of fruit and one hundred seventy-five varieties of apples. Much credit is due Mr. J. R. Duncan, Mr. Christy, Mr. Pollard and their coworkers for this splendid show.

The Educational exhibit on the second floor of this building has grown from year to year until several hundred feet of space is required to make this exhibit. Those in charge are to be congratulated in the progress they are making. Superintendents of both city and county schools are joining forces and are beginning to realize the educational advantages of our State Fair. Many schools decided to wait until after our Fair before opening, so as to give both teachers and pupils an opportunity to attend, and we believe there is no other place where students can inform themselves as to the agricultural resources of our Great State better than in a week at our Fair. We appreciate the co-operation of the professors from our State University in giving demonstrations and lectures on the best means of producing and getting results in almost every line of agriculture.

In the better babies contest, while reduced in numbers from former years, the interest shown is as strong as ever, both by patrons and those in charge.

Machinery Hall can now be called Automobile Building, space used almost exclusively for that exhibit; and the crowds that thronged this building during the Fair is an indication of the interest taken in this up-to-date mode of travel. Orders were taken, so exhibitors told me, that exceeded their expectations.

Much interest was taken as usual in the machinery department, many firms represented for the first time, and I believe they realize the importance of making an exhibit at our Fair, as in no other way can they present their goods before their patrons in the same length of time at so little expense. We appreciate the fact that they are a great factor in the success of our Fair and every encouragement should be given them.

The Fish exhibit, which is always attractive, created the same interest as in former years, and Mr. O'Brian is ready at all times to do his part in making the Fair a success.

The Poultry department is always looked after by the breeders generally, realizing that this branch of agriculture brings good returns to the farmer.

Under the efficient management of F. G. Odell the honey display exceeded anything of the kind ever known at our Fair, and we certainly feel grateful to him for his efforts.

The old Dairy building occupied by the Farmers Union, was a busy place, being headquarters for thousands of farmers who attended our Fair, and we must concede the farmer to be the leading factor in our state, and on him depends largely our success.

Mercantile Hall, in charge of Mr. Ringer, who represented the manufactures of Nebraska, deserves much praise. This was the first display of the kind ever made on our grounds, and it was surprising to know how many different articles are manufactured in Nebraska. All seemed to be well pleased with results and intend to be with us another year.

I believe I am safe in saying that our attractions and amusements were beyond criticism and so far as I know the public was well pleased with the selections made for their pleasure and enjoyment. Auto racing was added to our attractions for the first time, and from the interest taken, this feature has come to stay. Mr. Sloan, who managed this part of our program, had nothing but words of praise at Chicago from all fair officials who secured his services.

We have made some improvements this year. New sleeping compartments were built for the boys' camp, which were much needed and appreciated by them. The low ground below the swine barns has been partially filled, and when completed will greatly benefit that part of grounds. Some of the buildings were repainted which always adds to their beauty and appearance as well as being a necessary protection. This part of the work should not be neglected. I would recommend that fill on low ground be completed and dirt taken from railroad right-of-way, which now obstructs view of our grounds from passing train, if same can be secured. Some cleaning up or tearing down at rear of concession buildings as you enter grounds by the B. & M. R. R. or street cars. Also new sidewalks from street car gates east to main street.

Advertising

I want to especially thank the press of this state for their united efforts for the success of our 1915 Fair. Never before have the great dailies and weeklies joined hands in giving the State Fair such publicity, and I heartily accord to them their share of the credit of making the 1915 Fair the greatest in its history. And while they are so loyal, the State Fair officials must see that their part of the advertisement is taken care of. My idea of advertising done by the State Fair itself, is to give the patrons value received for their money. Give them more than you advertise rather than cut anything short. Have all attractions and amusements pleasing for both young and old, but clean, so that everyone leaving our gates will feel it is worth the price. You will then have from one to two hundred thousand walking advertisers scattered all over the state ready to come back the next year.

I attended some of the county fairs which were a great credit to the different counties as well as the officials in charge. Co-operation between county and state fairs is essential for the success of both. Certain rules that state fairs have I believe would be an advantage to county fairs. One especially, where an exhibitor does not comply with rules, he be suspended until a hearing before a Board of Appeals, after which he could be reinstated by paying fine, apology, or as in their judgment seemed proper, otherwise prohibited from showing in any county or state fair.

Our trip to Chicago as delegates to the National Fairs Association was both pleasant and profitable. Many instructive papers were read. The discussion on these bringing out many points well worth the consideration of state fair managers. There are some things however that do not appeal to us as a good thing for state fairs to adopt. A certain professor thought we ought to take lessons from European countries in conducting our fairs. He said in our judging pavilion, spectators could scarcely tell the color of animals shown from their seats, and that in the old countries you saw the animals one day on foot, the next day their dressed carcass hanging in the same stall for your inspection. I cannot see how it would be possible for six to ten thousand people, the seating capacity of Iowa or Nebraska stock pavilion to see anything if allowed in the ring at time of judging, and should we adopt the system of slaughtering animals with the temperature from eighty to ninety, also some flies, our exhibitors would strenously object to that method and prefer to keep their show cattle at home. I also wonder what Nebraska would do for show cattle if all were slaughtered at Iowa Fair. So we find peculiar ideas even among professors. Those desiring to see the different beef breeds both before and after dressing should go to the slaughter houses, or some experiment station where demonstrations are made for that purpose. It is true in England cattle are not generally sold to the butcher or dealer to be shipped at so much per pound live weight, but are sold per pound dressed, an inspector looks after the seller's interest. But this method could not well be adopted in this country where so many cattle are fed for market. I for one do not desire to adopt England's plan of running fairs. I had the privilege of attending the Royal Cornwall Fair five years ago. The first days of the fair were for royalty and some of the middle class, admission high on those days so the poor class could not afford to go The last days prices reduced one-half so the poor could attend. If the object had been to help the poor instead of dividing classes it might be all right, but I could but notice how busy officials were entertaining visitors the first days, and the last days very conspicuous by their absence. No good American wants to make that change in the Nebraska State Fair. I should like to impress on members the necessity of co-operation and harmony in the future as you have shown in the past. There are those who are watching every opportunity to sow dissension among members no matter how clean and successful a fair you hold and you may be assured that anyone trying to array members against each other are not in sympathy with our Fair but do so from selfish motives.

In retiring from the presidency, I want to thank every member for his loyal efforts, working with me to maintain and build up one of the greatest fairs in the United States and I assure you that when ever the time comes that I do not work with you on the inside, I shall always be a booster and friend to our State Fair.

Respectfully submitted,
JOSEPH ROBERTS, President.

Ollis: We will now take up the matter of nominations for members of the Board who are to be elected for the ensuing two years. In the first district three men are to be elected for two years and one man for one year. As Mr. Mellor stated to you in the reading of the call, for the meeting, there is a vacancy to be filled in the first district; one man for one year, three men for two years. If you will make your recommendations we will write them on the board so they can all see them.

James: Do I understand there are three members to be elected for two years?

Mellor: The terms of Arnold, Foster and Banning expire. Strader was appointed to fill the term for which Mr. Rudge was elected.

James: I nominate Mr. William Foster.

Jackson: I wish to place in nomination Mr. V. Arnold.

Riesen: I wish to nominate Mr. Strader.

Member: I wish to place in nomination the name of Mr. Banning.

Banning: I wish to nominate Mr. Hal C. Young.

Ollis: Are there any other nominations? If not, we will take up the second district.

Agee: I do not know what your rules are, but it seems to me there should be three nominations for the long term and one for the short term. I think they should be separated.

Danielson: The three highest men take the long term, that has been our custom.

Ollis: The three men receiving the highest vote have the long terms and the one receiving the smallest vote the short term. Of course if you care to change that and have certain nominations for the long term and certain for the short term it can be done.

Agee: It seems to me it would hardly be fair; probably there is no objection to Mr. Strader for the short term while with the other boys running, whose terms expire this year, there will be competition and there should be a division. There should be a certain named for the long term and a certain number for the short term and then we will know who we are voting for. I move you we separate those in the short term from those in the long term and in all other instances so we will know just exactly for whom we are voting.

Ollis: I think the only way we can get out of this is to withdraw these nominations and then proceed to make nominations for a long term and for a short term.

Agee: I think that is fair.

Leftwich: It seems to me that will complicate matters; it has been our custom to make those receiving the highest number of votes the long term candidates and those receiving the lower number the short term candidates.

Ollis: I do not hear any second to the motion. If not, we will proceed to the second district.

Whitehead: There is this difficulty that will arise ————.

Cheney: I rise to a point of order; there is no question before the house.

Ollis: Your point is well taken. Let us proceed to the second district.

Mellor: Those whose terms expire are Jacob Sass and J. H. Taylor.

Ollis: Who do you wish to nominate for the second district.

Danielson: Mr. President, I nominate Jacob Sass of Sarpy county.

Agee: I place in nomination the name of G. Ernest Hall.

Ollis: Any others? We will take up the third district.

Mellor: R. M. Wolcott and Joseph Roberts; that is all.

Smith: I place in nomination Joseph Roberts.

Purcell: I place in nomination R. M. Wolcott.

Ollis: If no others, we will take up the fourth district.

Mellor: Peter Youngers and George F. Dickman, that is all.

Member: I want to place in nomination Peter Youngers.

Member: I nominate George F. Dickman.

Ollis: Any others? If not we will go to the fifth district.

Cheney: I place in nomination T. B. Keedle.

Member: I place in nomination W. C. F. Lumley of Beaver City.

Caley: I nominate James E. Ryan.

Ollis: If no other nominations we will go to the sixth district.

Member: I nominate E. Von Forell.

Johansen: I nominate W. R. Mellor.

Riesen: I would nominate E. R. Purcell.

Leftwich: I nominate O. G. Smith of Kearney.

Lawrence: I nominate W. H. Donahue of Dawes county.

Ollis: Are there any other nominations? If not I declare the nominations closed.

Lawrence: In taking up this matter of nominations I would like to say a word in regard to the distribution of this membership and the recognition of the western part of the state and the matter of membership on the Board. Is that in order at the present time or am I out of order in asking this permission?

Ollis: Do you wish to bring a motion before the meeting or anything of that kind?

Lawrence: That would naturally come in the nominations, I did not do it at that time.

Ollis: That would have been the time but we will deviate from the rules a little and allow you to give your reasons if you care to. It probably will not take very long.

Lawrence: It is not a set speech and will only take a few moments; very frequently in the past few years since I have been located in the western part of the state I have found the people in the eastern part of the state do not seem to recognize that there is such a place as the western part of Nebraska. If you will bear with me a few moments and keep in mind the state lines of Nebraska and draw a line from the top edge of Colorado and move that over to the western edge of Custer county and extend that line practically due north you have a rectangular piece of Nebraska which at the present time is represented by one man, E. Von Forell of Scottsbluff county. I have not met the man, I think he is a pretty good sized fellow and I think he is well able to represent that part of the state so far as he is concerned but you are not permitting enough membership from that end of the state because we feel, this year at least, we have made a pretty good record. We would ask you in choosing your man for the Board to look at this proposition: there you have a section of the state, practically an area of one-third of the state of Nebraska, represented by one man. You speak of the sixth district being represented by five men but you take them from the eastern quarter and forget about the western part of the state, in the sandhills. Let me quote you a few statistics. You know the Trade Review Mr. Bushnell gets out; he mentions eight principle crops of the state of Nebraska, there were five leading counties under each head. That made forty banner counties in the state. Do you realize the western end of the state was named nine times out of the forty, more than one-fourth? Also do you know that Mr. Bushnell rigged up a column of fancy yields of the western part of the state; there were thirty-two mentions made and out of those thirty-two thirteen came from the eleven counties in the western part of the state. I am not posted as to the eleven counties because we call that the Pan Handle district. A man in Lincoln is telling you about the general activities of the state and is trying to force recognition for that end of the state. As to the gentlemen who are nominated here this afternoon of course there is some question as to who I shall vote for, I do not know the men, all I know is they have served on the Board and have been very satisfactory. I have brought before you today a man from the western part of the state, from the same section Uncle Charley Mann represented, who has been recognized as being willing and able to serve the western end of the state, and we ask you in making up your ballots—you remember that one third of the state of Nebraska has one representative and it should have more.

Ollis: We will now have the secretary's report.

Mellor: Before leaving this matter I ask it be re-opened again as I have a letter on my desk, which I have forgotten, and hope you will allow the name of J. P. Jensen of Blair, Nebraska, to be placed in nomination.

Mellor: If there is no objection I think it would be a courtesy to allow this man's name to be placed on the ballot.

Sass: I move J. P. Jensen's name be placed on the list.

Motion carried.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

To the Officers and Members of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture, Greeting:

As the most important business of the State Board of Agriculture is the conducting of the State Fair, we will commence with that subject.

Professor W. J. Kennedy, formerly of Ames, Iowa, who judged all the cattle and horses at the 1901 Nebraska State Fair, is authority for the statement that "the Nebraska State Fair has made more rapid progress during the past ten years than any large fair in the United States." Such statements has caused us to investigate, to see what are the actual facts and we have taken the period of the last five years as against the period 1901 to 1905 inclusive, being the five years preceding the ten year period spoken of. We find as follows:

Year	Total receipts	Gates	Amphitheatre	Concessions	Speed
1901	$ 28,370.63	$ 12,522.50	$ 2,196.50	$ 2,063.05	$ 1,046.45
1902	35,546.82	22,799.00	2,759.00	2,302.41	2,005.75
1903	42,301.81	26,090.50	4,446.50	4,082.41	2,577.40
1904	42,297.16	26,544.25	4,667.75	4,177.57	1,654.75
1905	40,784.85	25,944.75	3,321.75	5,204.80	1,291.90
Total	$189,301.27	$113,901.00	$17,391.50	$17,830.24	$ 8,493.54

Year	Total receipts	Gates	Amphi-theatre	Concessions	Speed
1911	$ 95,327.86	$ 54,783.65	$13,610.45	$15,810.73	$ 4,046.75
1912	104,330.20	55,517.50	17,917.50	16,589.21	4,308.20
1913	81,423.19	40,657.50	11,637.55	14,647.82	3,185.55
1914	66,986.30	34,071.25	6,907.60	11,033.35	2,011.85
1915	97,921.70	52,427.00	16,797.85	14,059.45	1,992.90
Total	$445,989.25	$237,456.90	$66,870.95	$72,140.56	$15,545.25

Taking the receipts of the first five years mentioned as one hundred per cent, the comparison with the last five years shows increase in total receipts 235 per cent; gates 208 per cent; amphitheatre and quarter stretch 384 per cent; concessions 404 per cent; and speed 183 per cent, or a total increase in these items of 144 per cent more than the amounts received in the corresponding five year period submitted.

If such is a fact we, as an organization, are facing a large problem for its continued success in the future. We are especially blessed by natural advantages of location in the heart of the best agricultural country on the face of the earth. Therefore, our prosperity is due to the natural conditions reflected by the possibilities of our patrons for success. That the season just passed, although unusual with regard to excessive moisture, has been one of agricultural plenty is fully proven by the record breaking attendance enjoyed by the 1915 Nebraska State Fair, to-wit, 180,713.

The Nebraska State Fair grounds now consists of 183 acres of land on which is erected 98 buildings belonging to the state. These buildings are as follows:

		Square feet
1	Administration	2,640
1	Agriculture-Horticulture	91,548
1	Art and Textiles	10,368
1	Auditorium	22,272
1	Automobile	52,460
1	Band stand	576
1	Bees and Honey	2,000
2	Bleachers	11,652
10	Boys' Camp	3,096
1	Caretaker's house	1,440
3	Cattle barns	52,008
2	Check stand	884
1	Coliseum	34,320
1	Dairy and pure food	16,700
1	Dairy (old)	4,176
1	Domestic products	3,600
2	Entrance	1,600
2	Fisheries	4,700

		Square feet
1	Grandstand	33,280
7	Horse barns	27,000
1	Judge's stand	192
2	Machinery	9,000
1	Mercantile	13,800
5	Office	960
2	Poultry	10,344
2	Sheep barns	6,888
8	Speed barns	23,680
1	Starter's stand	64
3	Storage	2,000
21	Swine	56,472
1	Ticket office	60
7	Toilets	1,124
1	University	7,560
1	Vaudeville	1,600
1	Woman's comfort	2,432
98		513,496

or about 11¾ acres under cover.

These buildings range in cost from $25.00 to $106,000.00, the most expensive being the agriculture-horticulture building which is also the largest—having a total floor space of 91,548 square feet including the balcony—more than two acres.

Resume 1915 Fair

It is proper that we give a brief resume of the 1915 Fair; therefore we will do so—making it as short as possible.

Horses

The agricultural department of the Government gives Nebraska the sixth position in the United States in the number of horses within the state and the largest per capita of any state in the Union according to rural population—to wit, 1.19. That Nebraska, with her wonderful resources in the raising of feed and forage and climatic conditions, is the natural breeding ground for horses cannot be disputed. Therefore it is rather disappointing that we do not have a greater show in this particular department as it is an undeniable fact that a number of fairs have a far better show than Nebraska.

The number of entries at our 1915 Fair in this department were 434; the amount of premiums offered was $2,586.50 of which we paid out $1,700.00.

Cattle

According to population, Nebraska is given credit for more cattle per capita than any other state in the Union. Therefore, it is a foregone conclusion that our cattle show should be one of the best in the United States. The show for 1915 was one of the best, as to quality, ever held in Nebraska, being assisted by the prospect of the Panama Pacific Exposition which, at the time of our Fair, was the goal of nearly all of the older exhibitors. This condition, however, failed to materialize as the Panama Pacific people called off the possibility for showing at San Francisco by any exhibitor who had shown east of the Rocky Mountains. Animals making up the dairy exhibit were mostly shown by Nebraska breeders—therefore, to we Nebraskans, it was especially interesting. One of our greatest needs is a new, modern, sanitary combined dairy barn and exhibit room. We are not in favor of a temporary makeshift but do think this industry should be recognized by the state, by the erection of such a building as quickly as possible.

The entries in the cattle department were 1,424; the amount offered $8,620.00 and the amount paid out $6,791.00.

Swine

Nebraska, one of the best swine producing states in the Union, held a marvelous swine show at the 1915 State Fair, the peculiarity being 1915 hogs—corresponding exactly with the year in which it was held. In this department were shown some of the choicest individuals that have ever been seen in the United States. There was offered $3,907.00 of which $2,878.00 was paid in premiums.

Sheep

We are gradually gaining in our sheep exhibit. Only a few years ago there were scarcely any sheep shown at the Nebraska State Fair; this year we had 401 entries on which we offerd $1,254.00 and paid out $1,081.00.

Poultry

The poultry show has grown to such dimensions that it is necessary for the Board to either restrict the showing made by some exhibitors or provide more commodious quarters. We think we are warranted in making the statement that the Nebraska poultry show is one of the greatest held in the United States. It now fills both the old and new poultry buildings to capacity. To make this a more creditable showing, uniform coops are a necessity and we hope it will be possible for the incoming Board to see their way clear to make this much needed improvement.

About 3,000 birds were on exhibit. Our offering in this department was $3,445.00, of which $1,144.50 was paid.

Agriculture

Our exhibit of agriculture continues to be the marvel of all foreign visitors. Nebraska has a trained corps of efficient exhibitors in this particular department that is not equalled in any other state in the Union and, naturally, this department is one of great pride to this Board.

We realize that to build a creditable agricultural exhibit much time and expense are necessary. Our suggestion to each member here is to lend every assistance to those who are striving to make such a display in the name of your county. Talk to the county commissioners, the banks and real estate men, to secure for the exhibitor a county appropriation. Have you considered how much good you can do by some effort along this line? Get busy. Nebraska must keep her position at the head of the procession in exhibits of agriculture. The artistic features shown by the combination of agriculture, horticulture and floriculture on the lower floor of the building are of great merit.

In this department we offered the sum of $4,631.42 of which we paid out $4,538.92.

Horticulture and Floriculture

The peculiar method of arrangement adopted by the managers of the horticultural and floricultural departments has created considerable satisfaction both to the management and patrons by its unusual and beautiful display. In this department was offered $1,200.00 and this amount was paid out.

Dairy

This Board feels deeply greatful to the members of the State Dairymen's Association, who annually assist in making the dairy show one of the most interesting and growing departments on the State Fair grounds. During the past two years the association has made extra effort to draw the attention of the patrons to the excellence of their exhibit. Owing to the generosity of the individuals who are members of this association the expense in this department is almost nothing as only $197.00 was asked for premiums, of which $127.00 was paid.

Domestic Products

One of the departments making the most rapid growth in the last few years is that of our domestic products. The ladies of the state seem to take an especial interest in showing their skill in the preparation of various makes of bread and cake, canned fruits and vegetables for exhibition, which later are so much appreciated by the men and children in the family.

This department is fully two or three times greater than it was five years ago. The number of entries this year was 1,825; the offering for premiums was $393.75 nd the payment of premiums $366.25.

Bees and Honey

The exhibit of Bees and Honey at the Nebraska State Fair was said, by parties who had seen the exhibit at the World's Fair and at Nebraska, to excel that made at San Francisco. It was by far the best exhibit ever held on the Nebraska State Fair grounds and much credit is due to the exhibitors who participated. The amount offered in this department was $418.00, all of which was paid out.

Women's Department.

A few years ago, when we moved the women's department to the old live stock building, it was thought that we had provided sufficient space for this exhibit for many years to come. The space for exhibit purposes in this building is now entirely inadequate for the items offered. The number of entries in the textile department at the last Fair was 1,922, many of them being put in such out-of-the-way places and under such conditions it was impossible to do justice to some of the finest work there. If this department could have a series of show cases made, in which to exhibit at close range the splendid work offered, I am sure it would be appreciated greatly by the ladies interested.

The amount of premiums offered was $565.00, of which $490.50 was paid.

Fine Arts

Those who are interested in fine arts say we get better work each year and it is a fact that the number of exhibitors from out over the state is steadily increasing. The same conditions exist in the art department that have been mentioned in the women's department—that is show cases could be used to good advantage. The number of entries was 708; the amount offered was $660.00 and the amount paid $454.75.

Educational

The educational department, located in the south balcony of the great agriculture-horticulture hall, is without doubt the greatest display of public school work to be seen at any fair in the United States. The exhibit for 1915 covered more than nine thousand square feet of space and was a recommendation for the faithful work of the superintendent and the educational department of the state of Nebraska. The amount of premiums offered was $662.00, of which $479.00 was paid.

Better Babies

The babies' health department has grown to be one of the standard departments of the Fair. The interest manifested by the mothers in the welfare of their children gives great pleasure to the members of this Board. We have divided this department into practically two classes—rural and city. In the rural class 55 babies were examined and in the city class 128 examined, the total number being restricted to two hundred. The amount offered was $304.00 all of which was paid out.

During the last two years we have conducted a children's nursery under the north balcony of agriculture-horticulture building, where children were cared for under direction of competent nurses during the days of the Fair. This year one of the state institutions furnished the nurses free of charge to the Board. A small fee is charged parents for the care received. We believe, with a proper amount of publicity, and capable management, this department could be made profitable. It is a source of great convenience and help to mothers attending the Fair and its possibilities are worthy of consideration.

Boys' Camp

The Boy's Camp continues to attract in the neighborhood of one hundred members. During the year we have erected eight roofed and floored tents for the boys' sleeping apartments, one similar tent for the superintendent and it is hoped that we can provide a lecture building in the near future so as to relieve the present dining room from double duty, which is claimed to be inconvenient by those in charge. This department is beginning to be one of our best advertising mediums. Boys from fifteen to twenty-one years of age in attendance are provided with an impressive short course in scientific agriculture from lectures and object lessons, and acquire added confidence from ushering in the grandstand and a general good fellowship from atheletic and camp fire experiences with the camp leaders and other boys.

Our 1916 calendar contains a copy of a photograph of our 1915 Boys' Camp, which should tend toward an increased attendance for next year. We hope each county in the state will see that a full quota of delegates is sent down this year. It is the unanimous opinion of each boy who attended that it was a week of profit and pleasure.

Automobiles

The automobile exhibit at our annual Fair is always the greatest show of its kind in the state. More machines were on exhibit here this year than were shown at the great Iowa 1915 Fair.

The exhibitors are beginning to realize that at the Nebraska State Fair they get in touch with actual buyers as at no other state gathering and as fast as it is possible for us to improve showing facilities we expect to see this department grow to be one of the greatest at future fairs.

Machinery

Some of the great machine companies returned to the showing fold at the last Fair and we expect soon to see them all in their accustomed place. There is no proof that State Fair showing is not profitable to the exhibitor, in fact, all testimony in the case shows that it is profitable.

One instance brought to the notice of a manager of one of the leading western machinery firms was as follows: A patron at the 1913 State Fair saw a binder which he concluded was suitable for his needs. When he went home he visited the implement dealer of his town and asked him if he was going to handle that particular machine the coming season. The dealer said he did not think he would, but after a heart to heart talk he promised to secure one for his customer. In the spring when the machine arrived and was set up others began to look it over and the final result was eighteen binders of that particular make sold from that one man attending the State Fair. The western managers realize the necessity for showing but the eastern "higher ups" are conservative.

Too many farmers attend the Nebraska State Fair to be long ignored. It has been such actions on the part of the large dealers that have assisted in giving our farmers a just cause for the movement toward organization to compete with powerful business combines as shown by the machinery combination in this effort to deprive our rural patrons of an opportunity to see new models and improvements in machinery.

Mercantile

We are indebted to the Nebraska Manufacturers' Association and their efficient secretary, Mr. Frank I. Ringer, for the best exhibit of Nebraska made goods ever shown in the state. This exhibit entirely filled the 13,800 square feet in Mercantile Hall and was an outstanding credit to a rapidly growing industry. All foreign exhibits in the mercantile line were placed in the Dairy and Food building.

From the comments of the thousands of patrons who saw the wonderful mercantile and manufacturers' show in these two buildings, we know they were deeply appreciated.

Farmers' Co-operative Union

This young giant of an organization of farmers only, applied for and were located in the old Dairy building where headquarters were maintained. Their exhibit and rest room entirely filled this great building where the local branch had the pleasure of entertaining the officers and delegates of the National organization.

University

The University of Nebraska is to be congratulated on the effort being made to give publicity to their activities. Many patrons visited our office and commented on the completeness of data secured at the University exhibit and they surely have a more extended view of Nebraska's greatest educational institution, by being permitted to hear the explanation of conclusions arrived at from long periods of scientific investigation. This exhibit covered 6,040 feet of floor space and as high on the walls as could readily be seen.

Fish Exhibit

The Fish and Game Commission, under the superintendency of W. J. O'Brien, made their usual interesting exhibit consisting from tiny gold fish up to the hundred pound river catfish. This exhibit is one of the popular ones which always draws an immense crowd of people and it is safe to say that more than 100,000 visitors were entertained thereby.

Institutions

The fifteen state institutions under the Board of Control made a splendid showing, in old agricultural hall, of the handicraft of their inmates which was a credit to the state. Such an exhibit of excellent work proves conclusively that the management is concerned in the welfare and happiness of the state's unfortunates. Our thanks are extended to Messrs. Kennedy, Gerdes and Holcomb for the interest taken in an effort to show the people of the state that their wards are urged on to better things.

Permanent Improvements

The permanent improvements for 1915 were rather limited as no funds were in the treasury for such purpose. We think, however, that the following may be mentioned; nine Boys' Camp tent buildings, fill of old Antelope Creek, and the purchase of the John Deere building, at a total expenditure of about $1,500.00.

Borrowed Money

On account of bad weather during the two previous Fairs, early in the spring we ran out of money so it was necessary for the Board of Managers to individually guarantee a loan of $2,000.00 for the purpose of bringing us up to the Fair. This loan was paid on Wednesday of the Fair.

Concessionaires

One of the barometers of our success or failure is indicated by the results from the concession department. We notice many of the same faces in this department year after year. This fact did not obtain several years ago. The parties who follow the large fairs for business reasons are seeking a foothold at Nebraska, which is an indication that outside concessionaires now recognize Nebraska as one of the desirable fairs to attend.

Toilets

The Fair grounds are satisfactorily equipped with toilets if we had water sufficient to properly flush them. It seems impossible for us to secure pressure from the city mains when the peak load obtains, therefore it would be well to consider the erection of large tanks on the northeast corner of Art and Textile building to care for the necessities of that building and Agriculture-Horticulture building, and at the grandstand to properly care for toilets there. We think if these two points were provided for, that the pressure of the mains might be sufficient to care for the others.

Superintendents

A large, well balanced fair can only be secured by active, working superintendents. When the department superintendent busies himself in an effort to build up his department, in addition to what is done from the office, it shows in the excellence of that particular class at the Fair. It has been our policy, when the possible weakness of a department is brought to our attention prior to the Fair, to write letters to interested parties in an effort to build up the weak spots.

Some departments, however, need nothing additional to the usual advertising as the superintendent is concerned in its welfare and has it well in hand so that before the Fair opens he knows about what kind of an exhibit he will have. That Nebraska is blessed with a "live bunch" of superintendents is reflected in the growth of the Fair.

Chicago Meetings

Our delegates attending the annual meetings of the various societies held in Chicago the first week in December were Messrs. Roberts, Ollis, Jackson, Graff, Myers and your secretary. A number of the breeders' associations have already notified the office of the special premiums appropriated for our 1916 Fair. The dates secured follow Iowa and are September 4th to 9th.

Attractions

Our big attraction for 1915, outside of horse and automobile racing, was flying by De Lloyd Thompson and auto driving by Barney Oldfield. These parties gave a special aeroplane-auto race each day, which proved a novelty. This Thompson-Oldfield exhibition was secured as a combined attraction and greatly appreciated by our patrons, together with the smaller vaudeville acts used to fill in the afternoon and evening program.

It is our opinion that another step forward could be taken by an evening program wholly different and apart from that shown in the afternoon. This could be accomplished by careful consideration but would, of necessity, add to the expense.

Horse Racing

The modern state fair seeks to instruct and entertain its patrons; its principal aim is to educate. Many times we hear objections to racing or other entertainment features, but so many things are provided at a great state fair to satisfy the tastes of all that it is unnecessary to comment thereon.

It is true that many people attend the state fair and are so interested in the meritorious exhibits that they have no time for the entertainment features but, on the other hand, there is a certain class of our patrons who come just in time to go to the grandstand for the racing and attractions only. To this latter class the racing program is the all important part of the state fair, in fact it was the only great entertaining event of the fair no more than ten years ago. Now the aeroplane and automobile detract somewhat from its monoply. However, the speed exhibited by a well trained horse in a contest with his peers brings the red blood tingling through the veins of horse lovers—and they are legion. That this assertion is true might have been fully authenticated during the 1915 Nebraska State Fair, when the immense grandstand, which seats 6,400 people, and the bleachers were filled to capacity and the fence around the entire track was crowded with spectators.

Some people say that the races are "fixed in the barns." We do not think such assertion is based on fact. We do know that the aim of this Board, during our connection with it, has been to secure officials in all the departments of racing whose integrity is unquestioned and who demand the best from those under their control. In 1915 we gave fourteen harness races and eight running races in the four days, for which we offered $10,650.00 and finally paid out the sum of $7,848.40. We had 344 entries in this department.

Automobile Racing

Prior to the year 1903 automobile racing was heard of only as between Henry Ford's wonderful "999" racing car and Alexander Winton with his two famous "Bullet" creations. During the year mentioned the Packard Motor Car Company built the racer "Gray Wolf" and the Peerless company of Cleveland the "Green Dragon."

The first international dirt track contest was held in 1904 over the Empire City track, New York, in which Barney Oldfield participated as driver of the Peerless company's "Green Dragon." We cite these facts to show the recent origin of dirt track racing.

It has become a sport so firmly fixed in the hearts of fair patrons that at the 1914 meeting of the American Association of Fairs and Expositions a committee was appointed with power to organize the International Motor Contest Association, prepare and adopt rules and sanction dirt track meetings at the fairs. Forty-five meetings have been sanctioned during the year and a total saving made to our members of $3,700.00 over fees heretofore charged by the American Automobile Association for similar sanctions.

The stock of the International Motor Contest Association was offered only to members of the American Association of Fairs and Expositions. It was divided into 250 shares at $10.00 each and each member requested to purchase not to exceed five shares. Your management has purchased five shares of this stock. Under the sanction issued, the Nebraska State

Fair held its first two days of racing with automobiles with such noted drivers as Oldfield, Disbrow, Endicott, Raimey, Gunning, Kilpatrick, Kizer, Horey and Clark participating. J. Alex Sloan and Huff Dorward acted as directors of the contest; H. E. Sidles, referee; Colonel C. J. Bills, Joseph Sheen and John G. Burket, judges; H. V. Riesen, clerk; Robert Lowery, Charles Miller and W. A. Lloyd, timers.

Eight automobiles races were held each day, to well filled grandstands. From careful conclusions drawn, we are of the opinion that from now on the public will demand automobile racing as a feature of our annual Fair.

Bands

A new departure was made in the selection of bands for the 1915 Fair. For the first time in a number of years no large foreign band was employed. Hagenow and his Nebraska State Band and George Green and his band were greatly appreciated in concert while the Fifth Regiment Band was the stand-by at the race track and evening programs.

State Appropriation

Representatives Naylor and Palmer, in the 1915 legislature, introduced our bill for a permanent swine barn to cost $80,000.00 but they refused to make such appropriation, giving us instead $7,500.00 for "Repairs and Sanitation." Of this amount $7,372.41 has been expended, of which only $300.00 was used in payment for the filling of the old bed of Antelope Creek. This leaves $127.59 in the fund unexpended. The statement showing the expenditure of this fund can be found in the 1915 report, page 273.

Filling

We have secured the privilege, from the officials of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad and the Chicago and Rock Island railroad, to remove the dirt from their right of way through the hill east of Seventeenth street and south of the fair grounds to such a level as their engineers may direct for the purpose of filling old Antelope Creek north of the Boys' Camp and west of the present swine barns.

The Board of Managers are of the opinion that this dirt should be utilized in the effort to prepare all the enclosed Fair grounds for serviceable use, as with the growth of the fair more room is being constantly demanded by the various departments. This dirt is the most available that can be secured contiguous to the Fair grounds, and we recommend that advantage be taken of the opportunity here presented.

Financial Statement—Receipts

Balance on hand January 20, 1915		$ 2,557.12
Advertising		415.00
Borrowed money		2,000.00
Boys' Camp		445.00
Concessions		14,059.45
Dray licenses		90.00
Interest		114.46
Machinery grounds		276.00
Machinery hall		1,998.50
Miscellaneous		3,392.00
Pens, sheep		79.00
Pens, swine		595.10
Rent		2,208.93
Speed		1,992.90
Stalls, cattle		704.00
Stalls, horses		326.50
Tickets—		
Exhibitors	$ 1,488.00	
Sundays and evenings	1,382.75	
Turnstiles	38,728.75	
General admissions	10,827.50	
		52,427.00
Race track—		
Bleachers	$ 3,958.25	
Exchange tickets	104.75	
Grand stand	12,641.85	
Quarter stretch	93.00	
		16,797.85
Total receipts		$100,478.82

Warrants Issued in 1915

Advertising—		
Bill posting	$ 202.40	
Bulletins	95.75	
City papers, Lincoln	426.20	
Country papers	1,296.50	
Farm papers	270.00	
Miscellaneous	626.06	
Other daily papers	315.46	
Plates and cuts	192.54	
Posters and lithographs	1,270.62	
Printing "Nebraska"	160.83	
Speed papers	278.69	
		$5,135.05
Attractions		15,187.11

Board expenses—		
Board	$ 38.10	
Delegates' expenses	282.79	
Expense annual meeting	652.10	
Hotel	361.69	
Officers' salaries	2,286.00	
Railroad fare	176.50	
		3,797.18
Borrowed money and interest		2,058.33
Boys' camp		826.54
Electricity, express, freight and drayage		474.43
Employees		1,285.38
Fair supplies		1,695.87
Guards		1,549.77
Insurance and bonds		30.00
Maintenance of grounds—		
Caretaker	$ 367.50	
Garbage contract	130.00	
Maintenance	1,226.53	
Repairs	39.76	
		1,763.79
Miscellaneous		283.74
Permanent improvements		546.35
Postage		496.41
Premiums—		
General	$21,076.63	
Speed and refund	7,848.40	
		28,925.03
Printing and stationery		1,297.78
Salaries—		
Secretary	$ 3,000.00	
Clerk hire	2,577.00	
		5,577.00
Superintendents—		
Judges	$ 949.30	
Superintendents	1,970.27	
Assistant superintendents	317.86	
Clerks	1,264.22	
Concession pay roll	327.25	
Helpers	166.96	
		4,995.86

Telegraph and telephone	301.60
Ticket takers	921.16
Ticket sellers	890.99
Water rent	73.60
Total	$78,112.97

(Here was attached the list of warrants issued in 1915, the itemized report of which appears on pages 219 to 272 inclusive, Nebraska State Board of Agriculture Report for 1915.)

Attendance

Sunday, September 5	9,892
Monday, September 6	15,714
Tuesday, September 7	24,571
Wednesday, September 8	43,421
Thursday, September 9	52,513
Friday, September 10	26,265
Saturday, September 11	8,337
Total	180,713

STATISTICS

The amount of labor necessary in the gathering of agricultural statistics has greatly extended the duties devolving upon the office of this Board.

In caring for this work blank books are prepared, containing a list of questions, and forwarded to the precinct assessor and summaries to the county clerks as prescribed by law. The statute requires the return of this data to our office by July 1st of each year, but a number of officials are prone to non-observance of the law. When the figures on acreage were received in 1915 we sent out to 3,500 correspondents located in all counties of the state for estimates of production. From the answers returned we found our averages by adding together all returns from each county and dividing the result by the number reporting. The statistical department of the government had their agents visit us many times during the season and we believe that they have profited by our labors.

A representative of a certain banking institution spent nearly a week in our office gathering figures and facts from which said bank issued a bulletin but failed to give the State Board of Agriculture credit for the figures obtained. We have furnished our figures to all who have asked for same, as our idea of such service carries unrestricted publicity to fully carry out the intent of the law and demonstrate to unbiassed minds the utility of this Board in carrying out matters entrusted to our care.

The climatic conditions of 1915 were unusual and the excessive rainfall caused extreme difficulties in the harvesting of small grain and curing of forage. Not only was this condition detrimental to harvesting small grain, but it also prevented the preparation of the land for the sowing of winter grain, which will be shown in restricted fall grain acreage for 1916.

Early frost caught the corn in the northern part of the state; therefore we have the peculiar condition, in that district of Nebraska not making its usual good showing in corn production. In the 1915 computation of agricultural statistics, printed in bulletin number 166, we find the agricultural wealth of Nebraska for 1915 to be:

	Acres	Av.	Total	Per bushel or ton	Value
Corn	6,990,031	32.6	$228,094,736	$0.50	$114,047,368
Wheat (winter)	3,416,330	19.7	71,430,775	.80	57,144,619
Wheat (spring)	224,635	18.2			
Oats	2,125,179	34.7	73,764,462	.28	20,654,049
Rye	211,790	16.3	3,472,440	.75	2,604,330
Barley	93,408	32.13	3,002,011	.40	1,200,804
Alfalfa	1,191,310	3.43	4,088,598	6.00	24,531,588
Prairie hay	2,635,463	1.18	3,132,219	6.00	18,793,314
Timothy	168,686	1.7	286,766	7.00	2,007,362
Millet	101,263	4.	405,052	5.00	2,025,260
Sorghum	120,576	4.5	542,592	3.00	1,627,776
Clover	95,246	2.2	209,541	7.00	1,466,787
Potatoes	98,004	107.6	10,550,677	.40	4,220,270
Sugar beets	29,219	12.21	356,764	5.625	1,948,322
Total 13 principal farm products					$252,371,849

Statistical information as to Nebraska animals is as follows:

	No.	Av. Value	Total Value	1915 Production
Horses	903,973	$101.00	$ 91,301,273	$30,433,757
Mules	105,381	109.00	11,486,529	3,828,843
Milch cows	514,519	60.00	30,871,140	10,290,380
Other cattle	1,797,687	40.00	71,907,480	23,969,160
Sheep	151,742	6.00	910,452	910,452
Goats	6,354	7.00	44,478	44,478
Swine	1,722,662	15.00	25,839,930	25,839,930
Total animal value			$232,361,282	$95,317,000

In finding the total annual production we figure one-third value on horses, mules and cattle as it takes each three years to grow to maturity.

In the matter of valuation for dairy and poultry products, we know that the precinct and county assessors have been unable to make a proper return as farmers are not in the habit of keeping books of account in which each item of revenue or expenditure is put down.

We think a fair method in arriving at a conclusion as to the value of the raw product is to average the milk production of the 514,519 milch cows at five quarts per day, allowing six weeks dry time during the year, and we find a total of 830,948,185 quarts of milk with a farm value of 4.5 cents or a total production of $37,392,668.

From careful estimates along the same lines we find the poultry and egg production about $35,000,000, which makes a total annual production from the thirteen leading crops, the animals grown, dairy and poultry raw products of $420,091,517, during the year 1915..

PUBLICITY

The publicity bureau is the sales department of a state fair. No prosperous manufacturing concern would think of trying to get along without an efficient sales manager. For a state fair to curtail its publicity is to eventually reduce patronage.

The State Board of Agriculture has consistently worked to advance the agricultural interests of the state through publicity. The methods used and the work done have been discussed, commented on and adopted in other states. Expense has been reduced, the output increased and the foundation laid for unlimited publicity for Nebraska and the state fair. Good crops, weather and publicity are the three great factors in state fair attendance. In adverse years publicity brings added patronage and increases receipts. In such a year as 1915 the value of an efficient publicity campaign can hardly be over estimated.

Nebraska is a state of marvels. The record breaking crowd of 1915 is but a beginning and efficient publicity will ensure the patronage of most of the progressive farmers of the state.

Ollis: What do you wish to do with the report, gentlemen?

Banning: I move that the report be accepted.

Carried unanimously.

Ollis: We will now have the treasurer's report.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Financial Statement—Receipts

Advertising	$ 415.00
Borrowed money	2,000.00
Boys' camp	445.00
Concessions	14,059.45
Dray licenses	90.00
Interest	114.46
Machinery grounds	276.00
Machinery hall	1,998.50
Miscellaneous	3,392.00
Pens—sheep	79.00

Pens—swine		595.10
Rent		2,208.93
Speed		1,992.90
Stalls—cattle		704.00
Stalls—horses		326.50
Tickets—		
Exhibitors	$ 1,488.00	
Sundays and evenings	1,382.75	
Turnstiles	38,728.75	
General admissions	10,827.50	
		52,427.00
Race track—		
Bleachers	$ 3,958.25	
Exchange tickets	104.75	
Grand stand	12,641.85	
Quarter stretch	93.00	
		16,797.85
Total receipts		$ 97,921.70
Balance on hand January 20, 1915		2,557.12
Total		$100,478.82

Expenditures

1914 warrants returned to treasurer after the annual meeting		$ 261.75
1915 warrants presented with this report		78,021.22
		$78,282.97
Balance on hand	$ 2,525.17	
Borrowed money	2,000.00	
Receipts for 1915 Fair	95,921.70	
	$100,446.87	
By expenditures	78,282.97	
	$ 22,163.90	
Certificates	$ 13,500.00	
Central National	8,695.15	
	$ 22,195.15	

Ollis: What do you wish to do with the report of the treasurer?

It was moved and seconded the report be accepted and placed on file. Carried.

Ollis: We will now listen to the report of the Auditing Committee, Mr. Purcell, chairman.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE

Report of Auditing Committee

To the Officers and Members of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture:

We, your Auditing Committee, have carefully examined the books and papers of George F. Dickman, Treasurer; and W. R. Mellor, Secretary; that we have also carefully compared same with the warrants issued, and receipts on file, and find that the Treasurer and Secretary's accounts correspond and their report is correct.

We further recommend that the outstanding warrants be eliminated from consideration for the reason that when they are presented for payment they will be re-issued in the present year's series.

We wish to call attention to the fact that the books and accounts examined are well kept, which greatly facilitated the work of auditing.

Respectfully submitted,
E. R. PURCELL,
Z. T. LEFTWICH,
WM. FOSTER,
Committee.

Lincoln, Nebr., January 18, 1916.

Purcell: I want to say, in addition to this, gentlemen, that we examined the bank certificates in the hands of the Treasurer and find the accounts, as he has given them, also correct. I thank you.

The report of the Auditing Committee accepted unanimously.

Ollis: We will now listen to the report of the committee on the revision of the premium list, Mr. Graff, chairman.

Mellor: Before this revision report is read I want to state tonight we have our usual county and state fair banquet and Mr. Smith is now here with the tickets. I think he would like to see you and sell you a ticket before you leave the room; is that right, Mr. Smith?

Smith: Yes, sir.

Graff: As a preliminary, I would like to say I am sorry that our report is not as short as the reports of some of the other committees, but to rélieve the feeling some of you may have that we are trying to revolutionize the premium list I will say nothing of that kind is going to happen. Also, this committee feels they are unfortunate in not being able to grant every wish of everyone who had changes to offer. You will notice, when I read this report, that some of these revisions may sound rather sweeping to you but there is nothing dangerous about it. I will ask Mr. Danielson to stand by me a little. Will you all please take a premium list and follow closely. I will read slowly and we will probably get through much faster that way.

(Starts reading the report.)

Report of the Premium Revision Committee

Your committee begs leave to report the following:

All dates in the 1915 premium list be changed to conform to dates for the Fair of 1916.

Eliminate page 13 entirely and substitute page 13 of the 1914 premium list with the following changes: Assistants for classes A, B and C at $40.00 each. One assistant for class F at $40.00. The superintendent of Machinery Hall shall receive $60.00. Eliminate the position of clerk of speed, making it superintendent and clerk combined at a salary of $50.00. (a.)

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a. I wish to say our friend Riesen presented this request to the committee. He is the man who has had charge of that department for several years. The committee felt it was rather an unusual thing to come before them and ask for the elimination of an employee for whom he could find no work. We granted that request of course.

Ollis: I think you all have premium lists and if there is anything you want to talk about check it as he reads the report, and we will go back and take it up.

In the last paragraph on page 13 where it states $2.00 per day, change to read $3.00 per day, and add "No person on the pay roll by the year or month shall receive extra compensation during Fair week."

Page 16, in paragraph 6, "President" eliminate all of line 6 and line 7 including the word "session." In number 6 where it states "He shall receive a salary of $4.00 per day, "cut out all of line 13, all of line 14 and the word "services" in line 15 and substitute the following: "He shall receive a salary of $400.00 per annum."

Page 17, line 2, cut out the following: "Designate a chairman to act in his absence" and also the word "all" immediately following the word "absence'" in line 3.

Page 18, change line 6 to read $3,000.00 instead of $2,500.00.

In the duties of Treasurer, section 10, cut out "$4.00 per day, railroad fare and hotel expenses for time actually employed" and substitute "$350.00 per annum."

Page 19, cut out the last paragraph in number 11 beginning "Each member of the Board" and ending with the word "employed" and insert the following: "The sum of $1,500.00 is annually appropriated as compensation for the Board of Managers, other than the President and Secretary, the same to be apportioned among its members as it may direct."

Page 22, section 36, insert after "Children under 10 years of age" the following: "All veterans of the Civil War are admitted free on Grand Army button." (b.)

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b. This may come as a surprise to you; this committee felt that these old veterans are becoming fewer every year. I have noticed a few of them around the fair grounds and I do not believe we can hardly go too far in showing our respect and a little courtesy to the old Union soldiers.

Mellor: In order to understand this, gentlemen, I will state we have been in the habit of giving Monday free to the old veterans on their buttons. We have about four hundred who attend on Monday and among them we have a lot of good, loyal boosters. Some of them will even go so far on that day as to pay their fare, keeping their buttons in their pockets until they get into the grounds. This rule of admission applies only to the Lincoln veterans; it does not apply over the state and I do not know whether it is wisdom to start this new method or not, of giving them the benefit of the whole week. I do not believe they are asking for it when we give them the privileges of the grounds on Monday.

On page 23, to section 37 add the following: "In issuing permits for automobiles on the State Fair grounds during the time of the Fair there shall be three different classifications of permits. One known as the 'V' permit which shall be good until ten o'clock in the morning of each day only. The 'O' permit good for entrance at all hours of the day but not good on Dunham avenue after ten a. m. The 'X' permit good any place on the grounds at any time, for the delivery of supplies only.

Machines covered by the 'O' and 'V' permits must not be left standing to exceed thirty minutes at any one time."

Page 23, section 42, cut out all beginning with the word "superintendent" in line 10 and concluding with the word "therefor" and insert instead the words "secretary, at Lincoln, Nebraska." And in all places where it states the fee shall be paid to the different superintendents change to read that the fee shall be sent to the Secretary at Lincoln (c).

c. Graff: Those of us who have had any experience along this line know there is always more or less confusion with the exhibitor as to whom he shall send his fee and I believe this will do away with that.

Page 24, section 45 is left to the Board of Managers.

Page 25, section 56, after the word "classes" add the words "except nurse cows."

Page 34, eliminate lot 5, from 72 to 85 inclusive.

Page 34, eliminate lot 6 from 86 to 98 inclusive and insert the following:

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Best stallion 4 years and over	12	8	5	3	Ribbon
Best stallion 3 years and under 4	12	8	5	3	Ribbon
Best stallion 2 years and under 3	12	8	5	3	Ribbon
Best stallion 1 year and under 2	8	5	5	3	Ribbon
Shetland stallion foal under 1 year	8	5	5	3	3
Shetland mare 4 years or over	12	8	5	3	Ribbon
Shetland mare 3 years and under 4	12	8	5	3	Ribbon
Shetland mare 2 years and under 3	12	8	5	3	Ribbon

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Shetland mare 1 year and under 2	8	5	5	3	Ribbon
Shetland mare foal under 1 year	8	5	5	3	3
Any team in double harness	12	8	5	3	Ribbon
Four-in-hand	15	10	5	3	Ribbon
Pony under saddle	12	8	5	3	3
Four colts, get of one sire	15	10	5	Ribbon	Ribbon

d. Lot 6, from 86 to 98, this was done at the request of those exhibitors who wanted to spread it around a little and we granted their request giving them four monies where they were getting three.

Page 35, eliminate lot 8, 105 to 108 inclusive.

In class A the offering of the American Shire Horse Association was accepted.

In class A make all champions uniform, the Senior and Junior each $5.00 and the grand champions ribbons.

In class B in all lots change to read $5.00 each to Senior and Junior champions and ribbons to grand champions.

In class B change lot 8, 401 to 412 inclusive and lot 10, 444 to 456 inclusive, change the premiums to read 12-8-6 and 4 dollars.

The offerings of special premiums by the American Jersey Cattle Club, Union Stock Yards of Omaha, American Short Horn Breeders Association, American Aberdeen Angus Breeders Association, The Holstein Friesian Association, South Omaha Live Stock Exchange, and the Red Polled Cattle Club were accepted.

In class C the offerings of the American Poland China Record Association, American Duroc Jersey Swine Breeders Association, American Hampshire Swine Record Association, the National Duroc Jersey Record Association were accepted. No other recommendations made.

In class D no recommendations. The offering of the American Shropshire Registry Association were accepted.

Any additional special premiums that may be received later shall be referred to the Board of Managers.

In class E the following recommendation is made, to be added to the premium list on page 64: "limiting those residing in the state to an exhibit of seventy-five head of poultry."

In class F the following recommendation was made:

Irrigated Products

The following products cannot compete with dry farming products in individual classes but can in the county collective.

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Late Rural New Yorker Potatoes	$2.00	$1.50	$1.00	
Early Ohios	2.00	1.50	1.00	
Late Irish Potatoes other than rural New Yorkers	2.00	1.50	1.00	
Early Irish Potatoes other than Ohios	2.00	1.50	1.00	
Collection Potatoes, ¼ bushel each variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	
Table Beets	2.00	1.50	1.00	
Six Red Mangel Wurzel Beets	2.00	1.50	1.00	
Six Yellow Mangel Wurzel Beets	2.00	1.50	1.00	
Sugar Beets	2.00	1.50	1.00	
Cauliflower, 4 heads	2.00	1.50	1.00	
Cabbage, 4 heads	2.00	1.50	1.00	
4 Red Cabbages	2.00	1.50	1.00	
4 White Kahlrabi	2.00	1.50	1.00	
4 Purple Kahlrabi	2.00	1.50	1.00	
4 Black Hubbard Squash	3.00	2.00	1.00	.50
4 Red Hubbard Squash	3.00	2.00	1.00	.50
4 Kershaw Squash	3.00	2.00	1.00	.50
4 Japanese Squash	3.00	2.00	1.00	.50
4 Mammoth Squash	3.00	2.00	1.00	.50
4 Cow Pumpkins	3.00	2.00	1.00	.50
4 Sweet Pumpkins	3.00	2.00	1.00	.50
4 Cheese Pumpkins	3.00	2.00	1.00	.50
4 Watermelons	3.00	2.00	1.00	.50
Largest and heaviest sweepstakes Pumpkin	5.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
Largest and heaviest sweepstakes Squash	5.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

In class G no recommendations.

In class H on page 85 cut out all of 1833 and insert the following: "To the winner of the first prize of 1801 if Gooch's Best Flour is used the Gooch Milling and Elevator Company will give $15.00 additional. To the second prize winner $5.00. To the third prize winner $2.00.

Class I, page 90, change number 2001 by cutting out the words "or white clover." Add new classification for white clover comb honey in language similar to lot number 2001 with three premiums of $5.00, $3.00 and $2.00.

Separate number 2005, making two classes, one for white clover honey and the other for basswood honey, with the premiums as given in 2005 for each.

In 2013 change the word "five" to "three" cages and change the premiums by cutting out $15.00, $10.00 and $5.00 and inserting premiums of $10.00, $5.00 and $3.00.

- Add two classifications, one for Best one Frame Nucleus of Golden Italian Bees in observatory hives with premiums of $5.00 and $3.00 and $2.00. The other is Best one Frame Nucleus of three banded, or leather colored Italian Bees in observatory hives, with premiums of $5.00, $3.00 and $2.00.

Class J no recommendations.

Class K to be changed as per recommendations of the superintendent. This means only to give lot numbers to the groups.

Class L, the report of the superintendent was adopted as given. This means practically the same as for 1915, with the exception that a little less money is asked for.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Purcell: I move the adoption of the report as read.

Seconded.

Lawrence: Mr. Chairman, I do not know what your policy has been heretofore in regard to this but I must confess it is impossible for me to vote on this proposition with any degree of accuracy and fairness to myself. There is no element of policy in this matter but it is principally a matter of detail, which should be handled by the officers in charge. You ask whether the fees should be five or ten dollars and I could not tell; these things should be worked out by the officers in charge and the Board of Managers. I do not see where it is up to this body of men at all; this body should determine matters of policy and not go into such matters of detail.

Von Forell: I just want to say that the Board of Managers has selected a committee on revision, they have made this revision and now we shall simply say Amen to it, that is what I understand; we endorse their wisdom.

Question called for.

Ollis: All in favor of the motion say aye; contrary minded no; carried unanimously.

Mellor: I move the committee be discharged.

Seconded and carried unanimously.

Mellor: This evening about nine o'clock after the feed, Professor Condra will bring over for your inspection the Boone County Fair and part of the State Fair reels. I hope as many will be present tonight as possible.

Ollis: What is your further pleasure, gentlemen?

Motion to adjourn until Wednesday morning at 9:30 was seconded and carried unanimously.

Wednesday, nine-thirty a. m., January 19, 1916.

Ollis: Let us come to order, gentlemen, and the secretary will call the roll.

The secretary calls the roll and announces a quorum present.

Ollis: We will now have the reports from the standing committees. The first committee is live stock, Charles Graff, chairman. Have you a report, Mr. Graff?

Graff: Mr. Chairman, the report of the live stock committee was handed in to the secretary and I do not know what the duty of this body will be, whether you are going to have a lot of stale history read here all forenoon or whether you are going to accept it.

Ollis: That is a question for this body to decide.

Youngers: I make a motion that the reading of these reports be dispensed with and they be placed in the year book.

Ollis: It is moved and seconded that the reading of the reports be dispensed with and that they be printed in the year book.

Mellor: Heretofore a number of times we have been censured because we did not discuss matters agricultural. These committees were appointed for that specific purpose. If all we are here for is to attend to the State Fair business alone, as has been said by some of the papers of the state, then we do not want to hear these reports. Now that is the reason we have had these committees report, so we could discuss these things; if any of you can offer suggestions for the betterment of agriculture, that is the proposition to think out. It is for you to say if you want to discuss these matters or whether we want to get through and go.

Ollis: Any further remarks.

Member: Could I ask this? I am heartily in sympathy with not wanting to listen to stale history but Mr. Graff knows whether that report contains anything that should be discussed or not. If there are things in the report that should be discussed Mr. Graff can tell us, no doubt and those might be taken up, as Mr. Mellor suggests.

Graff: I would state that the chairman of this committee had to draw up that report himself; therefore he is not in a position to judge how stale the matter is. He tried, however, to touch upon the most interesting points to the stock interests of Nebraska. I feel, Gentlemen, that these reports, after all, do not amount to much. We can report to ourselves here in this body but when you stop to consider these reports will not be published and reach the people throughout the state for a year I am afraid by that time the reports will be more or less stale. I will frankly confess gentlemen, I am not much wrapped up in these reports. I believe they clutter up our annual report with a lot of matter which is old by he time it reaches the people, and will be perfectly satisfied if the State Board of Agriculture dispenses with them.

Mellor: May I offer as a substitute motion that if these reports are not read at this time,that they be ordered printed in bulletin form and sent out as bulletins from the office as soon as possible, one following the other.

Motion seconded.

Ollis: As I understand it, the way the motion now stands, we dispense with the reading of the reports and they be published in bulletin form and sent out as soon as possible.

Carried unanimously.

Ollis: If any of you have reports and have not handed them in, we would be glad to have you do so. We will call the list and see how many have reported. The live stock committee reported. Dairying, Jacob Sass, chairman.

Sass: There is no report sent in from the dairying committee.

Ollis: Poultry, William Foster, chairman.

Foster: Mr. Chairman, I believe the report on poultry has been sent in.

Ollis: Horticulture, Peter Youngers, chairman.

Youngers: Report filed.

Ollis: County fairs, George Jackson, chairman.

Jackson: Report filed.

Ollis: Rural and educational report.

Purcell: Yes sir, they have the report prepared.

Ollis: Agricultural extension, E. R. Danielson, chairman.

Danielson: Report filed.

Ollis: Good roads, T. B. Keedle, chairman.

Keedle: I do not know. I understood Mr. Chatburn would hand in this report the 17th of the month; I do not know whether he has handed it in or not as I have not seen him since I have been in the city but one will be handed in.

Ollis: Marketing and production, L. W. Leonard, chairman.

Leonard: No report handed in and none made. You have an awfully bum chairman on that committee; the best men you have got on the Board were to help, Messrs, Dickman and Caley. Last year I spoke to these men about it and Mr. Dickman suggested we enlist Mr. Beckhoff, farm demonstrator of Seward county. We decided between ourselves that the report sent in last year is good enough to last two years.

Ollis: That seems to cover all but the report on dairying; how about it, Mr. Sass, will that be handed in later or did you make a two year report also?

Sass: I know very little about dairying and I think the best report we could get would be at the University. There was quite a report sent in last year and I think that should do.

Ollis: Evidently there is a difference of opinion; some think they are stale now and some think they will hold good for two years.

Mr. Thompson is here and asked me if he could have five minutes time to bring up a subject before the county fair men. I think it is a little foreign to the fair business, but if there are no objections we will hear Mr. Thompson; he has promised he will not take up more than five minutes. If there are objections, let them be known.

Thompson: I will try not to infringe at all on the good nature of you men. I understand it is entirely out of line to talk to some forty or fifty delegates by the two-minute buttonhole. Sometimes it takes a great deal of time and is not satisfactory. What I have to say I will tell very briefly, if there should be a circuit of from four to six county fairs that would care to have us show our Shetland ponies with a miniature truck such as the packers use at the International and all big shows, we would like to make that arrangement. I do not have a truck like this but could order one with harness with a long K collar, the only one I know of has been used by George J. Hyle and it has been very satisfactory at both the International and the Eastern state fairs. I would get an exact duplicate of this if I had a certain amount of time, if I could make five or six fairs. I would take, besides that, four or five or six ponies, not more than that. Would not ask for premiums but would take along ponies that would be winners at the state fair; also four or five colts which are the greatest interest to the children. This would cost from four to six hundred dollars. I will furnish this, pay all of my own expenses, take a tent along, there are no adequate arrangements. Franklin county hired a tent. We will hitch as many times as you want in reason with six or eight ponies, drive in front of the grandstand and give exhibitions there. We will do this two or three times a day, whatever you want, for $200.00 a fair. That is all I care to say. I see Mr. Harms in the back of the room. We went to Franklin county at his request; they had tried to get us for two years. If he will talk to you and tell you what we did and four or five or six fairs want us, I will be glad to talk to you.

Harms: Will say this—it was one of the best attractions we had on the grounds, a great drawing card, and satisfied lots of people.

Mellor: If I can be granted a moment here, I think it would be well for you county fair men to get together and say where you will meet in your district in a place contiguous to your homes and then have the attraction men come to see you. Of course we would like all of you to come to Lincoln, but we realize the men in the western end of the state have a long ways to come. If you will agree among yourselves and notify me where you will meet I will see when the attractions committee comes to Nebraska that they come to see you at these places. Whether you buy anything or not it will be all right to do that, if you wish to consider such a proposition. I think it would be well for you county fair men to talk this over before leaving the city.

Leonard: I have had a load on my mind last night and this morning and will have to plead guilty. What I want to say now is much more out of order than this pony exhibit you have been talking about; yesterday I was out at the state farm and the swine men asked me to have one word changed in the premium list. I told them the premium list committee had the report all made up, but I would mention it yesterday afternoon. I overlooked it and do not know whether there is any way or not of bringing the matter up again, since this committee has been discharged. The change mentioned is on page 47 in regard to senior and junior pigs. If I understand this right the International Association of Fairs at Chicago made a new classification, I think a year ago last December, and have changed the date on the age of the pigs under six months from March 1st back to February 1st, but did not change the date on senior pigs from September 1st back to August 1st, and the Swine Breeders' Association asks if it can possibly be done, to change just this one word from September 1st to August 1st. It reads now "Senior pigs must have been farrowed on or after September 1st, 1914, and before February 1st, 1915." It is their desire this should read "Senior pigs must have been farrowed on or after August 1st and before February 1st." I know this is entirely out of order, but if there is any way of having this change made, I know it would be very satisfactory to the swine breeders of our state possibly it might make our classification different from that of other state fairs. You can tell us what was done at the Chicago meeting about that, Will.

Mellor: At the meeting of the American Association of Fairs and Expositions, held at Chicago, the classification committee reported they had been around and talked this matter over with the breeders' associations. Mr. Gentry made a report that all the fairs in the United States which are following the plan of the American Association of Fairs have this rule in their book. We realize there are men who like to show pigs which are bred August 1st and soon after and not be barred from showing on account of the date being September 1st, but as long as the Iowa classification is this way I don't think it would be advisable to make the change for Nebraska alone. However, this is a matter we would like to have had discussed with the swine breeders because we realize we show principally or primarily for Nebraska swine breeders, but at the same time when all the other classifications are different it would throw us out of tune, we might say, with the other fairs.

Leonard: I cannot conceive the idea why they should want to make this classification in regard to what we call junior pigs and not make it for senior pigs. I presume, but maybe I had better not presume, they think the hog men are patterning after the Red Polled cattlemen and trying to juggle these dates around a little.

Ollis: I can tell you why they made it that way. Mr. Gentry comes from a warmer climate than we have where they can raise pigs earlier in the spring and later in the fall and therefore the southern states were in favor of changing to the earlier spring date, they would just as soon put the date back a little and make it October 1st. I think it was rather a compromise in making it September 1st, but that is the reason they want the early date in the spring and the later date in the fall, but it does not work very well in this country.

Smith: I want to say, as one of the swine breeders of Nebraska, at the annual meeting last fall the matter of spring pigs was brought up and a vote taken in regard to the plan adopted by the association of fairs giving them February 1st. The vote was almost unanimous against it unless we could get the August pigs in at the same time. I think it might conflict with exhibitors from other states but, as Secretary Mellor has already said, we are making this fair principally for Nebraska breeders and they are the people we have to look to almost all the time for exhibits at our State Fair. This is absolutely asked for by the swine breeders of Nebraska. I would like to say, as one breeder, I would like to see it put to August 1st; it would relieve my conscience somewhat when I come down here with an August pig and call it September 1st. (Laughter). There seems to be others. Now it is true that it is hard to get February pigs, as Senator Ollis has said, in this climate, but we are doing it. We claim four or five February pigs are better than six or eight April pigs, so we are willing to show February pigs and call them February pigs, not show March pigs and call them February pigs. I would like to have this committee go to Chicago next year and get all the states in line for August 1st. If there is no motion before the house I will make a motion, if it can be legally done at this time, to change the word from September to August.

Ollis: The motion is "That the word September 1st on page 47, be changed to read August 1st instead of September, wherever the same appears."

Leonard: Now this does not work any hardship on these southern men if they want to come here; they can bring their October pigs and show them against our August pigs, as Mr. Ollis has already said, they can produce these pigs earlier than we can on account of the warmer climate. It would work a much greater hardship on the exhibitors if they would put this date October than to set it forward to February or August.

Mellor: The understanding is to change everything from September 1st to August 1st. We cannot change one classification because they show in more than one class in the herds.

Ollis: Wherever the word September appears, it should be changed to August.

Graff: I would like to hear that motion read.

Motion as handed in, in writing, is as follows: "I move you that the word September 1st on page 47, be changed to read August 1st instead of September, wherever the same appears."

The motion carried.

Mellor: I would suggest to Mr. Smith that when the swine breeders hold their meeting he have them write to the swine breeders' associations and state fair associations of Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota and Kansas and get them to do likewise, if they can.

Member: I would like to know why this is changed, is it just the futurity pigs under six months and under one year so they can be seven months and thirteen months in order to obtain larger prizes. I think it is absolutely wrong in all the states to have pigs coming in February; the next thing we know they will be having January pigs and calling them February pigs. This will mean pigs coming in February or August, the coldest or hottest time of the year. I do not know what the hog men are doing but I think it is absolutely wrong.

Ollis: We should have called for an additional report from the Credential committee; have you an additional report to make?

Ryan: The reports have all been handed in and signed up.

Mellor: I would like to ask a question: This is out of order, but I beg your indulgence. Referring to this motion that has just been passed, what effect will it have on the offerings of the various swine breeders associations; their offerings are running close to $1,000.00 for the swine industry in the State of Nebraska. How will it affect that?

Smith: If it will make them ineligible from any state they will have to be classed as under six months.

Mellor: If they refuse to pay on that ground, you fellows are to blame and not the State Fair Board.

Danielson: Was there not some information from these associations?

Mellor: They make their offerings on the basis of the rules adopted by the American Association of Fairs and Expositions, and now we are changing them. If they refuse to pay their premiums, we cannot help it.

Danielson: That is just the reason, when I was sitting on that committee, I went in to you and asked you if you had any information from these associations. We were looking over the hog section of the premium list when that proposition came before us, you gave me the report of the National meeting in Chicago and they had sanctioned February 1st and September 1st and this committee passed it as such. I think the Poland China people are giving $600.00 against our $150.00 and the National Duroc Jersey Association are giving $400.00 against our $100.00. If it is in any way going to conflict and we lose that money I think the hog men of the State of Nebraska are going to be big losers.

Smith: I would like to say here if this is going to withdraw the premiums offered by the different swine breeders' associations, I want this Board of Managers to be empowered to put this date back, I do not want to lose that money. (Laughter.) I mean I do not want the fair to lose it, I do not see any reason for their doing so as it puts them all on the same basis. I wish to make that a motion at this time.

Motion carried unanimously.

Ollis: If you people want to get any action before this national Fair Managers' Board it might have some strength if you would pass a resolution here in regard to changing the date from September to August 1st.

Leonard: I think we had better let that Chicago matter alone and if our Board finds this conflicts with the different record associations offering these premiums they have the power not to insert this motion. So far as I am personally concerned, I have always been opposed to these date of August and February 1st. When I was in Chicago four or five years ago Mr. Gentry brought this matter up at that time. It did not carry them but later on it did. You remember, Mr. Mellor, I talked against those dates at that time. I was always opposed to it, but if it will relieve the consciences of such men as Smith and McKelvie (I will not say anything about him as he is not here) and it does not work any hardship on any exhibitor, I am perfectly willing to let them have it. It is now in the hands of the Board of Managers, and if they find it is going to conflict with the offerings of these record associations I think the only way is to let the Board say whether they will put in the word August or September.

Ollis: If there is anything else you want to bring before the meeting now is the time to speak up, if you have anything on your mind.

Strader: I have just a little word I want to say, especially to the county fair men, about the Boys' Camp. I think Mr. Von Forell will agree we did not have as many boys as we should have had to take care of the amphitheatre crowds this year. We need 125 men to take care of the amphitheatre, and if the county fair men will use their influence in getting boys appointed from their counties we will have no trouble in bringing our attendance up. I think you will all agree the camp was a great success. If you could carry yourself back a few years when you were twelve or fifteen years of age you can imagine what it would mean to those boys from the western counties; you would know something about the influence and pleasure that came to those boys. I could name some members of the Board who did not use very much influence in getting boys from their particular district, but we will try to handle them in some other way. If you county fair men will make it a point this year to work with the proper parties for the appointment of a couple of bright young boys who will come and get the benefit of this week we will appreciate it very much and I think we will have 100 to 125 boys.

Keedle: I rise for information in regard to whether the boys have been provided for financially for this meeting. I have not heard any motion to pay them their little railroad fare and their little dues; therefore I will make a motion if it has not been acted upon. I move the State Board be authorized to pay the delegates for three days at $4.00 per day and their railroad fare.

Motion seconded.

Ollis: You have heard the motion, that the treasurer be authorized to pay the delegates $4.00 per day for three days and railroad fare. Any remarks?

Member: What has been the custom in this matter?

Ollis: We have been paying $6.00 for the meeting and railroad fare.

Mellor: It might be all right to pay it this year but if we start such a precedent and have a bad year, what are we going to do about it, Tom?

Johansen: I amend that by making it the same as last year, $6.00 and railroad fare.

Banning: I second the amendment.

Leonard: Heretofore these members called in on committee work have had a day extra; we do not want to make this a blanket rule and leave these committees out. The rank and file, I do not see why they have not fared pretty well.

Banning: It seems to me $3.00 a day is all right; we can buy lots of stuff we do not need, in Lincoln, on $3.00 a day.

Ollis: I will say the extra day the committee men put in is cared for by the Board of Managers.

Member: It does not seem to me three days is any too much; you take the western part of the state, it takes a day to get here and two days here, there is four or five days for the men from the western part of the state and it seems to me three days is none too much at $4.00 per day. If that would not be satisfactory we might get at it in another way, let them have each according to the time they are on the road, I think four days would practically cover all here.

Leftwich: There is no one who can visit this meeting and get back inside of three days unless he lives on the edge of the city. It looks as if three days was not exorbitant even if it does establish a precedent, for a fellow cannot get very far with $3.00 a day at the present time, with the high cost of living, you all know that. Your room will cost you $2.00 and you will have to live pretty economically. We expend a good deal of money extravagantly in our operations and I do not think we should strain at a point like this when men are taken away from their homes for four days and we are only asking for three days. I do not think it is out of the way even if we do establish a precedent.

Agee: I am heartily in favor of Mr. Keedle's motion for a number of reasons. There are a number of boys here who could not make it in five days. Yesterday we passed resolutions raising salaries of everybody connected with the Fair from a few dollars to several hundred dollars. I believe it is no more than fair to the boys from the west that they should come in here and get at least part of what they are entitled to when they come so far and get so little for their work.

Smith: The establishment of a precedent in a matter of this kind does not mean anything with a body like this, the same body can vote this down another year. The treasury was bankrupt a year ago and the expenses were curbed until they got money in the treasury again. If we are in bad shape next year I am in favor of cutting it down and keeping it down until they are able to pay their actual expenses. Three days is not too much, most of us spend four.

Von Forell: A year ago when this matter was up for discussion you nearly made it so profitable for me to come from Scottsbluff on the mileage system that I protested against receiving a plutocrat's wages for coming to the state fair, proposed in the largeness of your hearts, and before we had figured what it would amount to, as it would give us in the western part of the state a decided advantage on the mileage rate, but I do not feel at this time four days is any too much. Four days will not take me back home, it will take me about six days to get out to where I live, but I do not want pay for six days, three days will be sufficient. Of course, while I can get back to Scottsbluff in four full days, traveling nights, to where I now live on my ranch it will take me practically another day to get there. I do not feel three days at $4.00 is excessive. When the State Board was hard up there was not a man on this Board who was not willing to cut down and make a sacrifice in order that the management might curtail expenses. When prosperity came we all agreed these things should be put back and I know I voted for the raise in salaries, whether I was a beneficiary or not. I voted for an increase for every member whose salary was cut down on account of the hard times. Smith told the truth, if we have hard times again we will all willingly share adversity together; when prosperity is ours we want to share in the prosperity.

Ollis: The question comes on the amendment, which would read that each delegate should be paid $6.00 and railroad fare; all in favor signify by saying aye. (Two votes affirmative.) The motion is lost.

Those in favor of the original motion that they shall be paid for three days at $4.00 and railroad fare, signify by saying aye.

Motion carried.

Whitehead: I would like to ask, as a matter of information, from the gentleman who spoke of the boys' camp, in regard to it. A lot of we fellows in the western part of the state do not know what they are here for.

Von Forell: I was just going to say in our county we have an experiment station and the head of this station is supposed to be one of the committee to appoint these boys; the county superintendent is to be another member of that committee. Being the member of the State Fair Board I was on the committee to appoint these boys, as I have a pretty wide acquaintance in my home county and keep in touch with the school boys I think I have been exceptionally fortunate in my selection. The county superintendent and the supervisor instructed me to do as Professor Knox said, "Go ahead and I will endorse anything you do." We have made selections of boys on the farm as a rule; we have tried to pick those boys who really wanted to do something, boys who could go back and give a good report. Each year we have selected boys of this kind, with one exception, and they have received a remarkable amount of benefit, barring this one exception we have had a class of boys who have set on fire every other boy in the schools and we do not have to go gunning for boys any more; they show eagerness and willingness to come and we have a large field to select from. It would be a good idea if every county and state fair man would stimulate the interest in this camp, in his own locality. We have tried to select young men who would probably want to turn their attention to the study of agriculture and be a candidate for the agricultural college, and we have succeeded in doing this, in a measure, and we will do it more. There is more than getting a delegate from your county—you want a delegate who literally can receive an inspiration and can inspire others. If you will all do your part we will have a full quota of boys.

There is one thing I want to say, the boys who live close by do not get the railroad fare the boys out west get. There is but little inducement for the boys at home, they can go to the Fair without much expense and they do not care to enter into the strenuous life which is required. We find the boys who came from near home got homesick and wanted to go home and I have known several instances where the boys were back at the Fair seeing the sights later in the week. They do not like the strenuous life of the camp. It seems to me some provision should be made whereby some of these western counties can send an additional delegation if the nearby counties do not send their full quota; the boys out there are far from the center of things and there is a dearth of the things of which the boys in this part of the state have a surfeit. You will find the boys from that part of the country will be studious in the camp and will perform their duties and will eventually find their way into the agricultural school and be students there. Several of the boys there now got their first inspiration from the boys' camp.

Lawrence: We have always filled our quota of boys from Dawes County, and we could certainly send more if you would permit us to. Our boys always looked forward to this proposition of coming to the State Fair; we hold it out as an inducement to them. In 1914 we sent two boys. One of them eventually took first prize in the potato contest in the boys' and girls' club and this materially helped in giving us a full quota to draw from, last year. One of the boys who came down last year I know has taken fourth place in the pig contest this year; it gives an inspiration to the boys and they think it is well worth while.

Member: I for one will see that our county is represented. I believe the boys should have their appointment early so they can prepare themselves and look forward to the time of coming. When they do not get their appointment until late in the fall the question of the starting of school comes up and they will either have to stay out of school or stay at home. If they get their appointment by May 1st they can prepare themselves. I will see our county is represented.

Cheney: I wish to offer a resolution: "Whereas attempts are being made at this time to raise the railroad rates in the State of Nebraska, therefore.

Be it Resolved by the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture that we are opposed to a raise in the railroad rates in this state at this time;

Resolved, That we commend our Attorney General in his efforts resisting the attempt of the transportation companies to raise the present rates." I move the adoption of the resolution.

I second the motion.

Strader: I think I had the floor on this boys' camp matter and want to clean it up while we are at it.

Leftwich: Is there a motion before the house on this boys' camp?

Ollis: A member got up and asked for information, he had the floor and was practically recognized.

Strader: If the Board pleases I think I will read you my report, it is just a little more than a page. It is only a little more than a page and will show you what we are trying to do out there.

January 7, 1916.

Mr. W. R. Mellor, Sec'y,
Nebr. State Board of Agriculture,
Lincoln, Nebr.

Dear Sir:

Following I am sending you a report of my work as superintendent of the boys' camp at the 1915 Fair:

Number of boys enrolled	89
Number of tent leaders	8
Total boys in camp	97
Number of counties represented	52

The following is about what our daily program consisted of:

6:15 Reveille.

6:30 Setting up exercises.

6:45 Breakfast.

7:45 Tent inspection.

8:00 to 11:00 Agriculture classes. Under direction of the State Farm Faculty. (a.)

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a. We have three hours every morning for a short course in agriculture, horticulture and things pertaining to the country life more especially.

11:30 Dinner.

12:00 M. Squad No. 1 report to amphitheatre for ushering duty. Squad No. 2 off duty.

Volley ball and baseball games.

Visiting exhibits.

Sight seeing trips over the city under the leadership of the camp director. (b).

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b. We divide these boys up into two or three squads, we tried to divide them into three but did not have enough boys; that is the reason we are anxious to have more boys so we can divide them into squads and they will have an opportunity of seeing more of the city and more of the interesting sights around Lincoln.

5:30 P. M. Supper.

6:00 P. M. Squad No. 2 reports for duty.

Squad No. 1 off duty.

10:00 P. M. Camp fire. Camp songs, stories, life problem talks. (c.)

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c. I do not know how many boys came to me and to the camp director, at the close of the camp, and with tears in their eyes told us what it meant to them. We give these boys sex talks and you would be surprised to know what some of them have been up against in their inner life.

10:30 P. M. Taps.

The new tent houses which the Board so kindly built for the boys were a great success. No matter what the weather might have been the boys would have been entirely comfortable. They took great pride in keeping their tents neat and clean.

I am sure that the plan of using the tent leaders as head ushers was a real improvement. These leaders understood their boys and because of this they were able to work most harmoniously and I think most effectively.

I wish it were possible for me to convey to you the appreciation shown by the boys of the camp and what they learned. A great number of them came to camp director and myself and wished that they might come back next year. I should like also to say a word in connection with the work done by the camp director, Mr. King. I have never known a more zealous worker among boys and have never known a man so able to give inspiration and helpful counsel than Mr. King. I consider that the Fair management are very fortunate in having the services of this man in connection with this camp.

The things most needed in the way of equipment to make the boys' camp an ideal one are, first, an athletic field, with a volley ball and tennis court and a base ball diamond. This can be done with little expense by merely leveling off the field in front of the tent houses. Another much needed improvement would be a shower bath which could be easily made by merely stretching a canvas around a spray somewhere close to the tent houses. With these things added it would be less difficult to interest the boys in the afternoons and early evenings after the attraction of the Fair itself was worn away.

Respectfully submitted,
CHAS. STRADER,
Supt. of Camp.

Ollis: Now, Mr. Cheney, your motion is on order; will you send up your resolution? The motion is on the adoption of the motion offered by Mr. Cheney, are there any remarks in regard to it?

The motion was carried unanimously.

Ollis: Is there anything else? If not we will proceed with the election of officers. I will appoint Mr. Jackson, Mr. McLaughlin and Mr. Meese as tellers. You gentlemen will please come forward, distribute the ballots and then collect them.

There have been one or two questions asked in regard to this ballot, as to whether a delegate has a right to vote for all the candidates from the different districts or only in the district in which he resides. Each delegate is entitled to vote for all the candidates in all the congressional districts. In the First district you will see it states at the top of the ballot "vote for four." Yesterday it was decided that the three receiving the highest vote would be declared elected for the long term and the fourth for the short term. In the Second district you will find it states "vote for two." Is there any question from anyone who does not understand this ballot or how to vote it? The Secretary will call the roll and as each man's name is called he will stand and one of the tellers will get his ballot.

The votes were collected and counted by the tellers.

Ollis: Come to order, gentlemen and we will announce the result of the election.

Mellor: The result of the election is as follows: First district, W. B. Banning, 59½; William Foster, 60½; C. Strader, 49½; V. Arnold, 59½; H. C. Young, 32.

Ollis: I declare W. B. Banning, William Foster, V. Arnold and Charles Strader elected.

Mellor: Second district, Jacob Sass, 58½; G. E. Hall, 54; J. P. Jensen, 16½.

Ollis: I declare Jacob Sass and G. E. Hall elected.

Mellor: Third district: Joseph Roberts, 67½; R. M. Wolcott, 60½.

Ollis: I declare Joseph Roberts and R. M. Wolcott elected.

Mellor: Fourth district, Peter Youngers, 65½; George F. Dickman, 64½.

Ollis: I declare Peter Youngers and George F. Dickman elected.

Mellor: Fifth district, T. B. Keedle, 58½ and W. C. F. Lumley, 17; J. E. Ryan, 49½.

Ollis: I declare T. B. Keedle and J. E. Ryan elected.

Mellor: Sixth district, E. Von Forell, 34½; W. R. Mellor, 51½; E. R. Purcell, 55½; O. G. Smith, 37; W. H. Donahue, 13.

Ollis: I declare W. R. Mellor, E. R. Purcell and O. G. Smith elected.

Mr. Wolcott is now called to the chair.

Wolcott: What is your further pleasure, gentlemen? The next will be the nominations for president.

Purcell: Mr. Chairman, I rise to place in nomination a man whose work on the State Board of Agriculture is well known, in whom I believe the members of the State Board and delegates here have the utmost confidence and one whom I believe will fill the office with credit. I place in nomination Mr. J. A. Ollis for President.

Keedle: I second the nomination.

Wolcott: Are there any other nominations?

Leftwich: I second that nomination and also move the rules be suspended and the Secretary be instructed to cast the full vote of this convention for Mr. Ollis for President.

Seconded and carried unanimously.

Mellor: By your order I cast the full vote of this meeting, 69 votes, for Mr. J. A. Ollis for President of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture for the ensuing year.

Wolcott: Mr. Ollis is elected.

Ollis: Gentlemen I certainly appreciate this election and I just want to make a short statement here. In order to obviate making it too long I have written it.

Gentlemen of the State Board of Agriculture:

Here we are again, with another year of history written, and a new year just beginning.

What of the past, and what of the future? Shall we rest and be satisfied with the things already accomplished?

Let us not follow the path of the proverbial calf which made a wobbly path through the wilderness which others followed until finally a city boulevard grew out of the narrow winding course. The calf did the best he could under the circumstances; but those who followed were in a groove and followed only because it was the line of the least resistance. It has been said that there is no difference between a groove and a grave, except in the depth, and continued rolling along in the groove eliminates even that difference.

The success attained up to the present time will go down in history as a great achievement, made possible only by the earnest work of enthusiastic men who have given their best thought and efforts to the upbuilding of the State Fair.

The holding of the Fair has been practically all that has been attempted thus far, but I believe there are other lines we should take up now.

The State Fair is a great educational institution. It is a school in which every citizen of the State should be a student. This education is not gained from lectures by teachers or professors, but by object lessons. Every person, whether a student in a country school, a graduate from the state university, or a student on the farm, in the factory, bank or mercantile house, can here find valuable instruction which can be obtained nowhere else. We are responsible for the attractiveness with which these object lessons are placed before the public. Will any of those enlisted in the work fall behind, or shall we all pull together? If all together, then how? Surely not permitting one or two leaders to push ahead and the others merely to follow. Every one of the twenty-nine members, and every one of the presidents and delegates from county societies has a part to do. Don't think for a minute that when you have come here, voted, and drawn your per diem, that you are done, and that all you have to do for the balance of the year is to sit back and criticize what some one else is doing. If any one fails to do his best, it never can be made up by some one else, and the sum total of work accomplished will fall that much short of the ideal. The Board of Managers will be directly responsible for the staging of the State Fair, but they need the advice, help and encouragement of the rank and file.

We have had wonderful exhibits of live stock, and wonderful displays of agricultural products as well as of machinery and many other lines. Visitors going through the exit gates go through with many new things learned, and with inspiration and determination to produce and do better things in the future than in the past.

As I said before, there are other lines of work that should now be taken up. One of these is a publicity department. This is a field not now covered either by the University or the farm press. And I want to tell you that while we have a splendid line of farm papers in Nebraska, edited and managed by able men, still a publicity department properly handled would be a benefit not only to citizens generally, but to the farm papers as well. Such a department should be conducted by a man thoroughly acquainted with agricultural activities, including stock, grain and machinery. He should keep in touch with the work that the State Veterinary department is doing both as to live stock diseases, quarantines for contagious diseases, station inspection, and shipping rules. New labor saving machinery should be brought before the public. I sometimes think that farm papers, loyal as they are to farmers and farmers' interests, possibly because they must draw much of their income from advertising, are a little slow to mention new labor saving devices until the owner or manufacturer becomes financially strong enough to advertise freely.

A department of this kind could not be run on wind alone. To make it what it should be, some traveling expenses would have to be incurred, for if such a department is made a success, it can not be composed of statistics alone.

Speaking of statistics, I am not going to inflict any upon you today. The annual report of the Board is printed, and can be obtained free by applying to the Secretary. This report contains a complete statement of the work of the Board, both financial and otherwise, and I hope all you men will obtain a copy each, and acquaint yourselves with details which it is impossible to give at this meeting.

There is another thing that I want to bring to the attention of the Board, and that is the need of a real superintendent of transportation. Many exhibitors, especially new ones who are not acquainted, have had great trouble in getting their exhibits into and out of the Fair grounds. I believe a man familiar with railroad transportation problems, with an office where every one could find him, could render valuable service.

Those of you who are appointed superintendents have a responsibility for the success of your departments. You should begin at once and see that a creditable exhibit is secured. These exhibits do not just grow, like Topsy, but have to be assembled under the direction of a master mind. Others of you should talk State Fair to the people in your several communities, encourage people to prepare exhibits, write to the superintendents and tell them where exhibits may be obtained, and last but not least, tell your neighbors about the real value of the State Fair in education and inspiration.

Let me tell you encouragement is what most of us need, even more than education. We as a people know better than we do.

One of the most hopeful facts connected with this organization is that new blood is yearly going into its membership. This is necessary to the life and success of any organization. Some say, "when you have a good man, don't change," but there are always other good men, and new men coming in not only profit by the experience and work of those before them, but bring new and valuable ideas. It has never been disputed that the interest of the Board is paramount to that of any man or group of men.

One of the healthiest indications of the future success of the State Board is that the members are not afraid to scrap, if need be, in support of their individual opinions; but after the majority have spoken, every member says Amen and goes forward for a pull together.

I can not close without a word of appreciation of the confidence you have placed in me by electing me as your president. If at the next annual meeting I can turn the trust over to some other man with the knowledge that the work in 1916 has brought better results than ever before, I shall indeed be happy. Gentlemen, I pledge you my best efforts. Friends need not expect special favors, and enemies, if there be such, need not fear a stab in the back. My work will be in the open, and directed only toward making the best possible record for the State Board of Agriculture in 1916.

J. A. OLLIS.

Leftwich: It is not in order at this time but I think the chair should appoint a committee to write a resolution concerning the death of Uncle Charlie Mann. If the committee would get to work at once they would have it ready by the close of this meeting. I make that as a motion.

Seconded and carried unanimously.

Ollis: I will appoint Mr. Leftwich, Mr. Mellor and Mr. Purcell.

Mellor: In order to facilitate the matter I move you the report of this resolution committee be now adopted; possibly we have not time to write it before we adjourn, but let us adopt it right now.

Motion seconded and carried unanimously.

Ollis: The next thing in order will be the nominations for Vice-President.

Caley: I would place in nomination R. M. Wolcott.

Seconded.

Ollis: The name of R. M. Wolcott has been placed in nomination for First Vice-President.

Agee: I move the nominations be closed and the Secretary be instructed to cast the vote of this Association for Mr. Wolcott for First Vice-President the ensuing year.

Mellor: Mr. President and gentlemen, by your order I cast the entire vote of this convention, 69 votes, for R. M. Wolcott for First Vice-President, of the State Board of Agriculture for the ensuing year.

Ollis: I now declare Mr. R. M. Wolcott the First Vice-President of the State Board of Agriculture for the ensuing year.

Calls for Wolcott.

Wolcott: Gentlemen of the Association I certainly appreciate this honor you have conferred upon me as First Vice-President and my aim in the future will be to advance the interests of the State Fair. I thank you.

Ollis: Nominations are now in order for Second Vice-President.

Foster: No one person's ambition should be set above the success of this Association; therefore, to promote harmony and for the success of the State Fair I wish to nominate J. F. McArdle for Second Vice-President.

Keedle: I second the motion.

Ollis: Are there other nominations?

Smith: If there are no other nominations I move you the rules be suspended and the Secretary be instructed to cast the entire vote for J. F. McArdle for Second Vice-President.

Carried unanimously.

Mellor: By your instructions I cast the entire vote of this convention, 69 votes, for J. F. McArdle for Second Vice-President for the ensuing year.

Ollis: I now declare Mr. McArdle Second Vice-President for the ensuing year.

Calls for McArdle.

McArdle: It goes without saying that I certainly appreciate this honor and won't take up your time further than stating I intend to work in harmony with the Board of Managers, with our worthy President and with our worthy Secretary, the superintendents and everybody who has the agricultural interests of the State at heart. I thank you.

Ollis: Nominations for Treasurer are now in order.

Petri: I wish to place in nomination Mr. George F. Dickman.

Purcell: I move the rules be suspended and the Secretary be instructed to cast the full vote of this convention for Mr. Dickman for Treasurer.

Carried unanimously.

Mellor: By your instructions, I cast the entire vote of this convention, 69 votes, for Mr. George F. Dickman, as Treasurer of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture for the ensuing year.

Calls for Dickman.

Dickman: Gentlemen, I thank you, I am pretty busy out here.

Ollis: Nominations for Secretary are now in order.

McArdle: I take pleasure in placing in nomination for Secretary one of the best fair secretaries in the United States, Mr. W. R. Mellor.

Agee: I move the nominations be closed and that the President be instructed to cast the vote of this entire body for Mr. Mellor as Secretary for the coming year.

Carried unanimously.

Ollis: I now cast the 69 votes of this Association for W. R. Mellor as Secretary of this Association for the coming year and declare him elected.

Calls for Mellor.

Mellor: I wish to thank you for the added confidence you have in again electing me as your Secretary. I can assure you we have a good, scrappy Board and we scrap everything out on the square and when we have finished, as Mr. Ollis says, we go ahead and do the work, as the majority directs. I think every member of the Board of Managers will work to the best of his ability to make the 1916 Fair the best we have had so far. I thank you, gentlemen.

Dickman: There are a few gentlemen in the room who have not drawn their money.

Ollis: I wish to name for your consideration the appointment of three members on the Board of Managers, I will name George Jackson, Charles Graff and Ed. Danielson.

Ryan: I move that be confirmed.

Member: I second the motion.

Wolcott: Moved and seconded that the nominations be confirmed.

Carried unanimously.

Ollis: Is there anything else you want to bring before the meeting?

Keedle: I move that we adjourn.

Seconded and carried unanimously.

COUNTY FAIR MANAGERS

Banquet and meeting of the Nebraska Association of Fair Managers, held at the Commercial Club Tuesday evening, January 18th at 6:30 P. M.

W. H. Smith: Ladies and Gentlemen: It seems that both the State Board and county organization are unfortunate tonight in that the presidents of both are absent, Mr. Roberts, President of the State Board of Agriculture, being ill at his home in Fremont and Mr. Wilson, President of the Nebraska Association is also ill at his home in Geneva. As a result it has been necessary for us to draft a man and in place of Mr. Wilson we have selected Mr. George Jackson, who is well known to all of you, as the presiding officer for this evening.

Preliminary to his presentation, however, I want to say that it is just six years ago tonight that this organization was formed in the old Commercial Club rooms in the Fraternity building. I recognize a number of familiar faces tonight, who were present at that meeting. We have held these meetings each year since, with a varying attendance, usually about what we have on this occasion. We have enjoyed the spread furnished by the Commercial Club but I might add the cigars were not on the program. To Lincoln's merchant prince, Mr. Rudge, we are indebted for this treat (applause.) And we will all enjoy them. I now take pleasure in presenting Mr. Jackson, who will preside during the presentation of the program (applause).

Jackson: Ladies and gentlemen, members of the county fair organization and politicians (applause); I am very sorry indeed that Mr. Wilson is unable to be here. I know he could handle this job so much better than I. I am not an orator nor the son of one nor am I a toastmaster and the Governor here had the audacity to ask me if I was going to spring any poetry and I want to tell you, before we dance the next set, just how I got to writing poetry. I was walking through a cemetery one day when I saw some young people over the way reading verses on a tombstone. I thought I would go over and see what all the excitement was about, and this is what I read:

Here lies my wife, Amanda Proctor,
She got the grippe and wouldn't doctor;
She could not stay, she had to go,
Bless God from whom all blessings flow.

The first gentleman on the program is Henry Pickett of Wahoo, who will talk to us on the subject of Agricultural School Exhibits at County Fairs, and without any further preliminaries I will introduce Mr. Henry Pickett of Wahoo.

Mr. Pickett: Mr. President and Fair Managers: The committee this last year had a pretty hard time in getting together to make up the routing of the exhibits, but after three attempts we prepared a routing and you are all familiar with what that consisted of. I will read that report; there were twenty-seven applicants in all and to divide them between the six weeks Fair season was not an easy matter.

Report from Mr. Pickett

Mr. President and Members of the Nebraska County Fair Association:

Your committee this year had a rather hard time getting together to study out the proper routing for the State Farm exhibit, but after three attempts the schedule was prepared and the various ones to whom the exhibit was awarded, were notified of the selection.

There were twenty-seven applicants in all and to divide them up among a six weeks' fair season was not a very easy matter. Your committee feels, regardless of all the grief the exhibit had this season on account of rain and mud at the various points, that it is a winner, and this year, with proper weather more will visit it than have visited it both years past and prove our belief.

Mr. Bothwell, of the extension service, had charge of the exhibit and I don't believe a better report could be submitted to this Association than the one prepared by him, so I wish to submit it for your approval.

The following schedule was prepared for the State Farm exhibit:

Aug. 30-Sept. 4—Hamilton County, at Aurora.
Sept. 6-10—Nebraska State Fair, at Lincoln.
Sept. 13-18—Pawnee County, at Pawnee.
Sept. 20-25—Platte County, at Columbus.
Sept. 27-Oct. 2—Webster County, at Bladen.
Oct. 5-8—Nemaha County, at Auburn.
Oct. 13-16—Jefferson County, at Fairbury.
Other applicants for same week:
Aug. 30-Sept. 4—Scotts Bluff, Thayer, Polk.
Sept. 13-18—Antelope, Brown, Clay, Custer, Dawes, Dundy, Hall, Harlin, Keith, Madison, Merrick, Seward, Platte, Fillmore.
Sept 20-25—Johnson, Dodge.
Sept. 27-Oct 2—Gage.

Shortly before the beginning of the season Platte County changed the date of their Fair and forfeited their opportunity to secure the exhibit. Johnson County had already applied for the week made open by Platte County's change and Johnson County was given Platte County's place on the schedule. The final schedule was then Hamilton, State Fair, Pawnee, Johnson, Webster, Nemaha and Jefferson.

The Aurora Fair was held during ideal weather. A soft south breeze blew steadily during the entire week. Warm sunshiny days brought immense crowds and it was estimated that 7,500 people inspected the exhibit during the week.

At the State Fair the exhibit was not assembled as a unit, each department of the College of Agriculture taking charge of their particular cases. Many thousands of people, however, were attracted by the University exhibits, of which the cases formed an important part.

The exhibit was loaded Friday evening and Saturday morning following the State Fair preparations made to open at Pawnee the following Monday. During the day (Saturday) Pawnee people notified us they were postponing their Fair until later in the season. Efforts were made to place the exhibit at one of the other fourteen points which had applied for the exhibit that week, but as there was practically no time at all, it was found impossible to make arrangements. The exhibit remained idle during the week following the State Fair but was set up at Tecumseh, Johnson County, the following Monday.

The assistants accompanying the exhibit were handicapped in setting up at Tecumseh by the mud. Evreything was ready for the opening of the Fair, however, and conditions seemed to indicate a large crowd. However, rains cut off two-thirds of the attendance, which for the week was estimated to have been at the exhibit 1,800.

From Tecumseh the Burlington railroad favored us with a special routing on the car to Bladen, Webster County, in order that the exhibit be ready for the opening of the Fair. Almost incessant rains kept the people away from this Fair and it was held over Saturday in an attempt to have at least one favorable day. About 1,500 saw the exhibit here.

From Bladen the exhibit went to Auburn. The weather turned cold at Auburn and the Fair goers found it necessary to wear overcoats. An indication of the way cold weather and rain will keep people away from county fairs may be gained from the following: Last year at Auburn 3,800 inspected the exhibit; this year a greater percentage of the people on the ground were interested in the exhibit and our attendance fell to 2,500.

From Auburn the exhibit was transferred to Fairbury, the last point. The weather started out fine at Fairbury and we hoped to wind up with at least a fair week. Fairbury holds over one day later than the other fairs, Friday and Saturday being the big days. Rain fell heavily all day Friday and Friday afternoon it was impossible to continue with the Fair for the day. A total of three inches of rainfall ruined the prospects for a good week. In spite of the awful mud on Saturday our tent was crowded from 10 o'clock until closing time. It is estimated 1,800 people was the total number inspecting our exhibit.

Our total attendance this year was 15,100 for the five counties. Last year seven counties, 35,000. The average this year was 3,020 against last year's 5,000.

The unfavorable weather turned what would otherwise have been a favorable year into a disappointment at each point except Auburn, in spite of which I am sure the exhibit will prove to be more popular than ever in 1916, several urgent applications already having been made.

The committee wishes to recommend that the exhibit be placed in at least some of the North Platte territory next year as many of these fairs are very desirous of securing it and the committee feels that this territory is entitled to it, as it has been in the South Platte territory the past two seasons.

Respectfully submitted,

H. W. KOKJER, Chairman,
JACOB WEIS,
HENRY PICKETT.

Pickett: There are several applications on file now for the exhibit next year; this committee has served three years and it will be necessary to have another committee nominated. One good turn deserves another and we should divide it around a little. I thank you.

Jackson: All these questions are open for discussion. We will be glad to hear from any one with any questions you care to ask. Mr. Picket will be glad to answer them.

Member: What steps do we have to take to obtain this exhibit?

Pickett: Well, just make a regular application and mail it either to Professor Pugsley or the Committee. Applications are given consideration and the routing is of course prepared after all the applications have been gone over. If there are three counties in the South Platte wanted the exhibit and they are close together and come one, two and three it would not be a good idea to send the exhibits away up in the north part of the state or away out west that week; the week between the towns nearest get the exhibit. If these towns in the North Platte district will get their fairs lined up so several of them will come together it would not be a hard matter to route those exhibits that way, but where they are scattered all over the North Platte territory it is pretty hard to give those towns as much consideration as the committee would like. Make out an application and mail it to Professor Pugsley, I think that would be the best way to do it.

Blackman: I have not heard Mr. Pickett mention anything about Madison County, he wrote me Madison County was the first applicant and yet we have not been considered. The week our Fair was on the exhibit was idle, and yet so far as I know there was no effort made to send the exhibit to Madison County although in 1914 and 1915 Madison County was one of the first to send in an application for that exhibit.

Pickett: I can answer that right off. In 1914 you had your Fair exactly the same date as the State Fair and you could not have consideration then, over the State Fair. This last year, on account of the short notice given us, we did not have time to do anything; but two years ago, in 1914, you will remember you had your Fair exactly the same week as the State Fair.

Blackman: Yes, we had the same date as the State Fair.

Pickett: Well, you could not expect it over the State Fair.

Blackman: Last year we thought we got our application in plenty early, at least we think the North Platte country should be represented a little. Of course, as I understand it, Platte County was put in on the list ahead of Madison but afterwards on account of changing dates we lost out. But what I am trying to get at is whether these applications are taken up in the order they are received, that is the question.

Pickett: They were not all handled in the order received, some of these counties would make a good showing, they would get their Commercial Club to back the proposition, send in a whole bunch of telegrams, a representation would come down and it was a pretty squirmy corner.

Jackson: Is there anything further?

Pugsley: I think I can throw just a little light on the routing of the exhibit. It is necessary to take into consideration the applications of course, in relation one to another and the dates of the fairs. For example, it is impossible to move the exhibit over a large territory and get it set up in time for the next Fair, it has been necessary heretofore to route this exhibit on one railroad rather than on several and the committee, I think, recognizes that next time it should be put north of the Platte. It will be routed on one railroad and if you can get several of your fairs in one locality to make application for the exhibit and these dates come one after another it should be an easy matter to get the exhibit if you still want it.

Report from Mr. Kokjer

Mr. President and Members:

This committee was appointed last January to confer with Prof. Pugsley at the State Farm and draw up contracts with local fairs for the State Farm exhibit which the management of the State Farm was so kind to offer the Fair managers, and for the further purpose of routing the same.

Your committee met at Prof. Pugsley's office at the State Farm on two different occasions; the first meeting was for the purpose of organizing and arranging the contents of the contracts and get a more thorough knowledge of the proposed exhibit; the last meeting was for the purpose of routing the exhibit.

H. M. Kokjer was elected chairman and Henry Pickett, Secretary of the committee. I will say here that all members of the committee were present at both meetings with Prof. Pugsley.

While the routing of the exhibit to the satisfaction of everyone was impossible as we well knew, we did make an effort to do the best that was possible for the majority.

In all there were twenty applicants, some located quite a distance from Lincoln and others close to Lincoln. Prof. Pugsley informed the committee and we believe stated at our last annual meeting there was not a great amount of money to put into this work at this time, and it would be necessary for the fairs to bear a part of the burden, but that they would do the best they could.

Clay Center for Clay County had no opposition for the exhibit the first week on account of the earliness of the season.

Wahoo won the exhibit for Saunders County away from four other applicants on account of the fact that it was relatively near to Lincoln.

Madison County wanted the exhibit State Fair week, but it was reserved for the State Fair, where it was thought that it would serve more people.

Fillmore County won the choice of five applicants. Its strongest competitor was Pawnee County. Location again won the choice owing to the fact that Auburn had petitioned for Nemaha County, and it was believed that a portion at least, of Pawnee County could be served from Auburn. Additional deference was accorded the Fillmore County fair petition owing to the fact that H. P. Wilson, Secretary of the Fillmore County Fair Association and President of the County Fair Managers Association of Nebraska, was the father of the county Fair exhibit movement.

Auburn won over seven applicants for the fifth week on account of location. Gage County received preference in two applications for sixth week.

It was then learned that Auburn and Beatrice had set their fairs back a week and the dates upon their applications were wrong so Nelson in Nuckolls County which was very desirous of the exhibit was passed on and won. They being so close to Geneva.

The contract price for the exhibit was $100.00. Besides this the Fair Association paid for the hauling and help to set the exhibit up, and furnished police protection at night.

The State Farm exhibit contained among other things photographs of various plant diseases, specimens of the destructive insects and birds as well as a method of their extermination, also specimens of birds and insects which are of assistance to farmers, illustrations of the students' work in the workshop, the forge shop, the work with farm implements in the laboratory and in field practice, and as they say on sale bills "and many other articles too numerous to mention." The exhibit was very attractively gotten up and while I didn't have as much time as I would have liked to look over the exhibit, the little time that I spent there I was convinced that there were lots of people getting information out of the exhibit as they kept the demonstrators very busy answering questions.

The canning demonstration proved to be quiet a success and a lady told me shortly before leaving to come down here that her fruit that was canned during our fair was still in good condition, and I of course told her I was real glad to hear it. The young ladies that assisted Miss Daniels were the daughters of our President, Mr. Cook and our General Superintendent, Mr. Stocking, who are Fair boosters and with us tonight.

The demonstration for the eradication of hog cholera was conducted by Drs. Day and Lintner, two exceedingly skillful gentlemen in their profession. The people that attended this feature were very much benefitted. We had previous to their arrival, placed a tent 40 x 60 ft. near the State Farm exhibit and quite a number of benches inside for the benefit of the crowd. Two tables were made use of by the doctors for their medicines and for the operation that they performed on the hog. Those who saw this knew whether they had been performing the operation right or not at home.

Saunders County, I mean those that attended the Fair are boosters for the exhibit.

The number of people that viewed the exhibit in the six counties was estimated at 30,000, as follows:

Clay Center, Clay County	3.100
Wahoo, Saunders County	4,800
Geneva, Fillmore County	6,300
Nelson, Nuckolls County	8,800
Auburn, Nemaha County	3,800
Beatrice, Gage County	3,500
York, York County	5,000

This estimate was furnished by those who had charge of the exhibit and is considered a very conservative estimate.

The following partial quotation from some of the letters received by Prof. Pugsley indicate the attitude of visitors and members of this Association:

"The exhibit was far better than I expected. In fact I think it one of the greatest educational features of the county fairs where shown. The information one can obtain is very valuable. I was too busy to spend as much time in the exhibit tent as I would have liked, but I could name twenty or more features of the exhibit that any farmer could well afford to pay twice the amount of admission to the fair for anyone of them. The Fair management and the people of the county are more than pleased with the exhibit, and while we do not wish to be selfish, we would like the exhibit again next year, if it is possible to get it. I feel certain that this trial exhibit will make the exhibition a permanent fixture to the live county fairs in the state, and I believe you will see a marked increase in the number of boys taking the agricultural work after the exhibit has been out a few years."—H. L. McKelvie, Fairfield, Neb.

"We are well pleased with the exhibit and the very courteous gentlemen whom you sent with it, and we would like to have you put us on the list for the exhibit another year."—R. A. Byrkit, Clay Center, Neb.

"Some of our people were at the State Fair this year and saw the county Fair exhibit in the University Building. They are anxious, if possible, to secure the exhibit for our county Fair next year. I wish you would put us down on your list as an applicant."—James Whitehead, Mitchell, Neb.

"Will say the management of the Fair is well satisfied with the exhibit. It looked so good that I have nothing to offer in the way of criticism or suggestion for improvement."—W. B. Fisher, Auburn, Neb.

'It was a very artistic exhibit and far above my expectations, and the thousands of people who visited it during our fair were glad of the opportunity of seeing at home some of the work being carried on in the College of Agriculture. They all commend the exhibit very highly."—Henry Pickett, Wahoo, Neb.

Your committee would recommend that this feature be made permanent, if it is possible, so to do and that the fairs organize their own circuits, one following another, and if more than one exhibit is to go forward which is likely, an exhibit can be turned to each one of the circuits and a long haul will not be necessary, in this way it will keep expenses down.

Respectfully submitted,

H. M. KOKJER,
HENRY PICKETT,
JACOB WEIS.

Jackson: If there is nothing further, we will take up the next subject—What the Fair Does for a Community—this subject is one everybody should be interested in and ought to bring out a lot of good oratory. We have plenty of it around this table and other places around the room, but it seems the speaker, Mr. Van Horn of Lexington, is not present. We have, however, a gentleman from the western part of the state who I understand is conducting one of the best fairs in the state. He will handle this subject and I know we will all be pleased to listen. We will now listen to L. R. White of Lexington on the question of what the fair does for the community.

What the County Fair Does For a Community

The fair is undoubtedly one of the greatest, if not the greatest avenue open to all the people as a get-together meeting for a community of interests that has been devised. I cannot conceive of any organization if properly conducted that provides the advantages that this kind of venture does for the betterment of all classes, old and young alike. As a stimulation for the people to do better things and more of them, I do not know of any undertaking that any where near reaches the object intended. Fairs reach and benefit every avenue of industrial life.

From an educational point of view, the fair is far reaching. It is of great benefit to a large class of people, who were it not for such advantages as the fair provides, would probably never obtain any idea of the advancement the country is making along many lines. This is true of the stranger within your gates, who may be from some far country, as well as the people of the community in which the fair is held. It is to be regretted that there are those who are apparently not interested in the advancement of the country wherein they live.

The advantages to be derived from an advertising view point are many. We know whereof we speak on this question, from the observation we have had from several years experience as secretary of one of the best county fairs in this great state. We also know from what we have heard, and from the natural results obtained by many of our exhibitors that this advantage is not to be despised.

The financial results from the fair are numerous; which any observing person cannot help but notice if he will but give credit where the credit belongs. We will admit that the direct financial profits are not usually in evidence except to a few, but in the years to come if those interested in the community in which the fair is held, will look backward to the efforts put forth by the faithful of the past and present generations, they will have to admit the bare facts that the untiring energy, the unselfish devotion, the sacrifice of time and labor of a few generous, broad minded benefactors have paved the way for better things which will be of greater financial benefit.

As the old style fair failed to interest the people to the extent that it might become a lasting benefit to the public, someone evolved the scheme of adding the night fair and amusement features. This addition has caused most fair boards many vexing problems. Who shall say that the free act and the carnival do not have their place in making the fair a success? There are many acts of merit that can be had, that are instructive to the people and as the gate receipts are the backbone of the financial end of the fair, this kind of entertainment has its redeeming quality to fair and patron. It is true that carnivals sometimes have features which do not seem beneficial; but these may be of service to enlighten a certain element, in fact there is a certain per cent of people who would not be interested if it were not for the merry-go-round, ferris wheel and cheap show, as well as the many games of chance, and the red lemonade stand and by interesting this class of people to the extent that you get them to attend the fair may it not be hoped that in time they also may be brought to take an interest in the betterment of the object in view.

In closing I will draw a picture of a certain class of people who may be brought to take an interest and yet get some benefit.

When the grounds are all ablaze with red fire, as it were, and the merry-go-round and ferris wheel, as well as the various shows good and bad alike and the different games of chance and the hamburger and red lemonade stands are in full swing: I see unsophisticated Zeke grasp timid and shrinking Mandy by the hand and with a hamburger sandwich in his disengaged hand this pair hie themselves away to the alurements of the midway and if there is anyone on the grounds that get more real enjoyment and benefit from the fair than this couple do, I have failed to notice them.

I THANK YOU.

Jackson: There is one gentleman I know we all miss tonight, a man who has attended every meeting I guess, since the Fair was organized, a man we all learned to love. We miss him. I refer to Mr. Charles Mann. We have with us a gentleman from his section of the state, from Chadron, who will discuss this question, Mr. J. F. Lawrence.

Lawrence: It is rather hard to say anything with an introduction which leads the thoughts directly back to Uncle Charlie Mann, because I think his was as lovable a character as ever lived and while you men who were in touch with him only portions of the year have learned to love him and regard him most kindly, what must you think of us people up there who have lived with him through all the years of struggle and trial. He acquired a little farm within a few miles of Chadron and finally succeeded, before his death, in building up a pretty little place in which to live, and seeing his three sons well established on farms of their own where they could rear their families and keep up the good work he had started, in building a home for himself in this new neighborhood. It seems to me the influence of such a good soul as old Uncle Charlie Mann was is one that will live through countless years in any community and I thank you most kindly that you have been able to see in him in the short spaces of time he has been able to be with you, the good influence which we who lived with him year after year have been able to find.

Now in regard to the county fair proposition I must tell you fellows you have put me up against a kind of hard proposition this evening, from the simple fact I came here not expecting to say anything. It is the first time I have visited you and consequently am a little at a loss. It is like the story of Jim and Mike, two fellows who were going across a field one day and got into a pretty mix-up because a bull undertook to chase them. They went to the nearest place in the fence but found they were not going to make it. Right in the middle of the field was a tree and after the tree they went. Mike got up but Jim could not make it, but there was a welcome hole in the ground and into it Jim went. The bull scratched around and Jim came out of the hole, the bull came toward him again and into the hole he goes again, which he does about three times. Mike calls down, Jim what are you doing that for, you will have that bull so mad we will never get out of here. And Jim replies, Doggone you, there is a bear in that hole.

I am at a loss to know what to say tonight. As to the matter of county fairs and the influence they will have on a community, there are three things a fair is supposed to do. In the first place you are to show what ability you have in the way of entertaining; you are to entertain your crowds that come there. Secondly, you have the educational feature which I conceive is the greatest one and thirdly the advertising feature. Those three things are the definite objects of a county fair. Some people or some communities throw more stress on one of these than on the other, for instance, in our Dawes county fair in years past we have placed more stress on the entertainment. Three years ago when I took hold of the county fair I said it was all wrong, you see I was as bad as the other fellow. I said "it was all wrong, the educational feature is the thing—build up your exhibits." As a consequence the entertainment feature of our fair has dropped off but the educational exhibit has been built up, as witnessed by the fact we paid over twice as much in premiums this year as has ever been paid before. I have centered on that one thing, but have built it up to the detriment of the entertainment feature. Those three things are co-ordinate. In the first place you must have entertainments. I believe Uncle Charlie Mann was always telling you about the Indians, that was one thing he was always talking about. We think we have the best entertainment in the Indians that there is to be had, things you pay good money to see in a wild west show we have right at our back door and can bring them in. The entertainment feature is one thing you must consider because in our experience it has been the necessary thing to draw the crowds. You will not draw the crowds from the far off community and adjoining towns unless you offer them something in the entertainment line. Our biggest entertainment was three shows of Indians and a company of soldiers who put on a musical drill. When we talked of getting an aeroplane they said it was stale, no good, they wanted something new, something big.

But now, coming back to the educational feature, this must include the country as well as the town people. These people know just as much as the children who are going to school; they have to be told what is best in the way of pumpkins, the best in the way of corn, potatoes, etc. The biggest potato is not the best, they find that out in bringing their exhibits to the county fair. A man will fill up a bushel basket with the biggest he has raised and then raise Cain because he does not get first prize on his potatoes. The same applies to corn, the idea of the best corn is changing from what it was ten years ago. The best ear of corn is not the same shape it was. There are many things I might mention that are changing year in and year out, that must be taken up.

The third proposition is the advertising feature, the thing you men are all talking about and thinking about in your own town and your own county. You want to see how big a display you can get, how many people you can get to your fair and then you want to tell about it.

These three things are the ones I would like to impress upon you, and they are co-ordinate, there is not one that should be given more stress than another. You should have your work so divided that these three things will have equal importance; first, the entertainment feature; second, the educational feature, and third, the advertising. I thank you.

Jackson: Is there any further discussion on this question; we will be glad to hear from anyone.

Sebastian: I am a delegate from Lincoln county, North Platte, my name is not on the program but the brother from Chadron making remarks in regard to county fair work reminds me of when I took the secretaryship of our Fair two years ago. In 1913 our county agricultural society was organized; in 1914 we had a hard struggle to get our people interested. We were out in Lincoln county which, to you people around Lincoln and Omaha, seems pretty far west, but we have forty-four precincts in our county and we feel we have a pretty good county. The one problem which confronted us was to get the people in the country interested in the county fair movement. The advertising feature, which the gentleman from Chadron spoke about, has been an awful weak proposition with us. The plan we adopted two years ago, which I will speak of because it might be helpful to someone promoting a county fair in a western county, is this: We took the names from the tax list and wrote personal letters to all the taxpayers. That did not seem to give the results we expected; time was getting short, so we telephoned to something like twenty-five or thirty farmers in the different school districts and told them there was going to be a bunch of fellows from North Platte drive over in automobiles and we wanted as many people from that community as possible to meet us at the school house. There we got them enthused, and out of this school house meeting we held we had four precinct exhibits and people who came to the school house who ordinarily would not have brought anything to the fair. Some of those very fellows came to the fair and got away with first money and I want to tell you they had nice stuff. We followed up the same scheme last year and those who saw our 1915 exhibit at the State Fair realize that that is just the way we got it, by using the school house method. We expect to have a pretty hard struggle in 1916. Scottsbluff is pretty hard competition, but notwithstanding, we are strong for western Nebraska, and I hope to meet you here next fall.

Whitehead: Mr. Toastmaster, I want to ask the gentleman from Lincoln County for information (I am from Scotts Bluff County and am the strong competition he spoke of), I notice on their program last year they eliminated the racing feature. I would like to know how that affected their attendance. We go pretty strong on the racing.

Sebastian: As a matter of fact we eliminated it because we were limited financially and did not have the chink and another thing, we did not have the race track. The city of North Platte has bought a twelve thousand dollar tract of land consisting of seventy-five acres on which to put a race track. If we come up to our expectations we are going to put up a pretty good show this year. Last year we had an aeroplane proposition. Captain Shaffer came and stayed three days and did not get off the earth and the people would like to have mobbed us. Our gate receipts were $1,640.00 and the people kept calling up at eleven and twelve o'clock at night and asking Mrs. Sebastian when the aeroplane was going to go up. I got a little wicked and put up a blackboard on which I wrote: "I do not think the aeroplane is ever going to fly." The flying machine attraction is absolutely a failure. The best attraction we have in our town is auto polo and I think that is what we will have for our next attraction.

Blackman: I would like to see this body go on record by sending a message of condolence to the family of Uncle Charlie Mann; I therefore move we send a message of condolence, which is the best we can do.

Carried by a rising vote.

Jackson: The next question is very closely connected with the one we have just discussed: "What the Fair Does for a Community?" and next, "How It Does It." We have a gentleman here with whom I am personally acquainted in a business way, and in the Fair work, a man conducting a Fair I think in the smallest town in the state conducting a Fair. This is one of the youngest, organized, I think three years ago and it is one of the leading Fairs in the state today and gentlemen, you want to keep your eyes on the Fair down at Deshler, Mr. E. J. Mitchell of Deshler will discuss this question.

Mitchell: Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies and gentlemen:

How It Does It

It is possible that some of us are a little like the captain. He is sure that "Hans and Fritz do it." He does not know how they do it, but he knows that they do it. The story of the Indian who always arose before the sun, and stood with kingly mein pointing out the road Old Sol was to travel for the day, is well known. We, who are enthusiasts on the Fair and what it does for the community, may give a little too much credit to the Fair as a profitable asset, and credit some improvements to the Fair, that might have just "growed" liked Topsy, without any father or mother. When we were building our grandstand for the Thayer County Fair, an intelligent bystander remarked that it was all foolishness as we would never get people enough to fill it. It has a seating capacity of 1,200. When, that same fall it was filled to overflowing and hundreds were unable to be accommodated, the same wise man said that it just happened that way. A perfect day and the people just happened to come to the Fair * * * but, it just happened again last year for three days, and this year we will probably double the capacity of that grandstand. I might add here, that since writing this little extemporaneous address, our county commissioners have voted to give us an appropriation of $1,000 this year to be used in buildings, we having complied with every requirement of the law whereby this appropriation may be obtained. When the directors of the Fair appeared before that august body to request the appropriation, we were informed that we already had good buildings. We told them that while we had an electric lighted and city watered swine barn 32 x 60, that same barn was entirely inadequate last year, and at the present time every one of the pens were sold for the 1916 Fair and half the fees paid. We also reminded them how hard they had to work to find a place in the grandstand and they agreed with us that we could use that thousand dollars to an advantage.

The Fair benefits or hurts a community according to the way it is managed. If it is allowed to run itself without careful attention, it is a positive detriment. If ably handled, it brings thousands of dollars into the community and provides work for many. It is educational as well as entertaining. Many a successful breeder of pure bred stock and raiser of good seed products got his first ideas of these things from what he saw when a boy at the county Fair. The successful Fair brings the best school work, the best fancy work, the best cooking and preserving, and the best stock and farm products of the county together and shows the natives as well as visitors from a distance what the district can produce. An exhibitor remarked to me one day during our last Fair that if I had told him he would sell one of his best pure bred hogs to a man in Indiana by showing at our Fair, he would not have believed me, and yet that was just what he had done. Another exhibitor from a distance is trying to sell his farm and buy near Deshler in order to be close to where he can show his pure bred horses, cattle, hogs, poultry and agricultural products. It is up to the people of the county, as to just "How It Does It." If the right community interest is taken, it benefits financially, educationally, and socially. It broadens the vision, teaches us how to co-operate and boost and put our towns and county on the map, but it takes work and then more work. The results, however, are strictly worth while.

Jackson: We would be glad to hear from anyone else.

Seybolt: I would like to have a little information. I am secretary from Morrill County and there are two points in particular that bother me and I would like to hear about. One is the entertainment feature, I would like to hear from some of the managers of the smaller Fairs. We have had two factions, one very strong for races and one for ball games and others who do not think we should have either, but want something else. It seems to me that the races are a little the best of the two propositions but I would like to know how others handle this. The other thing is how they pick out judges, who really know anything about it especially in the agricultural line.

Jackson: Will someone answer the question?

White: We are up against the proposition to know what kind of an entertainment to get good enough for our people, we have always had a good Fair, we have always given them a good entertainment, had good races and good shows, and a good many down there don't know what to do next. We have had our night entertainment ever since we have been conducting our Fair and we think it is one of the best financial propositions of the Fair. If anyone here has anything that is good, I would like to hear it. I think racing is all right but one member of our Board has always stood pat against it. I believe in giving them a good racing program.

Member: How much money do you pay?

White: Our horse races cost us from $1,200.00 to $1,800.00 and our attractions $700.00 to $1,000.00 per year.

Member: I would like to ask the Gentleman if they charge two admissions where they have a street fair inside the Fair grounds.

White: Yes, we have our season tickets, $1.50 for the season. We have four days Fair and then single admission ticket is 50 cents. In the evening our admission is 25 cents. If you have a season ticket you can go in and out as many times as you wish but if you have just a single admission at 50 cents and you stay in the grounds it is good for all day and the evening but if you go out you would have to pay 25 cents to get back in the evening. We also have children's tickets at half fare.

Jackson: Any more questions?

Cheney: I will attempt, informally, to answer one question of our friend—in regard to the entertainment. There are two theories, one is to get professionals from a long way off and the other is to secure people who live near you. They may not do so well but the fact that they are known may help in adding to your entries and for two years we have tried out the proposition of having a football game between two high schools. All we have to pay them is their expenses, which is what they would get when they meet as between other high schools; that has cost us between $75.00 and $80.00 but we have found it to be very satisfactory. I do not know how long it will last, the next time it might not be a success but it has for the past two years, so that is one suggestion in regard to the theory of taking an entertainment which is near you and keeping the money at home.

The baseball entertainment is along the same lines, we in the western end of the state have tried that to a point where it is getting a little old and it is not so satisfactory so we have switched to the football game although we still retain the baseball game for other days, bringing the teams from the adjoining villages.

One other point, as to your judges, I believe you asked about that. Ask Professor Pugsley, he has them by the dozen, you can get all kinds of judges for all kinds of things and you will get good ones, too. You have to pay their railroad fare back and forth and entertain them while there, and you ought to pay them $10.00 per day but it is worth the money, we have tried it. We had Professor Little a year or two and we had a man who had been at Ames a year. We tried to get Colonel Leonard to come out last year and he promised us faithfully he would and I told the boys what we could depend on but unfortunately he promised someone else before us so we were disappointed and had to secure someone else. However we had no trouble in securing a competent judge and I believe the expert judge is what you need. It is something that gives confidence to the people who exhibit.

Jackson: If there is nothing more on this we will take up the next subject. I know we will all be interested in knowing how to run a Fair free; we have a man with us from the "state of Omaha" who will speak on this question and, by the way, he was the first president of this organization I believe, and probably a gentleman who has done as much for the State Board of Agriculture as any other one man. I refer to Mr. G. W. Hervey of Omaha.

Hervey: Mr. Chairman and Members of the Nebraska Fairs' Association: I am not surprised that this topic tonight has proved to be such a joke and it is scarcely worth while for me to attempt to apologize for being here seemingly to endorse the free county Fair. Mr. Smith, the Secretary, and I started out on the proposition of getting the Fairs in Nebraska together and we became quite sympathetic and interested in each other. I received a little note from Mr. Smith a while ago asking if I would discuss this subject, "The Free County Fair" and without any consideration whatever I said I would. I wanted to accommodate Mr. Smith and relieve him of anxiety in hunting up anyone else. I did not think anything more about it for a while until it was called to my attention and the more I thought about it the more I was satisfied I did not know anything about it. The next trouble was to get help of any kind that would be reliable authority and I got a little relief by going away down to Oklahoma. I have got this in one of those extemporaneous speeches.

The Free County Fair

This subject has been receiving considerable attention for some time both locally and generally. I believe in the county Fair, I believe in the township Fair, I believe in farmers' institute Fair, I believe in the smaller community Fair, even if it is of organization boundary no larger than the school district. I believe in making all these Fairs free and clear, exempt from personal advantage or money influence in the matter of perfect freedom to the grounds where the Fair is being held. If it is a good thing for the man and woman, the boy and girl, who are interested and come to see, study, compare and learn from the standpoint of exhibition or that of casual observer or sightseer, it is good for idle, careless, indifferent, prejudiced persons, who will come when they feel it is everybody's Fair, free, even they themselves begin to realize that they are a part of it, "It is everybody's show," and they are somebody, therefore, they feel that they have a common interest with the balance of the people of the township or county.

There is more or less prejudice on the part of some persons against those who operate or supervise public enterprises where there is position and compensation involved. The free pass, the free admission from some source or other is a matter of contention, a matter of prejudice against many local Fair organizations. It keeps down ambition to co-operate, to help, to join in community enterprise, to engage in friendly contest, to become an active progressive leader in the community. The free Fair will to a very large extent remove these prejudices.

I assume that the properly conducted Fair does result in increased production. If this is true, then increased production results in increased taxable values. If increased taxable values are the result of increased production, which is the effect or result of the teachings of the township or county Fair, then this fair may very properly claim the support of taxation for its maintenance, in whole or in part, as it has been the means of creating this increased wealth. This I claim as the basis of argument in justice of taxation for maintenance of the free Fair.

I have prepared a short summary of the Oklahoma free fair law. Oklahoma, I believe, has satisfactorily solved this question of the free county and township Fair. In this state their new law governing the county Fair, provides for a county Fair association composed of two members from each township in the county. These members shall be elected every two years by the citizens of their respective townships at a meeting held in the township on a specified date fixed by law. A certificate of election is given the successful candidates by the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting which is taken to the Chairman of the County Commissioner who records their certificates of election. Monday of the next week, the elected members of the various townships meet at the county seat and proceed to elect from their number a President, the Secretary is chosen from outside the association and at this meeting they elect from their members a board of five directors. These, with the President, constitute the board of Fair managers who proceed to plan, arrange and hold a county Fair, drawing such assistance as they need in the work from the members of the Fair association. The Board of Managers makes a classified estimate of the amount of funds they will need for holding the Fair. This request goes before the County Commissioners prior to their annual meeting for the making of tax levies. The County Excise Board may in their discretion levy not to exceed ¼ of a mill upon the total valuation of the county in which the fair is held, for free fair purposes, on the estimate made by the Fair Board.

The county treasurer shall collect and apportion moneys for the county free-fair, as other moneys are collected and apportioned, and disburse the same upon vouchers issued by the executive board of fair managers having the endorsement of the President and Secretary.

The executive board shall have exclusive right to all concessions, stand-rights and privileges of all kinds at the township and county fairs; and admission may be charged to races of all kinds, horse shows or any other special amusements; provided that no money appropriated under this act or law is used to defray any expenses or costs of such races or amusements; and further that charging admission to such amusements does not interfere with free access of the public to all exhibits of the fair or receiving support from the county appropriation.

The free fair applies to the matter of exhibits entirely. It applies to the outside admission onto the fair grounds, and such free exhibitions and amusements as the Board of Managers may direct.

PULLING THE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OUT OF THE OLD RUT

The greatest difficulty that the county fair has to contend with generally is in getting properly and satisfactorily organized at the start. Where there are factions and dissentions born with the fair, created in its first organization, and carried down through an out of balance or unfair representation of the public interests of the county, there can never be a success attained, to the extent that the people of the county are entitled to, until a reorganization is effected. After canvassing practically every basis for county fair organizations, there is nothing that appeals to us as a safer and more equitable basis for county fair organization, than by precinct of township representation. This would call for as many members of the fair board as there are townships in the county. Each township selecting its representative for the board by nomination, to be sent up to the annual meeting and election of directors. Thus, each division or district in the county would have its delegate or representative, and be responsible for the quality of person they selected. This would be a stimulus to the general qualifications and character of the county fair, and break down all prejudice of one section of the county trying to get advantage of another; unity of purpose and unity of action in the promotion of the agricultural interests of the whole county, upon a basis of equal representation is the bulwark of success in the building of the agricultural fair.

I believe that the most successful system of county fair organization is by annual membership, making any person who has been a resident of the county for six months prior to the holding of the fair eligible to membership upon the payment of one dollar.

This one dollar membership fee shall thereafter be an annual assessment upon each member, and in order that each member be entitled to vote at the election of officers at the annual meeting held on a certain date, a renewal of membership must be established by the payment of one dollar by the member at said annual meeting. The date of the annual meeting shall be recognized as the beginning of the fair year with the County Agricultural Society. This system of renewal of membership each year keeps a live, active, interested membership. Persons who are not interested can drop out and the fair spirit of the society or association can be freshened up by new material, a portion of which will become interested and active workers.

There cannot be too much stress put on the importance of linking and moulding together of mutual interests and responsibilities of fair members, fair managers, and exhibitors in the success of the fair. Every person holding a membership certificate in the agricultural society should be admitted to the annual fair as a stockholder or member, free of charge, during its continuance; and all exhibitors making a specified number of entries under the regular classification of the premium list, should receive an exhibitor's ticket to the fair, free of charge. If this exhibitor is a stockholder or member of the agricultural society, then his entry admission to be made out to one of his family, or as he directs. The object in this system of admission is to enlist the sympathy and interest of all who are interested in agricultural improvement in the community where the fair is being held and thus strengthen the fair support and fair work with people who make the fair.

It is a wrong idea to have a fair management so constituted as to encourage the prejudice of the people against it, by the common belief that the managers or board of directors are enjoying all the privileges of the organization; that they are occupying positions of profit and are selfish in their management of the affairs of the society and fair. The facts are that the man who goes on a board of fair managers and performs his duty earns more than he gets; in other words, if he has any business to attend to at home, he is a loser financially during his period of fair management. But public opinion does not give the matter this charitable and reasonable view.

One of the most important features in organization of the agricultural society is the officering of it. The success or failure in a great measure depends upon the men who are put at the head of it to look after and manage its affairs. There should be more interest taken in the agricultural society by the common farmer. The time to prepare for the annual show is before the annual election of officers, by selecting a number of the best men in the county to be offered at the meeting as candidates to fill the official positions. It is bad management to wait until time to commence to prepare for the annual fair and then discover that careless and incompetent men have been placed in active, responsible positions and the interests of the county and society are made to suffer from a carelessness on the part of the membership, in not turning out at the annual meeting for the election of officers and choosing the best material in the association for its official management.

One of the greatest mistakes common to such organizations is the selection of persons to fill those official positions, because they are idle, not got much on hand, plenty of time to devote to such work, etc. Our observation and experience has taught us that nine times out of ten such men are not fit for the position tendered them. A gentleman of leisure, an idler, an old fogy, or an old worn-out man is not suited to the work of planning, arranging or managing an agricultural exhibit. There are a few exceptions, but as a general rule, the continuance of such men in office tends to flatten out and deaden the agricultural interests of a county, that the agricultural society was designed to stimulate and develop into a degree of excellence, that can never be had by any other incentive.

It is highly important for the success and well being of the agricultural interests of a county that the young men be invited into the ranks, not only to hold memberships in the county agricultural society but to take hold and learn the official management. There is nothing so potent as young blood. Introduce it into the county agricultural societies by giving those young farmers important official positions. We need more vim and energy at the head of every department of agriculture and no better schooling can be offered than to encourage the boys to become exhibitors, then members, and as soon as they develop a disposition and fitness for exhibition work, put them on the society board of directors; this is one of the feasible means at hand of pulling the agricultural society out of the old rut, into which it has fallen. When we say the agricultural society we speak in general terms, applying to agricultural societies in general wherever the progressive spirit does not exist.

Jackson: We would be glad to hear from Mr. McKelvie.

McKelvie: Mr. Speaker, Members of this Organization and Friends I was sitting here feeling very much like the description given of Jonah by Chauncey Depew. The story goes that Chauncey Depew was passing through a fine art gallery with a young lady and they were looking at the paintings. Among them was one depicting Jonah as he was about to be swallowed by the whale, and he seemed to have a very complacent and contented look on his face. The young lady said: "Senator Depew, it seems strange that Jonah, knowing he is about to be swallowed, should look so comfortable and contented. Senator Depew said: 'I do not know that there is anything strange about it, when the banquet is over he knows he will not be called upon to make a speech."

In being called upon thus unexpectedly I am like the colored fellow in Arkansas who had some money in the bank; the bank busted and he lost all his money and he was bewailing his fate to a friend of his. His friend, in an attempt to console him, said: "Don't feel so badly about it, banks have busted before." "Yes, I know, but this is the first time I ever had one bust right in my face." I ought to be able to talk very glibly and intelligently on this subject because I have given it no thought whatever and have had no experience whatever. Mr. Hervey seems to have covered the subject quite thoroughly, but at least in order to make believe I know something about it and arouse interest, I am obliged to take the opposite side of the question. I doubt the practicability of the free county fair, first on the basis that the thing which is free is usually deemed to be worth what it cost, and I do not believe the attendance at county fairs will be largely increased through free admission. The expenditure of the amount necessary to see a fair is not, in my opinion, the element that causes people to stay away. There are several causes which contribute more to it. There are some localities in which it seems to be difficult to arouse interest in public events of such kind, and there are other communities in which there is a spirit of public interest that causes people to join in making a county fair as well as other events, a success. Throughout Nebraska we find that condition. I should favor free admission to county fairs or other exhibitions of an educational nature for school children; I believe they will come and they should, by every means, be induced to come. Free admission for school children will bring out the older people, in fact, whatever increased interest is given in exhibits and other things that tend to bring out the young people invariably brings out a large attendance of the older people of a community.

There is a phase of the free county fair which will be discussed very considerably by the people when it finally becomes an issue and that is the question of taxation. The support of the county fair as a free institution must be distributed throughout the entire county and the cost assessed upon the property throughout the county. Access to the fair has something to do with the extent to which people can patronize it, those located close to it have an advantage over those who have to come from a distance, though they have to pay an equal amount for the support of the fair. That feature, it seems to me, would make an unfair distribution of the cost of maintenance.

The town in which the fair is held has the advantage over other towns in the county. The merchants of that town have an advantage in that they will obtain, as a result of the fair, the patronage which the other towns will be deprived of. So to my way of looking at it, it seems only just that towns near the fair should contribute more to its support than other towns in the county, and I believe those merchants are glad to do it. As I said before, it is my belief that it is not the amount of admission which causes people to stay away from the fair, but lack of interest in the enterprise and it is for that very reason you are assembled here tonight—to discuss ways and means by which you can increase interest and resultant patronage for your county fairs. I thank you.

Jackson: We have with us this evening a gentleman from Iowa, a man I understand, until recently, has been a member of the State Board of Agriculture of Iowa, Mr. L. H. Pickard, and we would like to hear from him on any subject on which he will talk.

Pickard: Mr. Chairman and Fellow Fair Managers: I hardly know what I would be expected to talk about. There are some things we see and I will give a little experience. I came from Omaha on the street car and it was pretty well crowded. A gentleman came in and was hanging to the strap, the car gave a lurch and he fell into a lady's lap. She indignantly pushed him off and said, "What kind of a man are you?" "Well," he said, "I came in here an Irishman, but now I am a Laplander."

Another man came into the car who was a little intoxicated; I suppose he crossed the river from Iowa into Nebraska. He was hanging to the strap when the car gave another lurch and he landed in the lady's lap. She indignantly pushed him off and said: "You are a pretty looking man to go home to your family. Do you know what I would do if you were my husband. I would give you poison, I would." He looked up at her and said, "Madam, if you were my wife, I would take it."

A very large man was sitting in the seat with a boy next to him when a couple of nice looking young ladies came in. The man nudged the boy and said: "Get up and give one of those ladies your seat," and the boy replied, "You get up and give them both a seat."

Now, of course there are a good many things that transpire that have to be considered, especially in an age of fairs. In our state the railroads are prohibited from carrying a public drinking cup; you can take your individual cups, go to the cooler and drink what you please and then go back and sit in a seat a tuberculosis patient has just vacated. And when night comes you sleep in a berth the same patient has occupied the night before, knowing you have complied with the requirements of the sanitary law. In fact, a business man going to his business early in the morning kisses his wife through a plate glass door; that door has to be sterilized after each kiss and a young man going to see his best girl in the evening cannot give her a kiss without knowing that that kiss has been thoroughly sterilized and has the stamp of approval of the State Board of Health. Down in Kansas a year ago they actually had a bill before the House, I don't know whether it was passed or not, but it was something like this: A bill prohibiting a girl from curling her hair or using either paint or powder. They claimed there were too many young men dying from painter's colic.

A little girl had an invitation to a 6 o'clock dinner. Her mother naturally gave her a few instructions in regard to table etiquette. When she got home her mother asked her how she got along. "Mother, I do not know, when the lady passed the pie I took it and ate it and said to her, 'that is very good pie, indeed.'" The lady said, "Will you have another piece?" and I said, "No, I thank you, I have had one piece."

"But you must have another." So I took another and remarked it was very nice pie indeed." The lady passed it to me a third time, and mother, you did not tell me what to say when it was passed the third time." 'Well, daughter, what did you say?" "I said what papa always says, Take the damn thing away."

In regard to running fairs it reminds me a little bit, at one of our annual meetings of the State Fair we had a gentleman from New York, I think he was the editor of the "Rural New York." In his preliminary remarks he said, "Well, gentlemen, I have no speech. I had a speech when I started from New York, but had not been out but a little while when I found you young people knew more about farming than we ever knew. I am going to tell you how we farm. Among other things he told of a couple of little boys who lived five or six miles from town. There was a show in the town and their mother had promised them they could go. When the morning came the boys dressed up and the mother gave them two cents each. The boys walked into town and were feeling pretty good when they got there. They got two cents worth of crackers, went out and ate those and took in the free attractions. Along about 3 o'clock they began to get hungry again, so they invested the other two cents in more crackers. They went out and sat down in the shade and one of the boys said to the other: "John, what do you suppose mother would say if she knew the time we were having." The grandson of one of those boys gave a banquet in California a short time ago that cost him just one thousand dollars; the difference there is in boys. But he told us a good many interesting stories as to the way they farmed.

In regard to running fairs, about the only thing I can say perhaps is to tell you how we run ours. We were speaking about tickets; we never have a ticket at the gate that is good for more than one admission. We change the color of our tickets every day; the color we have today is something else tomorrow. At one end of our season tickets we have 1-2-3-4, according to the number of days we hold our fair. That ticket is good at the gate in the morning or the first time in. If it is the second day we punch number two; that ticket is not good again that day unless he has the pass check. If he wants to go out and come back again he can do so as many times as he likes, but he must secure a pass check to present with his season ticket. These pass checks are the same color as those for that day so he cannot misuse them. I notice one thing, a great many people will take advantage of a fair or railroad company if they can. One could gather up two or three of those tickets and pass them to two or three of his friends, but by this method we have a check on him so he absolutely cannot do it. Last year we only held two days fair. We were rained out.

In regard to attractions, we thought our baby health contest was a great attraction. We had something over ninety babies at the fair. Next year we will open it to the world and you people in Nebraska can bring your babies. Of course the mothers, have to come with the babies, and of course someone has to bring the mother, and as a consequence, we generally get the whole family.

We also have a spelling contest which interests the children from the eighth grade and down. Before the schools are out the first part of June we send a free admission ticket to the teachers for the day on which we hold the spelling contest. Each school in the county holds a spelling contest and the five winners go to the township spelling contest and the five who win there go to the county fair. We give pretty good premiums. At the time we send out these tickets we send out children's tickets, any number of them. We admit all the children twelve years or under anyway, but we send out tickets to be distributed to the school so every child under twelve has a ticket. As a matter of fact, the child who has a ticket is going to come to the fair and the rest have to come with it. The contest is creating quite an interest. This method reaches every child and teacher in the county and has been very successful in drawing out the people.

In regard to attractions, that depends, I think, upon the locality. You will have to find something that will amuse the people. There is always something new such as auto polo; that is a good attraction. We put this on last year and also had a night attraction. We gave them fireworks, very fine, which we considered very good for a county fair. We had a good program and the people turned out very well. I think we will continue it next year with the exception that next year we will hold a longer fair, instead of three days we will hold it about six; that is, you understand, we start in on Saturday, which is entry day. On Sunday we put on a chautauqua program suited to the day with a sacred concert, and some noted speaker. We did have our United States Senator and had contracted for Booker T. Washington, but death beat us to it. We had Senator Kenyon and are looking for some other speaker. We want to get the best speaker in the United States for that Sunday so we can draw a big crowd. The only chance we take is in regard to the day. If it is a good day and good roads the people will come. There are no threshing machines running and no one is working. There is a chautauqua which is held a week or more with a good attendance every day, so we concluded to make this a good program. You cannot get too good a one. One trouble is that we find something cheap; we should not look at this but should try and get the best.

In concessions, of course, there is more tendency toward bootlegging and other things which the law prohibits with us than with you people here. We cannot allow any gambling on the grounds, if we do we lose our state appropriation. This year we had a detective and on the night of the first day we had nine in jail, but after that everything went nicely and I do not think we will be bothered with that any more. But you want good, clean attractions. Of course, as I said before, it depends largely upon the locality as to what attractions you can put on. If we were all educated up to a certain standard it would be easy to get attractions, but what suits one does not suit another. For instance, they were having a church meeting and the deacons were all there but they did not agree on some things. One brother got up and said: "Brother So-and-So, I am very glad we are not all of the same opinion; if they were all like me they would all want my woman." "Yes, I am very glad we are not all alike; if all were like me no one would have her."

So you have to have different attractions or what we call a well balanced fair in order to make everybody feel they are interested. This year we had an attraction at our fair that took quite well, a pole act. The man runs up the pole like a squirrel and performs feats upon it. He goes clear to the top—110 feet. He balances himself right on the point and goes through a swimming act, kicks with his feet; it is a very nice attraction and probably something new. You want something you have not had. I think it advisable to change your programs every day. We had a tug-of-war which is a drawing card and by the way, you have a good team here in your state, at Omaha, the Danish Brotherhood. They had a contest last week and they have never been beaten. We are planning to put on a tug of war, and if we succeed we will challenge the Omaha team and take our best men. Of course we do not expect to win, but it will be quite interesting. We have had, this year, since the fair, a horseshoe tournament, and the town was full. I happened to be away at that time but they had a good crowd. They wanted to come in and hold their tournament during the fair. That of course, is something new, but it will draw a certain class of people who might not come otherwise. I do not think I can give you people in Nebraska any pointers as to running a fair, as you seem to be pretty well posted as I judged from attending your meeting today. Your state is very generous in giving you an appropriation. As a matter of fact all your secretaries ought to be wearing diamonds. It is far better than we get in Iowa.

Jackson: If there is nothing further, I see Professor Condra is here ready to conduct his part of the program.

Dr. George E. Condra of the Nebraska State Conservation Commission, showed several reels of Nebraska, in which was included one of the Nebraska State Fair films, explained by W. R. Mellor.

At the conclusion of this part of the program Mr. Riesen moved that a vote of thanks be extended to Dr. Condra for his part of the program, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Jackson called the meeting to order for the reading of the Secretary's report and the election of officers.

Smith: The Secretary has a very brief report to make. A year ago we had on hand a balance of $26.90. We still have on hand about $14.00 of that money. We have collected no dues for three or four years and this balance will probably run us for another year.

Purcell: I move that the report be adopted.

Seconded and carried unanimously.

Jackson: The first thing in order will be the election of the president. Who will you have for your president?

Riesen: I wish to place in nomination Mr. Jackson.

Jackson: I do not like to take advantage of a sick man.

Riesen: All in favor of Mr. Jackson say aye, opposed, no.

Seconded and carried unanimously.

Jackson: Who will you have for your vice-president?

Purcell: I wish to nominate Mr. Riesen for vice-president.

Seconded and carried unanimously.

Cheney: For secretary-treasurer I nominate Mr. Smith, our present efficient secretary. He can make a few dollars go further than any man I ever heard of.

Seconded and carried unanimously.

Riesen: I move that we adjourn.

Seconded and carried unanimously.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LIVE STOCK

Gentlemen: It is with much pleasure we are able to report that in the past year Nebraska Live Stock interests have in a general way been quite satisfactory to those identified with this chief industry. While conditions in many parts of the country caused by the foot and mouth disease has cost the Live Stock men of this country millions of dollars, Nebraska happily has during this period remained free from this blighting scourge, which now appears to be under control and business is again taking on normal conditions.

A meeting of considerable importance to Live Stock men was held in Chicago in the month of December called by the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., to take up the perplexing problems confronting these interests at the present time, this meeting was largely attended by men vitally interested from all parts of the United States. J. A. Ollis and Chas. Graff represented the Nebraska Live Stock Breeders' Association at said meeting. All the Allied Live Stock interests were well represented at this conference, men from all parts of the United States being present and taking an active part in the discussions.

Mr. Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, who presided over the meeting was much complimented by the Stockmen present for the fair and impartial way he conducted said meeting and contended from the start that the Farmer and Stockman was entitled to first consideration.

At this meeting the interests of Live Stock were discussed in its many phases, particularly sanitary methods and interstate shipments of Live Stock.

It was not difficult to notice that the two problems of sanitation and interstate shipments among the Farmers and Breeders on Live Stock is far from satisfactory, being faulty in many ways. Under existing rules and regulations we find that one state has this set of rules and another state that, and when taken into consideration that these rules are being continually, "or at least can be" changed no one knows at any time what the requirements are, or may be, in order to get an animal from one state to another. We find that printed rules by the different states are of little use for the reasons mentioned above.

We find more or less evidence that men in the veterinary profession have shown too much activity throughout the country in the formation of these rules and would recommend that the Stockmen organize and co-operate in order to bring about more uniform rules and regulations pertaining to this great industry.

The committee fully realizes that in the dissemination of Live Stock for breeding purposes certain rules and regulations must prevail in order to guard against spreading of disease caused by shipping breeding animals from one point to another, but that the Live Stock Breeder is best qualified and entitled to prescribe these rules and regulations there can be little doubt. In connection with the above the committee is pleased to be able to report that the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington, D. C., has taken this matter up and will in connection with the breeders try and bring about more uniformity governing interstate shipments. The greatest factor to handle all these problems effecting the Live Stock business at the present time is the National Record Association, this organization now contains 38 different breeds associations with a membership in numbers of almost 200,000. Nebraska Stockmen have many reasons to feel thankful, for their lot has been a bed of roses the past 15 months compared to a number of other states where the business has been completely paralyzed. Millions of dollars and many fine herds has been the price paid in old Illinois and some of the surrounding states for the foot and mouth disease, but from late reports seem now to be under control.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. GRAFF, Chairman,
J. A. OLLIS,
H. V. RIESEN
C. Y. THOMPSON,
F. C. CROCKER,
Committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON HORTICULTURE

HORTICULTURE IN NEBRASKA IN 1915
FRUIT GROWING

Apples

The apple crop of 1915 was larger than for the past three years, but not as large as some crops of former years. The loss of trees in the past five years, caused by dry weather, has cut down the total number of bearing trees about one-half of what it formerly amounted to. The figures gathered by the State Board of Agriculture in 1914 were 1,430,044 bearing trees. The figures in 1910 were in round numbers 2,800,000. The crop for 1915 has been estimated at various figures, but a conservative estimate based upon the actual number of trees in bearing would be two and one-half million bushels. This includes summer, fall and winter fruit, and the product of both commercial and home orchards.

The weather conditions this season have been exceedingly bad for the proper application of sprays in order to successfully combat the fungus troubles. The ground was covered with snow over most of the state all last winter and up until the first of April. This made it hard to get the necessary pruning and cleaning up done in the late winter months when it is customary to do these things. All this work was left until the time for spring work. This caused the grower to neglect some things. It caused many of them to be late in putting on their sprays. Others thought they had no scab in their orchards and needed no fungus sprays. Some thought they did not need to spray at all. These all had a rude awakening. While we had a large crop of good sized fruit, it was of a poor marketable quality, because of almost universal infection from scab. A few growers by a thorough application at the right time, and using plenty of material and pressure in applying same, grew a crop of clean fruit that graded up well and brought a good price.

The price of apples, generally speaking, throughout the state was low. This was because of the poor quality of the fruit, which necessitated its being put upon the market as soon as possible after picking. This meant glutted markets of poor fruit and a low price. The good fruit did not go begging and sold readily at a good price. The marketing conditions the past fall emphasize two things: Closer-cooperation between the grower in producing and marketing their crops, and the growing of the best quality of fruit and rigid grading and packing of that fruit before it is placed upon the market.

The past spring saw a number of large commercial orchards being planted in the Missouri River territory. The spring and summer were ideal for setting out and starting a young orchard. Where proper care was taken in planting the young trees and good stock was secured to plant, a perfect stand and a growth of from twenty to forty inches for the season resulted. The old orchards of the state that had almost succumbed to the attacks of disease and drouth were given a new lease of life by the wet weather of the past year. All in all the outlook for commercial orcharding in Nebraska, where commercial orchards can be grown, was never better. The farmer who will set out a home orchard and give it the same relative care as he does his corn has never had a better opportunity for growing a paying orchard than now.

The outlook for apple growing in Nebraska was never brighter than at present, if the grower is willing to profit by the lessons taught this season. Well grown, well graded, well packed Nebraska apples will always command a top price upon the market.

Pears

Pears were, generally speaking, a light crop in the eastern part of the state. Individual trees were in some cases heavily loaded, but the commercial pear orchards did not have as large a crop as in 1914.

Cherries

There was a fair crop of cherries of excellent quality and size.

Peaches

As a commercial crop peaches were a failure. A few places report some peaches, but as most of the commercial peach orchards are dead or nearly so, we cannot expect to get any peach crop of consequence until more orchards are set. Peach growing, except in the extreme southeastern portion, is a gamble as to securing crops of fruit.

Plums

Plums were generally light over the state. What were produced were of good size and good quality. The Americana varieties do well all over the state. The late spring frosts damaged them somewhat this past spring.

Grapes

Grapes are commencing to be one of the large commercial crops of the Missouri River Valley territory. Several thousand vines were set out into commercial vineyards this season. Better care is being given the vineyards already in bearing and the fruit is being placed upon the market in better shape, being more rigidly graded and packed. The weather conditions at blooming time were unfavorable to proper fertilization of the blooms and as a consequence the bunches were irregularly filled. This made ragged bunches and reduced the yield in pounds per vine. However, a good crop was marketed and was sold at from fair to good prices. The eastern part of the state offers the best opportunities in the production of high quality grapes of any section of the United States, where the American varieties of grapes are grown.

Small Fruits

Strawberries are the most important of the small fruits in Nebraska. Florence, in Douglas county, and Brownville, in Nemaha county, are two centers where strawberry growing is engaged in extensively. Early in the spring the fields gave promise of an abundant harvest, and the crop came on in good shape, but during the picking season the excessive rainfall caused considerable loss. The berries were soft and did not stand up well in shipment, A large amount were canned by the local canning plants. The prices received were good.

Raspberries were generally a good crop, as were also blackberries. The wet season was favorable to producing a heavy yield of large luscious blackberries. These fruits are not grown on an extensive scale for commercial purposes. A growing demand at good prices affords a good opportunity for the planting of more raspberries.

Floriculture and Ornamental Gardening

The season has been an excellent one for the growth of all kinds of flowers, and ornamental shrubs, roses and perennials. More interest is being displayed by farmers in beautifying their homes. The farmer of the state has reached the point where he can afford some of the luxuries, such as a modern home and he wants that home placed in an attractive surrounding of trees, flowers and shrubs.

PETER YOUNGERS,
C. G. CREWS,
W. W. COLE,
G. C. MARSHALL,
J. R. DUNCAN,
Committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON POULTRY

The raising of poultry in the state, during the past year, was a difficult matter owing to the great amount of rainfall, as many farmers and poultrymen are not equipped with good, dry coops for the mother hen and chicks, or a suitable place for the brooder. The mother hen and her chicks must have ample room to keep on the go most of the time; if they are cooped in such a manner that they will have to mope around most of the day you can make up your mind you will not raise very many chicks from the brood, what you do raise will be very weak and of little value for any purpose. To raise good, strong, vigorous birds hatch them from eggs that have been layed by good, healthy stock and then arrange brood coops not affected by either wet or dry, and with ample room for all the exercise they can take. Nothing makes bone and muscle like exercise.

We do not consider the kind of feed given them of as much value, but it is how we give it to them. We all can profit by Nature's way of feeding the wild birds, and when we follow as near as possible that manner of feeding we will have better success with our chicks. We believe that most of our trouble comes from improper feeding, both with chicks and parent stock.

We think there are too many different breeds of poultry of little value as a commercial fowl. What the farmer wants are eggs and meat and there are many good breeds for such purposes. Many of the highly boosted breeds are of little value in this respect, "some of them are good to look upon and that is about all." Select some good sized bird, one that will produce both eggs and meat and then stick to that breed until fully conversant with their needs. Such a course will bring better returns from the flock of poultry.

Another place where the average poultryman is weak is not being prepared for the cold weather; there is no excuse for unpreparedness, as we get cold weather every winter, yet year after year our birds are frozen at the first cold snap, whether it is in December or February. We never get ready until after it has caused damage to such an extent that we will not get over the blow all the rest of the winter, and this is like locking the barn door after the horse is stolen. This winter the first real cold snap came January 12th and yet hundreds, yes thousands of birds have been frozen badly. Prepare for cold weather next year before it gets here even if it comes early in November. We would advise all to raise as much poultry the coming year as possible, for there is now a shortage and this shortage will be much greater. High prices for both eggs and fowls now prevail and the indications are that they will be high for a good many years. Try to raise twice the amount of poultry the coming year, and be one to profit thereby.

WILLIAM FOSTER,
J. F. McARDLE,
J. E. RYAN,
A. H. SMITH,
U. G. MUNSON,
Committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RURAL AND AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

To the President, Secretary and Board of Managers of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture:

As members of the committee on rural education we realize that the safety of our democracy lies in the intelligent education of its people. We affirm our belief and loyalty in those present day educational movements of our state and nation whose purpose it is to promote an educational system that will fit the individual to cope with the environment of which he is so vital a factor.

A few days ago a commercial teacher in one of our higher institutions of learning in an address before a company of business men gave this definition of education: "Education is merely the taking of knowledge of the past and transmitting it to the present generation." This is both a conservative and popular conception of education. It is at the same time erroneous and out of harmony with the trend of modern educational research. Today, we have come to realize that education is not merely the accumulation of a stock of traditional knowledge for possible use later in life, but that it is the living of life and life experience as we go along. Education, unrelated to environment is bookish and ineffective; education tied up with rich experiences of life will prove effective anywhere. Today we realize that culture is control and control of itself is education. The old idea of education was to tell the child what to do;

the new idea is the harmonious development of all the powers of the individual in such a way that the individual can make his own decisions.

At the present time the whole country is keenly alive to the collection of problems which include land ownership and tenantry, rural social life, the country women problem, the rural church and education. All of these problems when taken together constitute the so-called rural problem. The rural school problem is only one phase of this great rural unrest and to understand it we must see it in its proper setting. How to reduce farm tenantry and increase rural home builders; how to make possible country homes, how to improve the farm and its people are the fundamental needs of rural life today. As was stated earlier, education to be effective must be associated with environment. If the school is to be a vital force in its community, it must shape its instruction to serve the needs of its people.

We are in hearty accord with all organizations that have for their purpose the betterment and general uplift of rural life, and we would urge that educators lend their co-operation and influence to all movements concerned with the great rural problem.

We believe that there is a great need of public awakening along the lines of sanitation and health. The recent survey directed by Dr. T. D. Wood of Columbia University has brought forth results showing, that in the localities where the investigations were carried on, the children from the city were healthier than those from the country. We, therefore, approve of school plants that represent the perfection of the builder's art with reference to location, ventilation, lighting, heating, sanitation and arrangement and form of desks. We further approve of a nation-wide campaign for general sanitation of homes and barn yards, for fresh air and cleanliness and against improper diet and intemperance.

We believe an effort should be made towards the establishment of agriculture, manual training and domestic science as soon as is possible in our rural schools.

We feel that there should be an organization of the best available material bearing upon the child's physical and industrial environment. This should be accomplished by school supervisors with a view of making such material accessible to both teacher and pupils.

We heartily commend the last legislature for its action in establishing courses in rural education in the normal schools of our state. To meet these new demands for rural education a new training must be supplied for the rural teacher of the future.

We are in hearty accord with Secretary Lane's recommendations for the betterment of rural schools, and with our state department of education in its effort in urging the standardization and consolidation of the rural schools of Nebraska.

Finally, we believe that the State Board of Agriculture can assist in promulgation of the foregoing declaration and principles by promoting the following:

First. That the Board of Agriculture welcome the cooperation of the extension department of the State Agriculture College and all organizations in their attempt to make the state fair best serve the interest of the people.

Second. That the Board of Agriculture through its educational department, make an effort to secure at the next state fair exhibit one of the model rural school buildings, furnished for exhibit purposes by the Department of the Interior, and further, that a special exhibit be made of photographs of the new rural school buildings in Nebraska.

Third. That the Board of Agriculture be commended for its Better Babies' contest at the state fair and that it welcome similar movements designed to bring about a general improvement of sanitation and health conditions throughout the country.

Fourth. That the Board of Agriculture make a special inducement to rural teachers to exhibit at the state fair displays of work done in the rural schools. We would urge that special emphasis be placed upon those exhibits that show a proper correlation of the common branches with the life of the community.

Fifth. We urge county agricultural societies to adopt such measures as will make it possible for county superintendents to hold in connection with the county fair, if there be one, or if not to hold at the county seat, a general educational exhibit of the work accomplished in the various schools of the county, and that from these exhibits materials be gathered for the state fair exhibit.

We commend the officers and managers of the State Board of Agriculture for their splendid efforts in promoting the educational interests of the state.

E. R. PURCELL,
W. B. BANNING,
J. H. TAYLOR,
Committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

The first appropriation for Agricultural Extension work was made for carrying on Farmers' Institutes for the biennium of 1897-99 and amounted to $3,000. Until the year 1906, practically all of the work was farmers' institute work. After that extension schools and boys' and girls' clubs were put in as a part of the extension work. The first extension school was held in Pawnee county during the winter of 1906-07. In September of 1911 the title of the department having the extension work in charge was changed from Farmers' Institute Department to Agricultural Extension Department with a superintendent in charge.

In 1914 the title was again changed to Extension Service of the College of Agriculture with a director in charge.

In 1915 the state legislature passed and the governor signed a law which accepted the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act.

The Extension Service is organized coordinate with the Experiment Station as a part of the College of Agriculture. The Service itself is divided into departments or divisions with an executive officer in charge of each. At present the divisions comprise the following:

County Agents, Boys' and Girls' Clubs, Home Economics, Publicity, Movable Schools and Special Meetings.

The Extension Service bears the same relation to the College as does the Experiment Station, and the College is organized as a part of the University. A close cooperative relationship exists between the State Board of Agriculture, the State Horticultural Society, the State Department of Public Instruction, and other state departments and societies, not by law, but by agreement. County Associations, known as County Farmers' Associations, taking part in the direction of the county agent work, cooperate with the Extension Service, and there are also farmers' institute associations and other local organizations which cooperate with the Service.

The revenue for the extension work comes from four sources, (1) Smith-Lever, (2) State Appropriations, (3) U. S. Department of Agriculture, (4) Local Contributions. The use of the Smith-Lever money is limited by terms of the Smith-Lever Act. That portion of the state money which offsets Smith-Lever funds is limited by the same act. The state money is appropriated for agricultural extension work including Farmers' Institutes. U. S. Department of Agriculture money is limited by project agreements and the local money is raised for special extension work in special communities.

The Extension Division is housed in Agricultural Hall at University Farm, which building also contains the administration offices of the College, Station and School of Agriculture, as well as the library and some class rooms.

A total of thirty-six extension bulletins have been published. Circulars and leaflets from the various divisions have been printed as occasion has demanded. Extension specialists, or persons especially prepared to write material for bulletins, circulars and leaflets make preparation of the material. The material is distributed upon special request and to a mailing list which is kept at the college.

The work of the Extension Service in all its departments is put on a project basis. These projects are kept on file in the Extension Service and the States Relations Service Office of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, together with progress reports on same. The county agents have their work on a project basis, as do also the extension specialists in the various departments at the college.

The general condition of the extension work is good and the outlook for the coming years is bright. The sympathy of the people in the state for the work is increasing and the demand at the present for extension workers far exceeds the ability of the Extension Service to supply.

REPORT OF WORK BY DEPARTMENTS

County Agent Work

1915

Eight counties have carried on the county agricultural agent work during 1915. Those counties, together with the county agents are as follows:

Gage county	O. H. Liebers
Seward county	A. H. Beckhoff
Thurston county	J. F. Coupe
Dakota county	Hugh Raymond
Madison county	A. G. George
Dawes county	C. S. Hawk
Kimball county	G. O. Unruh
Box Butte county	F. M. Seidell

In addition eight counties have temporary farmers' associations formed for the purpose of undertaking county agricultural agent work as soon as the counties can be properly organized. These temporary associations were formed this year, or have been in effect previous to this year. Four other counties this year have started a movement to organize for conducting county agent work.

Hog Cholera Control

Practically all of the county agents took up the project of hog cholera control as the leading feature in their work. They have vaccinated over 12,000 hogs in the effort made to control and eradicate the disease. In all but two instances the county agents have succeeded in confining the disease on the place where it first appeared. By quick action and by community cooperation they have succeeded in isolating the outbreaks, cleaning up after the disease has abated, and prevented the further spread.

Where outbreaks have occurred they have held community meetings, have formed anti-hog cholera clubs, started clean-up campaigns, and have encouraged the people of the neighborhood to take action against spreading the disease. This has probably been the most valuable work accomplished by the county agents.

Farm Management Record Work

All the county agents have secured records of farm business in their counties. These farm records have been summarized and tabulated to show the factors which influence profits on the farm. Altogether the county agents have 339 complete records of farm businesses. Most of these have been summarized and returned to the farmer with suggestions for improvement in his management of the farm. In this work the county agents were assisted by the Department of Farm Management of the University Farm, and by Mr. H. F. Williams, and Mr. R. R. Spafford, Farm Management Demonstrators.

Crop Improvement Work

A total of 688 demonstrations were started by county agents for the purpose of improving farm crops. Of these 184 were to show the value of treating seed oats for the prevention of oat smut. Twenty-two demonstrations were started to show the superiority of home-grown seed corn compared with imported seed corn. The adaptability of certain forage crops to various parts of the state was shown in thirty-two demonstrations with Feterita, fifty with Sudan Grass, and forty-two with Sweet Clover. The value of inoculating alfalfa seed was shown in forty-six demonstrations. Rolling and harrowing winter wheat was shown in twenty-six demonstrations. One hundred thirty demonstrations were undertaken with corn, and ten with pastures. Demonstrations in the seeding of alfalfa was undertaken in thirty-four instances.

In the work with potatoes, northern seed was compared with home-grown seed, which in Gage county gave an increase of ninety-two bushels to the acre in favor of the northern grown seed. In Box Butte county it was determined that the seed of potatoes affected with dry rot reduced the yield at the rate of 153.7 bushels marketable potatoes per acre. Potatoes affected with scab and treated gave a yield of thirty bushels per acre more than the same potatoes not treated. Clean potatoes, that is free from scab, gave an increase of seventy-three bushels per acre over scabby seed that was not treated.

Orchard Improvement Work

Forty-two orchards were used by the county agents in demonstrating the practicability of pruning and spraying in order to insure clean and marketable fruit. A few trees left as checks in these orchards have produced practically no clean marketable fruit this year.

Live Stock Improvement Work

In work tending towards the improvement of live stock the county agents have been instrumental in getting better sires introduced into their counties and have formed several breed associations, and in one case a county live stock improvement association. Testing cows for milk production has also been undertaken for the purpose of weeding out unprofitable cows. Tuberculosis testing of cattle has been taken up in two counties. In both cases a strenuous campaign has been made to have all cattle tested especially those that furnish dairy products to towns and cities.

Agricultural Engineering Work

With the assistance of the specialist in agricultural engineering several drainage projects have been started in four of the counties. In every case they have been successful and they now stand as demonstrations to show the value of proper drainage. The installation of water systems has been demonstrated in several of the counties. Planning and laying out farmsteads has also been given considerable attention. Attention has also been given to the proper construction of the different types of silos. In five instances this year observation trips have been made by farmers and the county agent to study the various types of silos found within the county.

With the cooperation of the county superintendents and with the assistance of extension workers in charge of club work, the county agents have succeeded in getting 944 boys and girls enrolled in some form of agricultural or home economics work. These boys and girls have undertaken on their own responsibility to grow an acre of corn, a plat of potatoes, a garden, or raise a pig, or do cooking and sewing work. The county agents have addressed 131 schools in their counties in the furtherance of this work.

Meetings

Up to December 1 approximately 345 indoor meetings had been held by the county agent with a total attendance of 14,628. At a number of these meetings the county agent was assisted in Extension workers from the College of Agriculture. In addition sixty-two field meetings were held during the season at which time inspections were made of the various demonstrations carried on in the counties. These meetings were attended by 2,489 farmers.

Farmers' Exchanges

Farmers' Exchanges have been established in all of the counties as a part of the county associations' work. By using the county agent's office as the medium of extending information of things held in the county for sale; and of things desired for purchase, these offices have been the means of conducting a business amounting to $41,102.20 up to December 1. This includes the transfer of breeding stock, other live stock, seeds, and grains, farm machinery, etc.

In Box Butte and Kimball counties the activities of the county agents and the local farmers' associations in attempting to find a better market for potatoes succeeded in getting buyers to come to those counties which raised the price of potatoes from five cents to seven cents per bushel above that paid in neighboring towns. Three carloads of potatoes were sold through the Farmers' Exchange of Box Butte county netting the owners $142 above the local price paid at that time.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB WORK

Special emphasis in this department has been given during the past year to coupling the club work more closely with public school work. The club age is from ten to eighteen years inclusive. The club projects with the number enrolled in each follows:

Potato	300
Pig	544
Corn	677
Cooking	950
Sewing	1,765
Garden	1,285
Total	5,521

In conducting this work 751 meetings were held with a total attendance of 39,900. These meetings include Junior Institutes, contests and Junior Movable Schools.

AGRICULTURAL SURVEYS

	Total Records Taken	Total Number Returned	Number Ready to Return
1. Box Butte	56	56	....
2. Dakota	49	49	....
3. Dawes	6	....	6
4. Fillmore	94	92	....
5. Gage	59	....	59
6. Johnson	41	....	....
7. Kimball	6	....	6
8. Madison	112	71	41
9. Phelps	75	....	....
10. Richardson	39	....	39
11. Seward	66	66	....
12. Thurston	56	56	....
Totals	659	390	151

Total number to be figured and returned, 118.

The analysis of about three farms out of every four or five, show some factor in size, diversity, or quality of the business limiting profits. A report to an individual is returned in such form that conclusions are drawn from the combined experiences of from fifty to one hundred local farms.

Practically all farmers who have cooperated in this first survey are anxious to begin keeping a 1916 record of inventories, farm expenses, farm receipts, and feed.

About 800 specially prepared farm record books will be placed in the hands of farmers in the next three months. These will be closely supervised by men in charge of the Nebraska Farm Management Survey. Reports compiled from these record books will demonstrate the extent to which farm products are affected by certain factors largely within individual control.

HOME ECONOMICS WORK

During the year 1915 women's meetings were held at 244 points, with a total of 500 meetings. The total number of women attending at all meetings 43,085.

Twenty-three Short Courses were held, including thirteen first year, three second year, and one third year short course, as well as six

Junior short courses. The total attendance at the morning and afternoon sessions was 9,830. One thousand three hundred eighty women attended the evening sessions, making a total of 11,210 women in attendance at short course sessions. The average attendance at day sessions was 72. The average weekly attendance at day sessions was 578.

During the year sixty-four talks were given at women's club meetings, and 4,552 women reached in this way. Twenty-seven thousand, three hundred and twenty-three women attended the Farmers' Institute meetings.

Talks and demonstrations on various phases of home economics have been given at Farmers' Institutes, but those on the selection of food with reference to the needs of the body have predominated. Talks on home dressmaking, the planning and arrangement of the kitchen have also been given, as well as talks on health questions. At short courses about half the time available is given over to the study of foods while the other half is about equally divided between textiles and the home.

The most important follow-up work is the formation and assistance of women's clubs for the study of home economics. A number of libraries have been assisted in selecting home economics literature.

Junior short course programs are so planned that each girl in attendance has a chance to do individual work in cooking as well as in sewing. Special equipment has been provided for junior short courses.

During the year from January 1, 1915, to January 1, 1916, the women's club section of the home economics work had requests for outlines from 373 women's organizations,—mostly women's clubs. This means that these clubs are devoting their time either wholly or in part to some phase of the home economics work. Averaging the membership at forty-five which is conservative, because several run over one hundred and very few under twenty. We have assisted in planning work for 16,785 women.

One hundred and two of these clubs are purely rural, and in many instances are the social center of the community life. We heartily encourage them to meet even though they do not expect to do any home economics work. In every instance so far they have written for work to do. Some of them are doing excellent work.

The remaining 271 clubs are in towns ranging in population from less than one hundred to the city of Omaha. I have visited seventy-nine clubs, giving talks and planning work or doing what seemed most helpful for them. In this way 3,830 women have been reached. We have assisted in organizing six rural clubs.

We have had several calls for assistance by women who are assisting girls in the high school by what is known as the Crete plan. We have given what assistance we could.

In addition to this work many special meetings and extension schools were held, and much individual assistance given in home planning and managing.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES

One hundred fifty-three Farmers' Institutes were held from January 1 to December 31, 1915, with a total attendance of 57,445. Other special meetings were held with an approximate attendance of 30,000.

Eight extension schools of agriculture and domestic science were held with an attendance of 12,600.

INFORMATION SERVICE

The Extension News Service has been used in every county in Nebraska during the past year and ninety-one per cent of the papers representing ninety-six per cent of the circulation. The total number of subscribers to these papers last year was 1,158,639.

In addition I furnished 623 special items, representing 900,000 words. With these items were furnished ninety-three cuts, and sixty-seven photographs, or 160 illustrations. The papers using these special articles and the illustrations represent an aggregate circulation of 632,348.

During the past year the Extension News Service and special articles have been used in at least fourteen states. The papers known to use the service in those states have a circulation of 2,502,786. These states are Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, South Dakota, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Georgia, District of Columbia, Florida and Washington.

The Extension News Service has been translated into German, Bohemian, Polish, Swedish, Danish, and the tongue of the Indians.

During the past year I have edited eleven extension bulletins of the general series, thirty-four pamphlets, and thirty-two miscellaneous outlines, recipe sheets and circulars, or sixty-seven extension publications, in addition to the ten bulletins of larger size of the agricultural experiment station.

In connection with the extension work it has been necessary to type 1,556 letters. Up to the beginning of the last quarter, I have done my own office work.

Since the beginning of September 159 charts have been made in the office up to January 1, not including posters and small signs. About 125 of the charts were made for the Extension Service.

Since September 1, forty charts have been loaned from the supply on hand. The charts have been indexed and rearranged.

A file of lantern slides has been made and all slides have been numbered that have come to the office. About 350 slides have been loaned.

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Committee.

NEBRASKA PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

Report of Committee of Nebraska State Board of Agriculture

It is apparent at the outset that production and marketing should go hand in hand, each receiving its due share of attention, yet for a number of years past the bulk of the students of agricultural economics gave vent to their ideas by advocating various ways by which production might be increased. It being taken for granted that the demand would take care of commodity produced. It must be admitted that in a very large number of cases ideas, theories, etc., advanced by men of agricultural thought were of the best and in a very large measure, the end to be attained was accomplished; Production was increased. The result of this was that production had been developed to an abnormal degree and out of all proportion to the problem of marketing. Production will be found to follow the lines of least resistance. By this we mean that a very large per cent of the farm produce grown in some localities are done so because conditions are more favorable there than elsewhere, causing the production to be very high at some place while in that particular locality there may be no demand for the commodity at all.

The fault of extremely high prices at one place and the correspondingly low prices at another point and the instability and fluctuation of the price level lies to a large extent not with supply and demand as much as with the inequality of the system of distribution. Commodities are demanded in far more places than it is possible to produce them, hence the growth of a very complex system of distribution. The main problem to be concerned with in the system of marketing is to bring the producer and the consumer in such close contact with each other that each may share the greatest possible benefit from the transactions taking place between them. In this discussion the producer will receive the greatest attention and such suggestions as are offered are in no wise intended, however, to take advantage of the consumer.

The growth of a system of distribution has come about in an effort to meet the demand with a supply, for it is absolutely impossible to change the demand to meet it, consequently produce in excess at one point must be transported to a point where the demand exceeds the supply.

In view of the fact that the production occupies the greater part of the farmer's time the marketing of farm produce is generally left to other persons and as a rule we will find are marketed through some form of commission firm or through one or more middlemen. The main cause for the agitation on the subject of marketing lies in the fact that the farmer in some cases gets only about one-third the price paid by the consumer. Probably some of this is caused by unscrupulous methods used by middlemen in getting more than a legitimate income on the produce they handle. Most of it is caused, however, by the product being forced to pass through too many hands before it reaches the ultimate consumer, each one of these may, however, get only a very small income and yet the producer get only 35 cents for an article for which the consumer pays $1.00.

The effort to remedy these conditions has called forth the best efforts from the present day agricultural economists. So much so that of late we have thought, read, talked and lived in an atmosphere of co-operation. Co-operation on the part of the producer was the panacea which was to bring about a readjustment of things, not to eliminate the middleman, but to curb his power so that the price paid by the consumer would not be so completely eaten up by the profits of the middleman.

In this connection various methods might be cited to bring out some of the commendable features and the drawbacks.

The practice of the farmer selling direct to the consumer can and is only practiced in such localities as there exists an active demand for that particular product or products. This form of marketing generally exists in the proximity of cities. If the farmer can get a group of consumers who will take his product regularly, a great saving of time can be brought about; or better still, if he can deliver to a group of associated consumers he will have a condition of direct marketing in its highest state of efficiency. The greatest drawback in the system of direct marketing is that it entails a great amount of time on the part of the producer, which in many cases is not entirely offset by the better price received.

From the plan of direct and individual marketing has arisen that of public markets. This form is coming into favor in many parts of the country and has many commendable features and some common drawbacks. The main drawback is that it requires too much time on the part of the farmer in the same way as direct marketing previously alluded to. Public markets may be owned by the city or by private individuals, and space is rented at so much per foot. The procedure is very much the same, the farmer brings in his own produce and does his own selling. It follows then that the farmer must be on hand and it is quite possible that, in so doing, he is sacrificing considerable field work which really means more to him.

The problem of marketing by parcels post is encouraged more by agricultural magazines than is really justifiable, for reports show that this system has met with very poor results for the most part.

Since in this state, the systems suggested can only be used to a moderate degree it is quite apparent that the various marketing associations hold by far the most in their favor. The thing most conspicuously in favor of a marketing association which, to a large extent, does not exist in the case of individual marketing is the assumption of responsibility by the association. In one section of the state the county agent has found market for and aided the farmers in making sales of alfalfa seed amounting to several thousand dollars. In a great many cases the farmer wanted more for his product from the consumer than he would had he been selling to a dealer. Many farmers left samples of seed with the agent requesting him to find a market for it, providing he did not sell it lower than a certain figure; repeated instances showed that they straightforward sold it to a dealer at a lower figure.

An extract from a letter written by a county agricultural agent in Illinois to one in Nebraska illustrates the point pretty well. "We have been having difficulty securing a good grade. The trouble is that the farmers charge us as much or more than the dealer and do not give us as good a grade. I wonder if you could refer us to some local dealer who could supply us in carload lots at a narrow margin?"

Or this one from another letter: "We should prefer only to deal with you direct for many people require a deposit first and then do not realize the obligations they are under." Still another: "The seed Mr. .... sent us was not the same as his sample, which we still have. As you referred this party to us we beg you to take the matter up with him." These and many others show that many farmers do not appreciate the gravity of the position in which they are placed, especially if they are marketing at a distance and to unknown parties. In many cases we feel that this is not in any way intentional but is caused by not being informed and he bases his price on his own estimate of its value, regardless of existing market conditions. This is especially true of smaller farm produce which is not produced in great enough amounts to have a definite market at the particular point where produced.

Because it is an association, there are many things possible which would not be the case under individual marketing. A large amount is handled and a standard or more uniform product can be put out. Also an association of this sort can transact a great deal of business on a very small amount of capital.

In any co-operative association and for the purpose of marketing especially, a number of things are absolutely essential for success. The first essential is proper organization and incorporation. The overlooking of the true principles of co-operation has been fatal to a great many associations. Pecuniary benefits must be one of the first principles and it can not be obtained without the feeling of obligation on the part of each one of the members. The feeling of financial gain must attract to the association so that it will be built up right along by the addition of new members. One of the hardest things that new associations in this state have to overcome, and presumably it is the same everywhere, is the tendency to lose members faster than they gain. Again some members will weaken their own associations by selling elsewhere if they can get a few dollars profit.

The associations, here and elsewhere, which have thrived owe almost their entire existence to the fact that they have had a good manager. Poor managers are distressingly fatal in a business of this sort and good ones are about as hard to find as a needle in a strawstack. A large number of failures are due also to the fact that the association has been formed for sentimental reasons when, from an economic point of view, it was not necessary to organize one, hence interest waned and the thing was allowed to die. The strongest associations to be found in the country today are those formed by the fruit producers and they are almost countless in number. More because of the nature of the product than anything else, the conditions were such as to force the growers to combine, not only in marketing, but in vastly improving and increasing the product.

The Farmers' Union and kindred organizations are making a strong bid for favor and the next year or two will no doubt witness a great deal of development along this line.

Take the main farm products of the state and follow their course from the farm through the various channels to the consumer and note the probable changes and improvements which will take place, as the different systems of marketing develop.

Nearly all the grain produced, exclusive of that fed on farms, finds its way to and through the elevators of which three kinds handle the bulk—Independent Elevators owned and operated by private concerns, Line Elevators having elevators along railroads at many points but operated from a central office, and Farmers' Elevators. The last one is the form owned and operated by any association of farmers, and it has a decided effect of creating a stronger market for the farmers' grain when it is operated in competition with line or independent elevators.

The principle in the whole elevator system is that the grain goes from the farmer through the elevator to the large warehouses. The great drawback is that the grain does this too quick, the average farmer not being in position to hold very much of it after harvest. For instance, Duluth, Minn., handles 70 per cent of its total corn receipts in one month, Kansas City handles 33 per cent in January and February; Omaha is fairly constant with 37 per cent in December, January and February.

Wheat shows up in the same manner. Chicago receives almost 60 per cent in July and August; Kansas City 43 per cent and Omaha 30 per cent in these two months. From this it would appear that over half the grain crop left the farmers hands in four months.

Warehouses in which farmers could store their grain would be a great help. Just how much good co-operative associations could do here remains to be seen with their development, and as the average farmer needs money on his grain it would seem that this would be a good field for rural credits.

Take the hay crop which is one of the most important crops. Probably in no other crop is the producer so much at sea and uninformed of the actual market demands. We are fortunate in having been in position to feed the bulk of the hay produced on the farm and yet in some sections a great deal is produced to supply the market. This, for the most part, is shipped to centers such as Omaha, Kansas City, St. Joe, etc. It leaves the farm and is consigned to a commission firm at some of these points. The producer will receive a price according to the grade and on account of the extreme variability, no definite rule obtains at any point. The hay may grade as "choice"—No. 1—No. 2—No. 3—or "No grade" and the producer has absolutely no conception of what constitutes the various grades.

The attempt of the writer to find a market for a large quantity of alfalfa hay revealed the fact that the producer figured his hay would grade from No. 1 to choice, and when actually put on the market actually graded but No. 2 at the best and in many cases No. 3 and "No grade."

The fault is that the farmer has no standard of comparison and cannot appreciate that in alfalfa hay, especially a little discolored, a few weeds of foreign grass or cut a day or two too late will throw it into a lower grade, when a little precaution along this line have meant a dollar or two per ton. The common faults as listed by the centers as Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis and Minneapolis, show that a great per cent of the poor hay received at these points was "Cut too late," "Weeds and foreign grasses," and "Sandwiched," meaning that poor and mouldy hay had been permitted to become mixed in the process of baling. The first requisite in hay marketing is the production of good uniform quality. In order that justice be done to all concerned a definite system of grading should be established and in order to get full value this system must be understood by the producer as well as the dealer. Hay should not, by the farmer, be considered as an auxiliary crop for as long as it is, there will be a great variance as to quality and there is sure to be trouble in marketing it.

The marketing of fruit very largely takes place through various associations and to this class we might also add quite a large list of farm products of perishable nature. Associations have done a great deal, as before stated, in raising the quality of the product and disposing of it in a manner not possible by single persons. The associations by means of their extensive operations an competent managers can find markets for a product which, by reason of its nature, must be marketed early or suitably stored in some way. For this reason these associations have very little trouble in holding farmers together. The essential features of a great many such associations is a large warehouse or number of warehouses in which products may be stored until the rush season is over, and the price of the commodity is better. There are also many private warehouses which do not purchase the produce but merely rent cubic space to the produce owner until he is ready to dispose of his produce.

The common conception that cold storage, as charged by consumers, has a tendency to raise the level of prices is in no way true. A glance at the reports at some of the market centers will show that the prices are on an average about the same, although the extreme fluctuations have been eliminated.

It is also charged that they keep the produce in storage an abnormally long time. A compilation of the figures has shown that over seventy per cent of the beef put into cold storage is again delivered out in three months; ninety-five per cent of the pork, seventy-five per cent of the poultry, forty per cent of the butter and about fifteen per cent of the eggs in a like time. It looks then, that the great bulk of the cold storage results in keeping the market from becoming flooded at a short period, when production is the highest. It can easily be seen that this has proved of an immense benefit to the farmer in enabling him to store his products for a time, at a relative small cost and to enable him to dispose of them at a time when the demand is keener. It is hard to understand how this can, when judiciously managed, be of anything but a benefit to both the producer and the consumer.

The fact that at flush season thousands of independent merchants gather the surplus and redistribute it at a time when the supply is scarce, does very little more than to equalize the price and, as before stated, eliminates a great amount of waste at the same time doing away with the extreme fluctuations which most surely, in the long run, are more of a detriment than a benefit. The brief mention which has been made of the cold storage products above would hold true in regard to fruit and other perishable farm products.

The various other farm products which might be listed as provisions find their way to the consumer through the middleman to a very large extent and do not need special mention here. The marketing of farm products in the form of live stock is a field largely controlled by the commission men and, as yet, invaded to a very small extent by the farmer himself. It is a field requiring a large amount of executive ability and, as a rule, a large amount of capital is involved as the stock must be handled in carload lots, consequently the small farmer is not in position to do so and is intimidated by the prospect. It is apparent that the honest and experienced commission man is far less apt to make a mistake in this venture than is the farmer.

A few conclusions then: The charge that in cases of large production, the farmer received less than at periods of light production is not true for figures will show that in years of high production prices have remained at a fairly constant level and that farmers have received a correspondingly strong price for their produce. Production, in order to assist marketing, must bring forth a higher grade of produce, must seek to produce this as nearly as possible near demand centers. Increase in production often raises the quality and at the same time cuts down the cost per unit. High quality produce does not go begging on the market at any time. Properly directed energies on the part of the farmer will aid in securing a market. The absence of enterprise in seeking the market accounts for a great deal more than for its non-existence. Co-operative organizations can and will be the main factors in the solution of the marketing problem. Necessity must enter strongly and associations must never be formed just because they have been started somewhere else. A better system of marketing must be the outgrowth of ncessity and, to a very great extent, the producer can aid in solving it, but business ability can never be lost sight of in co-operative associations, and while the middleman will always have his place, it is felt that in the future, systems of marketing will exist on a more common meeting ground than they have in the past.

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Committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON COUNTY FAIRS

A good county fair is conceded to be the best advertising medium that any county can have, and if this was all it should be enough to inspire every loyal citizen in the country, but this is not all, they mark the progress of our citizens, they create a centive for better things, they broaden the lives of our people, inspire the young as well as the old, with their object lessons and finished products. Not only is our fair valuable as an educator, but it is the one place that you can have a real family reunion, meet your friends from all over the county. This alone, will fully repay all the expense incidental to the trip. It is not fair to measure the success or failure of our County Fair by the amount of money taken in at the gates, but rather by drawing a comparison by the increased excellency of our exhibits and the interest taken by its patrons. The young people of our country are the best asset we have and the County Fair that is not running along educational lines and doing something to interest the young people of its county are not doing the real purpose of the County Fair and it will be short lived. It is true we must have our horse races and other clean amusements, but no gambling or shows of disrepute should be allowed. We believe that a great many of our County Fairs are spending too much money for races and not enough for premiums. We find by looking over the State Board of Agriculture Report, that the County Fairs of our state are spending more for races than they are for all premiums combined. This should not be. The 1913 report shows that our County Fairs of our state spent $27,839.69 for races, and only $21,377.95 for premiums. And another discouraging thing is the amount of premiums offered compared with the amount paid these same fairs offered $52,517.02 in premiums, but only paid $21,377.95. Every agricultural society should make their premium list, then endeavor to have every class full and the premiums ready to pay the last day of the Fair.

A well-balanced and successful County Fair is one that pays at least as much for premiums as they do for races, one-half as much for free attractions as they do for races or premiums, have the organization made up of men that are fair men 365 days in the year and men that will work together on business methods. Give your patrons just a little more than you advertise. It should not be how much can we get for what we give, but how much can we give for what we are getting. Not how much money can we make, but how much good can we do. Make the Fair educational as well as a place of amusement. Get the confidence of your patrons by showing them that the county appropriation is used for a good purpose as well as the earnings of the Fair. Publishing your annual report, keep nothing under cover. Your citizens help keep up your Fair, and they have a right to know what is being done, and after getting the confidence of the citizens of your county there is no trouble in holding a County Fair in any county that would be a credit.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE JACKSON,
Z. T. LEFTWICH,
ARTHUR M. BARTLETT,
O. G. SMITH,
Committee.

Agricultural Statistics
1916

CENSUS OF FARMS—1916

COUNTY	Owners	Tenants
Adams	801	874
Antelope	1,054	799
Arthur	498	8
Banner	236	31
Blaine	343	55
Boone	897	929
Box Butte	339	132
Boyd	1,794	406
Brown	647	156
Buffalo	1,128	1,187
Burt	510	573
Butler	888	769
Cass	664	569
Cedar	1,043	894
Chase	249	156
Cherry	1,540	146
Cheyenne	466	117
Clay	526	640
Colfax	757	391
Cuming	1,094	733
Custer	1,454	1,067
Dakota	317	287
Dawes	353	82
Dawson	885	786
Deuel	168	117
Dixon	706	606
Dodge	772	774
Douglas	606	549
Dundy	275	173
Fillmore	797	1,094
Franklin	798	661
Frontier	574	530
Furnas	750	653
Gage	1,284	1,524
Garden	227	22
Garfield	372	125
Gosper	608	438
Grant	....	....
Greeley	328	198
Hall	685	770
Hamilton	706	988
Harlan	485	462
Hayes	349	244
Hitchcock	359	318
Holt	1,217	614
Hooker	228	16
Howard	995	507
Jefferson	839	782
Johnson	685	574
Kearney	450	546
Keith	276	81
Keya Paha	349	187

CENSUS OF FARMS—1916—(Continued)

COUNTY	Owners	Tenants
Kimball	203	94
Knox	1,153	1,071
Lancaster	1,462	1,591
Lincoln	1,116	627
Logan	294	72
Loup	202	41
Madison	875	724
McPherson	326	36
Merrick	529	343
Morrill	446	110
Nance	497	519
Nemaha	581	781
Nuckolls	912	653
Otoe	1,030	972
Pawnee	738	573
Perkins	215	162
Phelps	523	726
Pierce	696	681
Platte	1,227	819
Polk	636	774
Red Willow	448	498
Richardson		
Rock		
Saline	1,174	798
Sarpy	479	459
Saunders	1,560	1,426
Scott's Bluff	737	516
Seward	942	1,048
Sheridan	786	119
Sherman	830	436
Sioux	698	69
Stanton	617	400
Thayer	854	901
Thomas	192	11
Thurston	291	336
Valley	813	569
Washington	853	624
Wayne	658	738
Webster	741	599
Wheeler	268	90
York	812	1,070
Totals	83,133	68,043

CENSUS OF FARMS—1916

COUNTY	Acres in Farm	Cultivated	Uncultivated	Under Irrigation
Adams	314,378	228,271	74,292	570
Antelope	425,490	221,396	170,908	....
Arthur	338,239	24,263	313,976	....
Banner	250,528	34,647	245,881	111
Blaine	368,871	36,800	332,073	....
Boone	381,060	245,377	142,871	....
Box Butte	337,775	49,188	288,657	650
Boyd	279,319	137,334	137,081	....
Brown	472,401	120,060	444,293	....
Buffalo	502,162	309,039	184,277	....
Burt	219,205	146,066	82,171	5
Butler	334,908	252,714	74,279	....
Cass	288,627	179,994	76,862	....
Cedar	402,054	272,339	128,676	....
Chase	230,080	82,159	137,389	820
Cherry	1,668,213	93,264	1,544,523	444
Cheyenne	256,517	91,603	166,728	1,485
Clay	229,266	182,154	44,333	....
Colfax	217,353	140,477	74,410	....
Cuming	343,331	245,638	111,447	....
Custer	1,099,214	469,733	633,481	....
Dakota	106,277	58,175	23,188	....
Dawes	411,701	45,703	270,367	5,700
Dawson	404,641	237,040	160,671	11,752
Deuel	85,482	36,798	66,314	3,487
Dixon	465,444	274,364	79,890	....
Dodge	272,946	183,485	82,626	....
Douglas	145,430	109,319	36,091	20
Dundy	219,735	72,081	147,640	1,395
Fillmore	321,830	238,499	64,332	....
Franklin	305,616	169,681	135,935	....
Frontier	486,423	286,109	316,025	....
Furnas	371,444	223,204	148,240	....
Gage	488,025	352,094	135,934	....
Garden	166,245	21,879	130,745	2,605
Garfield	228,232	37,016	191,216	60
Gosper	259,493	131,582	133,267	....
Grant	319,436	5,505	313,931	....
Greeley	180,067	88,498	75,223	7,630
Hall	261,222	166,743	78,356	....
Hamilton	290,885	205,763	54,097	....
Harlan	245,805	157,043	87,398	....
Hayes	312,850	98,542	211,178	953
Hitchcock	328,135	139,945	173,244	10,900
Holt	829.163	192,030	613,373	....
Hooker	170.354	18,317	152,037	....
Howard	287.049	162,717	125,233	....
Jefferson	291.957	187,570	89,616	....
Johnson	199,794	121,672	66,078	....
Kearney	236,221	180,007	56,507	....
Keith	358,650	59,307	289,157	17.212
Keya Paha	305,776	74,430	216,355	....

CENSUS OF FARMS—1916—(Continued)

COUNTY	Acres in Farm	Cultivated	Uncultivated	Under Irrigation
Kimball	183,663	18,440	145,339	4,687
Knox	569,112	359,207	265,334	....
Lancaster	520,511	372,761	147,750	....
Lincoln	844,920	343,423	624,649	15,434
Logan	187,194	38,287	145,804	....
Loup	119,823	21,654	93,458	....
Madison	327,061	207,332	119,729	....
McPherson	230,551	21,926	208,625	....
Merrick	190,787	113,073	77,684	....
Morrill	310,452	43,438	263,184	15,658
Nance	205,775	143,924	65,313	....
Nemaha	205,045	....	....	....
Nuckolls	275,222	190,058	81,067	200
Otoe	398,440	240,590	115,980	....
Pawnee	22,345	135,109	89,342	3
Perkins	218,076	69,455	150,186	160
Phelps	286,235	209,540	74,474	130
Pierce	271,755	173,957	92,417	....
Platte	374,679	261,226	105,433	....
Polk	231,688	181,126	48,867	....
Red Willow	338,813	187,010	150,784	2,263
Richardson	....	....	....	....
Rock	....	....	....	....
Saline	325,468	267,419	90,380	....
Sarpy	124,410	92,692	26,868	....
Saunders	477,292	288,072	82,631	....
Scott's Bluff	204,192	97,863	106,329	99,347
Seward	337,715	254,413	83,221	....
Sheridan	1,339,957	134,841	1,205,116	....
Sherman	252,210	148,423	146,901	....
Sioux	625,419	57,333	551,347	19,960
Stanton	245,476	150,106	104,769	....
Thayer	332,017	238,393	93,624	....
Thomas	134,324	12,934	129,903	1
Thurston	115,413	82,384	24,746	....
Valley	311,644	172,176	141,256	....
Washington	208,622	162,349	54,719	....
Wayne	268,787	186,235	71,239	....
Webster	299,395	184,320	115,075	....
Wheeler	244,470	35,677	133,050	....
York	328,947	264,280	70,825	....
Totals	30,803,224	14,209,364	16,475,793	223,641

CENSUS OF FARMS—1916

COUNTY	Improved Land Acres	Unimproved Land Acres	Total Land Acres	Improvement on Lands
Adams	350,244		350,244	1,370,675
Antelope	400,222	133,340	533,562	1,554,290
Arthur	24,375	204,962	229,337	45,920
Banner	42,629	380,718	423,347	132,245
Blaine	36,800	335,022	371,822	114,740
Boone	383,548	47,532	431,080	1,553,800
Box Butte	50,703	583,395	634,098	2,211,385
Boyd	150,832	160,268	311,100	768,725
Brown	135,366	561,417	696,783	578,680
Buffalo	590,544		590,544	1,852,810
Burt	210,970		298,974	2,043,745
Butler	302,079		366,745	1,879,290
Cass	342,296		342,296	1,694,805
Cedar	454,235	3,469	457,704	1,343,870
Chase	158.370	373,824	532,194	163,825
Cherry	95,853	2,703,541	2,799,394	1,052,070
Cheyenne	166,838	549,419	716,257	458,050
Clay	360,931		360,931	1,828,540
Colfax	142,634	113,430	256,064	1,097,105
Cuming	363,946		363,946	2,487,330
Custer	613,353	950,122	1,563,475	2,346,385
Dakota	123,220	30,429	153,649	1,003,575
Dawes	194,495	624,526	819,021	217,454
Dawson	336,338	272,494	608,832	2,000,485
Deuel	82,954	179,280	262,234	189,765
Dixon	291,669		291,669	938,790
Dodge	159,293	164,529	323,822	1,872,520
Douglas	178,350		178,350	1,572,775
Dundy	131,626	410,887	542,513	337,940
Fillmore	364,808		364,808	2,050,250
Franklin	192,434	159,928	352,362	1,257,080
Frontier	236,097	352,414	588,512	769,675
Furnas	263,845	171,755	435,600	1,237,600
Gage	541,052		541,052	3,935,080
Garden	155,449	728,936	884,385	228,605
Garfield	45,675	289,438	335,113	274,945
Gosper	147,320	143 996	291,116	642,070
Grant	14,205	305,779	319,984	61,310
Greeley	253,900	100,017	353,917	1,097.580
Hall	291,397	40,855	332,252	1,672,850
Hamilton	326,334	15,269	341,603	2,196,055
Harlan	251,104	101,686	352,790	1,159.890
Hayes	131,305	29,770	429,075	324.175
Hitchcock	185,145	245,522	430,667	463,190
Holt	245,171	1,201,493	1,446,664	1,113,210
Hooker	107,322	219,130	326.452	69,530
Howard	285,400	64,171	349.571	1.061,540
Jefferson	260,218	100,000	360,218	2,107.855
Johnson	238,354		238,354	1,531.637
Kearney	312,905	8,029	320,935	830.880
Keith	183,664	479,824	663.488	182,295
Keya Paha	92,359	381,278	473,637	436,400

CENSUS OF FARMS—1916—(Continued)

COUNTY	Improved Land Acres	Unimproved Land Acres	Total Land Acres	Improvement on Lands
Kimball	57,165	509,154	566,320	227,310
Knox	406,777	235,008	641,785	1,670,700
Lancaster	521,403	....	521,403	4,869,650
Lincoln	192,360	1,323,780	1,516,140	1,040,075
Logan	57,980	247,600	305,580	80.245
Loup	73,013	238,408	311,421	205,185
Madison	358,718	....	358,718	2,076,300
McPherson	16,400	430,473	446,873	145,640
Merrick	292,920	....	292,920	1,065.415
Morrill	93,030	629,482	722,512	466,425
Nance	279,734	....	279,734	1,174,980
Nemaha	250,179	....	250,179	1,868,340
Nuckolls	362,150	....	362,150	1,610,321
Otoe	386,835	....	386,835	2,479,550
Pawnee	272,731	....	272,731	1,239,730
Perkins	93,970	435,950	529,920	343,115
Phelps	335,001	....	335,001	1,263,590
Pierce	354,392	....	354,392	1,344,190
Platte	387,909	36,197	424,106	2,151,105
Polk	272,300	....	272,300	1,522,050
Red Willow	258,671	176,115	434,786	658.430
Richardson	203,149	133,336	336,485	2,497,160
Rock	49,039	537,825	586,864	284,155
Saline	362,480	....	362,480	2,394,165
Sarpy	139,284	6,602	145,886	1,945.515
Saunders	472,238	....	472,238	1,733,485
Scotts' Bluff	120,645	208,660	329,305	1,492.085
Seward	365,398	....	365,398	1,713,130
Sheridan	134,841	1,205,116	1,339,957	653.420
Sherman	233,991	115,702	349,693	887,775
Sioux	62,233	1,040,416	1,102,649	508,005
Stanton	272,153	....	272,153	751,175
Thayer	360,201	....	360,201	1,764.175
Thomas	9,400	254,210	263,610	78,642
Thurston	145,989	....	145.989	717.790
Valley	268,322	85,211	353,534	950,850
Washington	235,105	....	235,105	2,335.115
Wayne	280,938	....	280.938	1,388,955
Webster	354,965	....	354,965	1,463.185
Wheeler	69,495	272,258	341,754	246.760
York	362,599	....	362,599	2.331.720
Total	22,015,282	22,285,069	44,300,351	113.053.889

HORSES—APRIL 1, 1916—MULES

COUNTY	Number Horses	Value $100	Number Mules	Value $105
Adams	9,948	$ 994,800	1,850	$ 194,250
Antelope	12,471	1,247,100	1,328	139,440
Arthur	3,348	334,800	198	20,790
Banner	4,750	475,000	226	23,730
Blaine	2,799	279,900	173	18,165
Boone	11,266	1,126,600	1,419	148,995
Box Butte	8,088	808,800	156	16,380
Boyd	8,435	843,500	629	66,045
Brown	7,500	750,000	960	100,800
Buffalo	16,625	1,662,500	1,949	204,645
Burt	9,122	912,200	1,822	191,310
Butler	10,803	1,080,300	1,628	170,940
Cass	11,103	1,110,300	1,549	162,645
Cedar	14,739	1,473,900	1,005	105,525
Chase	7,027	702,700	1,041	109,305
Cherry	33,002	3,300,200	1,526	160,230
Cheyenne	8,225	822,500	469	49,245
Clay	10,417	1,041,700	2,258	237,090
Colfax	7,516	751,600	673	70,665
Cuming	11,085	1,108,500	939	98,595
Custer	33,286	3,328,600	3,152	330,960
Dakota	4,692	469,200	534	56,070
Dawes	9,477	947,700	674	70,770
Dawson	15,382	1,538,200	1,518	159,390
Deuel	3,528	352,800	199	20,895
Dixon	9,541	954,100	806	84,630
Dodge	10,479	1,047,900	956	100,380
Douglas	9,993	999,300	991	104,055
Dundy	6,483	648,300	1,249	131,145
Fillmore	10,442	1,044,200	1,772	186,060
Franklin	8,336	833,600	1,653	173.565
Frontier	12,027	1,202,700	1,350	141,750
Furnas	11,003	1,100,300	2,345	246,225
Gage	16,284	1,628,400	3,125	328,125
Garden	11,587	1,158,700	350	36,750
Garfield	3,722	372,200	482	50,610
Gosper	6,489	648,900	955	100,275
Grant	3,728	372,800	105	11,025
Greeley	7,611	761,100	909	95,445
Hall	9,451	945,100	2,618	274,890
Hamilton	12,248	1,224,800	1,603	168,315
Harlan	8,865	886,500	1,515	159,075
Hayes	6,359	635,900	1,263	132,615
Hitchcock	7,370	737,000	768	80,640
Holt	15,733	1,573,300	2,805	294,525
Hooker	3,756	375,600	216	22,680
Howard	8,318	831,800	1,054	110,670
Jefferson	10,133	1,013,300	1,621	170,205
Johnson	7,279	727,900	1,340	140,700
Kearney	8,456	845,600	1,263	132,615
Keith	7,296	729,600	496	52,080
Keya Paha	6,638	663,800	678	71,190

HORSES—APRIL 1, 1916—MULES—(Continued)

COUNTY	Number Horses	Value $100	Number Mules	Value $105
Kimball	4,339	433,900	296	31,080
Knox	16,715	1,671,500	1,408	147,840
Lancaster	16,316	1,631,600	2,759	289,695
Lincoln	18,505	1,850,500	1,913	200,865
Logan	3,269	326,900	241	25,305
Loup	3,171	317,100	464	48,720
Madison	11,722	1,172,200	986	103,530
McPherson	4,007	400,700	361	37,905
Merrick	7,105	710,500	871	91,455
Morrill	11,657	1,165,700	1,185	124,425
Nance	7,865	786,500	1,229	129,045
Nemaha	8,295	829,500	2,026	212,730
Nuckolls	8,281	828,100	2,255	236,775
Otoe	10,236	1,023,600	4,213	442,365
Pawnee	7,211	721,100	877	92,085
Perkins	7,521	752,100	826	86,730
Phelps	8,758	875,800	876	91,980
Pierce	9,222	922,200	697	73,185
Platte	12,372	1,237,200	1,204	126,420
Polk	9,451	945,100	1,400	147,000
Red Willow	7,684	768,400	1,211	127,155
Richardson	11,172	1,117,200	2,959	310,695
Rock	5,791	579,100	797	83,685
Saline	12,155	1,215,500	1,325	139,125
Sarpy	4,911	491,100	1,128	118,400
Saunders	13,931	1,393,100	1,687	177,135
Scott's Bluff	11,079	1,107,900	559	58,695
Seward	12,242	1,224,200	1,400	147,000
Sheridan	20,304	2,030,400	533	55,965
Sherman	9,527	952,700	1,079	113,295
Sioux	10,909	1,090,900	533	55,965
Stanton	7,550	755,000	748	78,540
Thayer	10,845	1,084,500	2,183	229,215
Thomas	2,333	233,300	251	26,355
Thurston	7,234	723,400	1,234	129,570
Valley	9,730	973,000	945	99,225
Washington	8,732	873,200	1,208	126,840
Wayne	8,684	868,400	926	97,230
Webster	9,004	900,400	2,328	244,440
Wheeler	3,000	300,000	479	50,295
York	12,600	1,260,000	2,150	225,750
Totals	899,696	$89,969,600	113,913	$11,960,865

For totals of former years see table at end of Statistical Report.

CATTLE—APRIL 1, 1916

COUNTY	Milch Cows	Valued at $60	Other Cattle	Valued at $40
Adams	6,183	$ 370,980	7,530	$ 301,200
Antelope	9,051	543,060	26,694	1,067,760
Arthur	1,854	111,240	11,284	451,360
Banner	651	39,060	12,448	497,920
Blaine	912	54,720	7,821	312,840
Boone	7,694	461,640	25,958	1,038,320
Box Butte	2,291	137,460	19,798	791,920
Boyd	7,932	475,920	14,918	596,720
Brown	2,937	176,220	17,164	686,560
Buffalo	8,985	539,100	30,736	1,229,440
Burt	3,493	209,580	21,892	875,680
Butler	7,010	420,600	16,295	651,800
Cass	4,826	289,560	17,286	691,440
Cedar	9,947	596,820	364,031	14,561,240
Chase	2,186	131,160	13,544	541,760
Cherry	15,242	914,520	118,519	4,740,760
Cheyenne	2,002	120,120	12,439	497,560
Clay	4,044	242,640	11,662	466,480
Colfax	5,615	336,900	15,855	634,320
Cuming	10,411	624,660	33,376	1,335,040
Custer	12,644	758,640	81,193	3.247,720
Dakota	2,405	144,300	7,725	309,000
Dawes	1,949	116,940	25,186	1,007,440
Dawson	5,690	341,400	34,363	1,374.520
Deuel	1,111	66,660	5,730	229,200
Dixon	6,545	392,700	18,553	742,120
Dodge	5,725	343,500	22,043	881,720
Douglas	5,210	312,600	10,172	406.880
Dundy	2,023	121,380	18,005	720,200
Fillmore	6,582	394,920	11,658	466,320
Franklin	6,236	374,160	15,131	605,240
Frontier	4,954	297,240	21,122	844,880
Furnas	5,569	334,140	18,227	729.080
Gage	10,991	659,460	20,715	828.600
Garden	767	46,020	40,256	1,610,240
Garfield	1,877	112.620	9,896	395,840
Gosper	3,349	200,940	15,878	635,120
Grant	517	31,020	33,281	1,331,240
Greeley	3,548	212,880	20,292	811,680
Hall	5.814	348,840	16,849	673.960
Hamilton	5,826	349,560	20,097	803.880
Harlan	4,351	261,060	15,723	628.920
Hayes	2,369	142,140	10,670	426.800
Hitchcock	3,829	229,740	9.373	374.920
Holt	13,613	816,780	60.518	2.420.720
Hooker	986	59,160	11,296	451,840
Howard	10,239	614,340	20,836	833.440
Jefferson	10.808	648.480	11.565	462.600
Johnson	4.145	248,700	10.485	419.400
Kearney	3.897	233.820	13.869	554.760
Keith	1,935	116,100	25,887	1,035.480
Keya Paha	2,090	125,400	20,048	801.920

CATTLE—APRIL 1, 1916—(Continued)

COUNTY	Milch Cows	Valued at $60	Other Cattle	Valued at $40
Kimball	971	58,260	7,754	310,160
Knox	12,241	734,460	42,457	1,698,280
Lancaster	13,164	789,840	21,713	868,520
Lincoln	6,180	370,800	50,193	2,007,720
Logan	1,589	95,340	7,843	313,720
Loup	1,394	83,640	7,075	283,000
Madison	7,912	474,720	24,009	960,360
McPherson	1,083	64,980	9,325	373,000
Merrick	6,040	362,400	22,344	893,760
Morrill	2,210	132,600	30,390	1,215,600
Nance	3,816	228,960	17,232	689,280
Nemaha	4,864	291,840	11,715	468,600
Nuckolls	5,715	342,900	16,398	655,920
Otoe	9,220	553,200	15,312	612,480
Pawnee	6,849	410,940	12,438	497,520
Perkins	1,817	109,020	13,758	550,320
Phelps	4,833	289,980	16,129	645,160
Pierce	6,831	409,860	23,002	920,080
Platte	12,133	727,980	23,476	939,040
Polk	5,415	324,900	17,441	697,640
Red Willow	3,831	229,860	15,833	633,320
Richardson	5,423	325,380	18,198	727,920
Rock	1,988	119,280	18,855	754,200
Saline	7,538	452,280	14,493	579,720
Sarpy	3,909	234,540	8,086	323,440
Saunders	12,623	757,380	20,010	800,400
Scott's Bluff	2,629	157,740	22,016	880,640
Seward	7,995	479,700	17,129	685,160
Sheridan	2,847	170,820	58,010	2,320,400
Sherman	6,186	371,160	18,508	740,320
Sioux	1,595	95,700	41,462	1,658,480
Stanton	5,014	300,840	23,972	958.880
Thayer	8,332	499,920	12,889	515,560
Thomas	800	48,000	5,357	214,280
Thurston	1,744	104,640	10,357	414,280
Valley	6,075	364,500	22,907	916,280
Washington	7,595	455,700	16,483	659,320
Wayne	6,297	377,820	21,737	869,480
Webster	4,660	279,600	18,469	738,760
Wheeler	1,324	79,440	11,656	466,240
York	6,829	409,740	17,900	716,000
Totals	490,371	$29,422,260	1,952,598	$78.103.920

For totals of former years see totals at end of Statistical Report.

HOGS—APRIL 1, 1916—SHEEP—GOATS

COUNTY	No. Hogs	Value	No. Sheep	Value	Goats
Adams	9,532	$ 190,640	1,452	$ 10,164	3
Antelope	33,861	677,220	848	5,936	16
Arthur	1,566	31,320	49	343	....
Banner	1,162	23,240	3,260	22,820	....
Blaine	1,270	25,400	75	525	....
Boone	32,471	649,420	455	3,185	34
Box Butte	2,551	51,020	59	413	....
Boyd	21,569	431,380	632	4,424	770
Brown	6,227	124,540	878	6,146	1
Buffalo	29,853	597,060	27,283	190,981	68
Burt	79,500	1,590,000	3,160	22,120	16
Butler	16,784	335,680	1,566	10,962	24
Cass	40,490	809,800	1,240	8,680	....
Cedar	49,942	998,840	812	5,684	5
Chase	8,022	160,440	248	1,736	224
Cherry	12,151	243,020	1,610	11,270	4
Cheyenne	4,321	86,420	52	364	163
Clay	14,690	293,800	588	4,116	....
Colfax	21,662	433,240	386	2,702	20
Cuming	46,546	930,920	2,940	20,580	1
Custer	54,599	1,091,980	2,526	17,682	905
Dakota	11,116	222,320	185	1,295	11
Dawes	5,875	117,500	4,235	29,645	10
Dawson	24,071	481,420	1,990	13,930	12
Deuel	2,742	54,840	412	2,884	....
Dixon	31,362	627,240	1,378	9,646	2
Dodge	23,661	473,220	322	2,254	8
Douglas	15,250	305,000	8,025	56,175	2
Dundy	8,385	167,700	63	441	2
Fillmore	17,344	346,880	430	3,010	2
Franklin	15,818	316,360	310	2,170	12
Frontier	17,478	349,560	304	2,128	12
Furnas	17,927	358,540	4,887	34,209	440
Gage	37,389	747,780	759	5,313	579
Garden	7,091	141,820	1,660	11,620	4,579
Garfield	4,186	83,720	103	721	107
Gosper	11,866	237,320	114	798	14
Grant	230	4,600	100	700	....
Greeley	15,409	308,180	260	1,820	....
Hall	12,449	248,980	7,421	51,947	9
Hamilton	28,418	568,360	3,011	21,079	3
Harlan	12,961	259,220	247	1,729	15
Hayes	8,098	161,960	601	4,207	19
Hitchcock	5,947	118,940	54	378	4
Holt	15,215	304,300	75	525	2
Hooker	1,238	24,760	6	42	....
Howard	17,454	349,080	317	2,219	6
Jefferson	20,656	413,120	1,432	10,024	12
Johnson	16,308	326,160	324	2,268	....
Kearney	11,325	226,500	119	833	....
Keith	6,597	131,940	47	329	....
Keya Paha	8,315	166,300	110	770	3

HOGS—APRIL 1, 1916—SHEEP—GOATS—(Continued)

COUNTY	No. Hogs	Value	No. Sheep	Value	Goats
Kimball	1,219	24,380	3,617	25,319	....
Knox	37,821	756,420	937	6,559	30
Lancaster	28,477	569,540	1,212	8,484	10
Lincoln	19,833	396,660	2,366	16,562	127
Logan	3,692	73,840	517	3,619	129
Loup	3,366	67,320	50	350	1
Madison	35,994	719,880	2,230	15,610	4
McPherson	2,241	44,820	161	1,127	....
Merrick	15,072	301,440	16,375	114,625	....
Morrill	7,200	144,000	1,100	7,700	3
Nance	17,723	354,460	4,338	30,366	4
Nemaha	20,442	408,840	884	6,188	126
Nuckolls	24,099	481,980	1,220	8,540	13
Otoe	21,507	430,140	684	4,788	....
Pawnee	17,190	343,800	2,380	16,660	15
Perkins	4,010	80,200	568	3,976	6
Phelps	13,659	273,180	164	1,148	2
Pierce	25,678	513,560	685	4,795	58
Platte	37,667	753,340	653	4,571	31
Polk	25,605	512,100	2,046	14,322	4
Red Willow	12,854	257,080	141	987	4
Richardson	46,673	933,460	3,224	22,568	....
Rock	1,900	38,000	176	1,232	....
Saline	19,026	380,520	830	5,810	20
Sarpy	14,727	294,540	7,418	51,926	2
Saunders	23,402	468,040	2,376	16,632	1,540
Scott's Bluff	9,988	199,760	12,633	88,431	150
Seward	21,248	424,960	1,620	11,340	39
Sheridan	8,704	174,080	2,730	19,110	....
Sherman	15,812	316,240	1,383	9,681	....
Sioux	6,143	122,860	10,803	75,621	9
Stanton	30,736	614,720	1,548	10,836	....
Thayer	20,146	402,920	330	2,310	1
Thomas	852	17,040	285	1,995	2
Thurston	14,187	283,740	95	665	9
Valley	21,689	433,780	924	6,468	4
Washington	27,928	558,560	722	5,054	135
Wayne	63,000	1,260,000	646	4,522	4
Webster	20,864	417,280	124	868	40
Wheeler	4,059	81,180	382	2,675	1
York	24,620	492,400	2,432	17,024	865
Totals	1,692,003	$33,840,060	182,429	$1,277,003	....

For totals of former years see tables at end of Statistical Report.

POULTRY—APRIL 1, 1916—STANDS OF BEES—DOGS

COUNTY	No. Doz. Poultry	Stands of Bees	Dogs
Adams	9,504	88	1,886
Antelope	10,325	84	1,488
Arthur	831		328
Banner	861	34	237
Blaine	860		420
Boone	10,789	157	1,742
Box Butte	2,177		474
Boyd	6,207	28	1,071
Brown	3,340		847
Buffalo	13,965	369	2,380
Burt	9,153	238	1,205
Butler	10,959	49	1,806
Cass	10,575	252	1,689
Cedar	13,299	413	1,936
Chase	3,513	2	593
Cherry	3,563	26	1,255
Cheyenne	3,508	33	678
Clay	11,007	134	1,536
Colfax	8,709	136	1,344
Cuming	13,693	143	1,747
Custer	14,141	194	745
Dakota	3,875	134	776
Dawes	2,580	850	620
Dawson	9,792	456	1,525
Deuel	1,491	73	222
Dixon	8,971	510	1,230
Dodge	9,000	77	1,721
Douglas	5,406	108	154
Dundy	2,781		557
Fillmore	12,215	275	1,867
Franklin	9,686	43	1,269
Frontier	7,943		1,293
Furnas	10,405	62	1,336
Gage	244,548	184	2,888
Garden	1,442	8	278
Garfield	1,714	23	494
Gosper	5,700	4	703
Grant	539		109
Greeley	3,000	100	701
Hall	8,781	126	1,994
Hamilton	127,414	173	1,443
Harlan	6,988	26	1,089
Hayes	3,569	33	594
Hitchcock	4,402	28	634
Holt	8,400	10	1,875
Hooker	596		215
Howard	8.421	153	1.459
Jefferson	11,998	182	1.619
Johnson	9 248	19	1.314
Kearney	7.485	75	1,189
Keith	3.000	120	
Keya Paha	2,520	2	508

POULTRY—APRIL 1, 1916—STANDS OF BEES—DOGS—(Continued)

COUNTY	No. Doz. Poultry	Stands of Bees	Dogs
Kimball	1,450	2	320
Knox	12,762	68	2,319
Lancaster	20,000	....	2,729
Lincoln	7,205	739	1,351
Logan	1,670	1	343
Loup	1,727	4	401
Madison	11,701	72	2,158
McPherson	1,056	....	416
Merrick	7,241	278	889
Morrill	2,570	385	775
Nance	5,719	2	303
Nemaha	10,627	137	1,430
Nuckolls	10,001	700	1,409
Otoe	13,676	77	1,105
Pawnee	998	8	31
Perkins	2,685	....	479
Phelps	7,436	38	1,022
Pierce	9,306	120	1,374
Platte	14,830	455	2,080
Polk	8,351	238	1,254
Red Willow	6,702	32	948
Richardson	12,635	882	1,886
Rock	2,209	3	497
Saline	14,892	67	2,260
Sarpy	6,138	97	1,150
Saunders	15,721	239	2,357
Scotts Bluff	4,596	978	991
Seward	14,138	376	2,082
Sheridan	4,326	43	830
Sherman	7,283	87	1,231
Sioux	2,546	132	506
Stanton	7,062	184	1,049
Thayer	12,698	243	1,600
Thomas	617	....	253
Thurston	4,768	166	976
Valley	7,300	383	1,231
Washington	11,294	167	1,461
Wayne	9,000	99	1,143
Webster	10,949	25	1,484
Wheeler	1,697	60	421
York	12,200	46	1,675
Totals	1,024,871	13,867	105,478

CORN—1916

COUNTY	No. Acres	Average	Bushels	Total Value at 60c
Adams	68,964	24.9	1,717,204	$ 1,030,322
Antelope	142,482	33.9	4,830,438	2,898,263
Arthur	13,322	23.7	315,731	189,439
Banner	5,930	21.6	128,088	76,853
Blaine	23,703	25.	590,575	354,345
Boone	115,888	29.8	3,453,462	2,072,077
Box Butte	11,153	24.	267,672	160,603
Boyd	85,834	22.1	1,896,931	1,138,159
Brown	39,950	24.7	842,765	505,659
Buffalo	151,142	24.1	3,642,522	2,185,513
Burt	86,672	36.6	3,172,195	1,903,317
Butler	102,833	31.	3,187,823	1,912,694
Cass	126,747	38.5	4,879,759	2,927,855
Cedar	142,793	36.7	5,240,503	3,144,302
Chase	47,125	21.5	1,013,187	607,912
Cherry	64,957	25.4	1,649,908	989,945
Cheyenne	18,476	23.5	434,186	260,512
Clay	96,758	22.	2,128,676	1,277,206
Colfax	70,914	33.4	2,368,527	1,421,116
Cuming	116,103	38.7	4,493,186	2,695,912
Custer	215,658	26.1	5,628,674	3,377,204
Dakota	49,453	40.	1,978,120	1,186,872
Dawes	9,986	24.	239,664	143,798
Dawson	107,788	22.3	2,403,672	1,442,203
Deuel	11,088	36.6	405,820	243,492
Dixon	92,721	36.9	3,421,405	2,052,843
Dodge	95,481	36.8	3,513,700	2,108.220
Douglas	65,178	37.5	2,444,175	1,466,505
Dundy	46,644	18.1	844,256	506.554
Fillmore	107,270	27.4	2,939,198	1,763.519
Franklin	80,586	23.1	1,861,537	1,116,922
Frontier	105,286	16.8	1,768,805	1,061,283
Furnas	92,682	14.5	1,343,889	806,333
Gage	164,067	28.8	4,725,130	2,835,078
Garden	8,277	23.3	192,854	115,712
Garfield	24,357	27.5	669,817	401,890
Gosper	74,911	24.8	1,857.793	1,114.676
Grant	1,425	25.	35,625	21,375
Greeley	51,489	31.5	1,621,903	973,142
Hall	70,660	27.1	1,914,886	1,148,932
Hamilton	93,410	32.9	3,073,189	1,843,913
Harlan	81,853	15.5	1,268,721	761,233
Hayes	57,343	18.7	1,072,314	643,388
Hitchcock	27,771	15.5	430,450	258,270
Holt	105.515	17.8	1,878,167	1,126.900
Hooker	6,996	25.	17,490	10,494
Howard	66.089	30.	1,982,670	1,189,602
Jefferson	93,290	21.8	2,033.722	1,220.233
Johnson	66.772	31.	2,069,932	1,241.959
Kearney	66.324	22.4	1.485.657	891.394
Keith	27,257	26.6	725,036	435,022
Keya Paha	38,336	23.7	908,563	545,138

CORN—1916—(Continued)

COUNTY	No. Acres	Average	Bushels	Total Value at 60c
Kimball	3,739	25.	93,475	56,085
Knox	157,679	31.4	4,951,121	2,970,673
Lancaster	151,851	32.7	4,965,528	2,979,317
Lincoln	128,243	19.3	2,475,090	1,485,054
Logan	19,564	18.3	358,021	214,813
Loup	13,220	25.	330,500	198,300
Madison	119,639	32.9	3,936,123	2,361,674
McPherson	13,214	22.4	295,993	177,596
Merrick	64,167	24.2	1,552,841	931,705
Morrill	11,486	30.2	346,877	208,126
Nance	71,644	28.7	2,056,183	1,233.710
Nemaha	78,581	33.4	2,624,605	1,574,763
Nuckolls	94,390	18.8	774,532	1,064,720
Otoe	110,620	37.5	4,148,250	2,488,950
Pawnee	74,001	26.1	1,931,426	1,158,856
Perkins	27,122	21.	569,562	341,737
Phelps	88,120	23.9	2,106,068	1,263,641
Pierce	105,895	37.	3,918,115	2,350,869
Platte	118,568	30.4	3,604,467	2,162,680
Polk	76,308	28.3	2,159,516	1,295,710
Red Willow	80,244	12.	962,728	577.637
Richardson	89,543	33.2	2,972,827	1,783.696
Rock	21,661	18.7	405,060	243,036
Saline	94,343	21.1	1,990,637	1,194,382
Sarpy	49,660	38.3	1,901,978	1,141,187
Saunders	171,612	35.5	6,092,226	3,655,336
Scott's Bluff	10,068	31.1	313,115	187.869
Seward	101,076	30.3	3,062,603	1,837.562
Sheridan	31,602	27.	853,254	511.952
Sherman	76,145	23.4	1,781,793	1,069.076
Sioux	4,140	27.5	113.850	68,310
Stanton	78,078	32 5	2,537.535	1,522,521
Thayer	102,587	23.9	2,451,829	1,471,097
Thomas	6,742	20.	134,840	80,904
Thurston	61,682	29.8	1,838,123	1,102,874
Valley	80.234	25.	2,005.850	1.203,504
Washington	88,256	38.6	3,406,682	2.044.009
Wayne	104.947	39 5	4.145.406	2,487,244
Webster	99,108	20.5	2,031,714	1,219.028
Wheeler	18,307	25.	457.675	274.605
York	105,008	32.4	3,402,259	2,041,355
Totals	6.740,803		190,070,449	$114.042.269

For totals of former years see table at end of Statistical Report.

WINTER WHEAT—1916

COUNTY	Acres	Average	Bushels	Value $1.20 per bu.
Adams	123,391	19.7	2,431,803	$ 2,918,163
Antelope	13,675	14.	191,450	229,740
Arthur	208	20.	4,160	4,992
Banner	3,271	26.7	675,336	810,403
Blaine	1,177	20.	23,540	28,248
Boone	21,039	18.7	393,429	472,114
Box Butte	1,496	16.8	25,133	30,159
Boyd	3,825	18.7	71,527	85,832
Brown	1,914	17.	32,538	39,045
Buffalo	78,079	23.3	1,819,241	2,183,089
Burt	7,149	21.3	152,274	182,728
Butler	75,638	22.8	1,724,546	2,069,455
Cass	42,173	18.3	771,766	926,119
Cedar	1,348	19.5	26,286	31,543
Chase	20,083	34.6	694,879	833,854
Cherry	5,374	18.2	97,807	117,368
Cheyenne	24,424	22.5	549,540	659,448
Clay	119,725	20.3	2,430,417	2,916,500
Colfax	29,034	21.1	612,617	715,140
Cuming	3,103	22.4	69,501	83,408
Custer	68,888	21.5	1,481,092	1,777,310
Dakota	3,038	20.	60,760	72,912
Dawes	2,675	14.4	38,520	46,224
Dawson	62,505	24.7	1,543,873	1,852,647
Deuel	15,249	29.5	449,845	539,814
Dixon	1,173	19.9	23,343	28,011
Dodge	35,040	21.	735,840	883,008
Douglas	6,712	22.2	149,006	178,807
Dundy	11,505	19.7	226,648	271,977
Fillmore	101,082	19.7	1,991,315	2,289,578
Franklin	54,230	20.5	1,111,715	1,334,058
Frontier	53,913	26.6	1,434,086	1,720,903
Furnas	71,703	19.5	1,398,208	1,667,849
Gage	99,049	18.9	1,872,026	2,246,431
Garden	4,602	16.5	75,933	91,119
Garfield	2,753	21.5	59,189	71,026
Gosper	38,046	22.7	863,644	1,036,372
Grant	20	17.1	342	410
Greeley	6,743	17.8	120,025	144,030
Hall	64,097	21.4	1,371,676	1,646,011
Hamilton	84,261	22.3	1,879,020	2,254,824
Harlan	59,541	18.8	1,119,371	1,343,245
Hayes	15,510	20.	310,200	372,240
Hitchcock	80,379	24.6	1,977,323	2,372,797
Holt	7,228	14.1	101,915	122,298
Hooker	90	15.	1,350	1,620
Howard	49,223	20.5	1,009,071	1,210,885
Jefferson	58,834	18.7	1,100,196	1,320,235
Johnson	29,868	17.9	534,637	641,564
Kearney	84,745	21.2	1,796,594	2,155,913
Keith	7,738	23.5	181,843	218,211
Keya Paha	785	14.	10,990	13,188

WINTER WHEAT—1916—(Continued)

COUNTY	Acres	Average	Bushels	Value $1.20 per bu.
Kimball	9,795	25.6	250,752	300,902
Knox	3,111	19.	59,109	70,931
Lancaster	98,314	22.1	2,172,739	2,607,287
Lincoln	39,508	22.9	904,733	1,085,680
Logan	4,236	17.6	74,554	89,465
Loup	707	17.5	12,372	14,846
Madison	11,431	22.1	252,625	303,150
McPherson	1,796	17.6	316,610	37,932
Merrick	31,447	17.1	600,638	720,766
Morrill	6,515	24.	156,360	187,632
Nance	34,282	21.8	747,348	896,817
Nemaha	30,077	20.2	607,555	729,066
Nuckolls	54,366	21.5	116,869	1,402,643
Otoe	70,252	21.6	1,517,443	1,820,932
Pawnee	18,486	16.1	297,625	357,150
Perkins	14,871	21.6	321,214	385,457
Phelps	95,294	21.3	2,029,762	2,435,714
Pierce	4,187	20.1	84,159	100,991
Platte	37,824	19.8	748,915	898,698
Polk	53,578	22.5	1,205,505	1,446,606
Red Willow	82,228	19.5	1,603,446	1,924,135
Richardson	35,306	20.2	713,181	855,817
Rock	877	12.3	10,787	12,944
Saline	88,794	23.4	2,077,780	2,493,336
Sarpy	17,577	20.9	367,359	440,831
Saunders	57,140	22.1	1,262,794	1,515,353
Scotts Bluff	1,807	28.9	52,222	62,666
Seward	84,521	21.9	1,851,010	2,221,212
Sheridan	3,986	14.5	57,797	69,356
Sherman	30,099	19.3	580,911	697,093
Sioux	409	10.	4,090	49,080
Stanton	4,563	22.3	101,532	121,838
Thayer	74,552	18.2	1,356,846	1,628,215
Thomas	470	10.	4,700	5,640
Thurston	1,724	17.9	30,820	36,984
Valley	30,181	20.7	62,747	749,696
Washington	16,975	21.1	358,172	429,806
Wayne	1,165	21.2	24,698	29,638
Webster	54,141	19.9	1,077,406	1,292,887
Wheeler	552	17.6	9,715	11,658
York	99,271	21.4	2,124,399	2,549,279
Totals	3,063,756	21,3	65,365,691	78,438,829

For totals of former years see tables at end of statistical report.

SPRING WHEAT, 1916

COUNTY	No. Acres	Average	Bushels	Valued at $1.20 per bu.
Adams	64	15.5	992	$ 1,190
Antelope	5,211	13.7	71,391	85,669
Arthur	167	14.	2,338	2,806
Banner	9,545	14.	133,630	160,356
Blaine	85	9.7	824	989
Boone	3,621	10.3	37,296	44,755
Box Butte	9,844	9.	88,596	106,315
Boyd	10,089	11.4	115,015	138,018
Brown	2,563	8.6	22,042	26,450
Buffalo	773	21.7	16,775	20,130
Burt	5,111	13.	66,443	79,732
Butler	267	17.1	4,566	5,479
Cass	651	13.2	8,593	10,312
Cedar	2,572	30.1	77,417	92,900
Chase	5,098	14.4	73,411	88,093
Cherry	3,415	10.4	35,516	42,619
Cheyenne	36,362	14.	509,068	610,882
Clay	55	15.	825	990
Colfax	1,216	16.1	19,578	23,494
Cuming	662	13.3	88,605	106,326
Custer	6,195	10.6	65,667	78,800
Dakota	6,025	13.6	81,940	98,328
Dawes	9,954	8.1	80,627	96,752
Dawson	5,567	14.1	78,495	94,194
Deuel	5,401	18.6	100,459	120,551
Dixon	2,805	13.3	37,306	44,767
Dodge	2,113	14.9	31,484	37,781
Douglas	401	17.4	6,977	8,372
Dundy	2,748	13.2	36,274	43,529
Fillmore	....	....	....	....
Franklin	1,558	12.	18,696	22,435
Frontier	687	18.3	12,572	15,086
Furnas	65	11.	715	858
Gage	1,020	15.	15,300	18,360
Garden	2,960	12.6	37,296	44,755
Garfield	60	11.7	702	842
Gosper	738	10.	7,380	8,856
Grant	7	13.	91	109
Greeley	211	14.4	3,038	3,646
Hall	9	17.8	160	192
Hamilton	95	20.	1,900	2,280
Harlan	237	10.	2,370	2,844
Hayes	2,361	11.	25,971	31,166
Hitchcock	1,135	12.4	14,074	16,889
Holt	2,820	10.	28,200	33,840
Hooker	10	15.	150	180
Howard	195	14.	2,730	3,276
Jefferson	....	....	....	....
Johnson	....	....	....	....
Kearney	109	16.2	1,766	2,119
Keith	3,196	15.4	49,218	59,062
Keya Paha	3,552	9.6	34,099	40,919

SPRING WHEAT—1916—(Continued)

COUNTY	No. Acres	Average	Bushels	Valued at $1.20 per bu.
Kimball	7,810	15.3	119,493	143,392
Knox	5,841	13.9	81,189	97,427
Lancaster	418	13.3	5,559	6,671
Lincoln	3,191	15.2	48,503	58,204
Logan	1,209	8.8	10,639	12,767
Loup	37	10.	370	444
Madison	899	13.2	11,867	14,240
McPherson	370	13.	4,810	5,772
Merrick	64	12.2	781	937
Morrill	5,450	18.8	102,460	122,952
Nance	197	12.5	2,462	2,954
Nemaha	30	11.6	348	418
Nuckolls	48	15.	720	864
Otoe	260	11.6	3,016	3,619
Pawnee	726	15.	10,890	13,068
Perkins	5,209	15.5	80,739	96,887
Phelps	88	18.	1,584	1,901
Pierce	7,148	13.	92,924	111,509
Platte	139	15.7	2,182	2,618
Polk	16	15.	240	288
Red Willow	533	13.2	7,036	8,443
Richardson	....	....	....	....
Rock	87	10.	870	1,044
Saline	....	....	....	....
Sarpy	262	12.5	3,275	3,930
Saunders	321	16.	5,136	6,163
Scotts Bluff	2,542	24.	61,008	73,210
Seward	76	15.	1,140	1,368
Sheridan	19,981	5.6	111,894	134,273
Sherman	295	15.7	4,631	5,557
Sioux	4,690	13.7	64.253	77.104
Stanton	1,949	13.7	26,701	320,476
Thayer	9	20.	180	216
Thomas	137	10.	1,370	1,644
Thurston	899	14.1	12.676	15.211
Valley	1,255	13.3	16,691	20,029
Washington	3,658	14.	51,212	61,454
Wayne	4,306	14.2	61,145	73,374
Webster	389	10.	3,890	4,668
Wheeler	393	12.	4,716	5,659
York	20	17.5	350	420
Totals	246,557	13.9	3,407,890	4,089.468

For totals of former years see table at end of statistical report.

ALL WHEAT—1916

COUNTY	Bushels Winter	Bushels Spring	Total Bushels	Valued at $1.20 per bu.
Adams	2,431,803	992	2,432,795	$ 2,919,354
Antelope	191,450	71,391	262,841	315,409
Arthur	4,160	2,338	6,498	7,798
Banner	675,336	133,630	808,966	970,759
Blaine	23,540	824	24,364	29,237
Boone	393,429	37,296	430,725	516,870
Box Butte	25,133	88,596	113,729	136,475
Boyd	71,527	115,015	186,542	223,850
Brown	32,538	22,042	54,580	65,496
Buffalo	1,819,241	16,775	1,836.016	2,203,219
Burt	152,274	66,443	218,717	262,460
Butler	1,724,546	4,566	1,729,112	2,074,934
Cass	771,766	8,593	780,359	936,431
Cedar	26,286	77,417	103,703	124,444
Chase	694,879	73,411	768,290	921,948
Cherry	97,807	35,516	133,323	159,988
Cheyenne	549,540	509,068	1,058,608	1,270,329
Clay	2,430,417	825	2.431,242	2,917,490
Colfax	612,617	19,578	632,195	758,634
Cuming	69,507	88,605	158,112	189,734
Custer	1,481,092	65,667	1,546,759	1,856,111
Dakota	60,760	81,940	142,700	171,240
Dawes	38,520	80,627	119,147	142,976
Dawson	1,540,873	78,495	1,622,368	1,946,842
Deuel	449,845	100,459	550,304	660,365
Dixon	23,343	37,306	60,649	72,779
Dodge	735,840	31,484	767,324	920,789
Douglas	149,006	6,977	155,983	187,180
Dundy	226,648	36,274	262,922	315,506
Fillmore	1,991,315	....	1,991,315	2,389,578
Franklin	1,111,715	18,696	1,130,411	1,356,493
Frontier	1,434,086	12,572	1,446,658	1,735,990
Furnas	1,398,208	715	1,398,923	1,678,708
Gage	1,872,026	15,300	1,887,326	2,264,791
Garden	75,933	37,296	113,229	135,875
Garfield	59,189	702	59,891	71,869
Gosper	863,644	7,380	871,024	1,045,229
Grant	342	91	433	520
Greeley	120,025	3,038	123,063	147,676
Hall	1,371,676	160	1,371,836	1,646,203
Hamilton	1,879,020	1,900	1,880,920	2,257,104
Harlan	1,119,371	2,370	1,121,741	1,346,089
Hayes	310,200	25,971	336,171	403,405
Hitchcock	1,977,323	14,074	1,991,397	2,389,676
Holt	101,915	28,200	130,115	156,138
Hooker	1,350	150	1,500	1,800
Howard	1,009,071	2,730	1,011,801	1,214,161
Jefferson	1,100,196	....	1,100,196	1,320,235
Johnson	534,637	....	534,637	641,564
Kearney	1,796,594	1,766	1,978,360	2,158,032
Keith	181,843	49,218	231,061	277,273
Keya Paha	10,990	34,099	45,089	54,107

ALL WHEAT—1916—(Continued)

COUNTY	Bushels Winter	Bushels Spring	Total Bushels	Valued at $1.20 per bu.
Kimball	250,752	119,493	370,245	444,294
Knox	59,109	81,189	140,298	168,358
Lancaster	2,172,139	5,559	2,177,698	2,613,238
Lincoln	904,733	48,503	953,236	1,143,883
Logan	74,554	10,639	85,193	102,232
Loup	12,372	370	12,742	15,290
Madison	252,625	11,867	264,492	317,390
McPherson	31,610	4,810	36,420	43,704
Merrick	600,638	781	601,419	721,703
Morrill	156,360	102,460	258,820	310,584
Nance	747,348	2,462	749,810	899,772
Nemaha	607,555	348	607,903	729,484
Nuckolls	1,168,869	720	1,169,589	1,403,507
Otoe	1,517,443	3,016	1,520,459	1,824,551
Pawnee	297,625	10,890	308,515	370,218
Perkins	321,214	80,739	401,953	482,344
Phelps	2,029,762	1,584	2,031,346	2,437,615
Pierce	84,159	92,924	177,083	212,500
Platte	748,915	2,182	751,097	901,316
Polk	1,205,505	240	1,205,745	1,446,894
Red Willow	1,603,446	7,036	1,603,446	1,924,135
Richardson	713,181	....	713,181	855,817
Rock	10,787	87	11,657	13,988
Saline	2,077,780	....	2,077,780	2,493,336
Sarpy	367,359	3,275	370,634	444,761
Saunders	1,262,794	5,136	1,267,930	1,521,516
Scott's Bluff	52,222	61,008	113,230	135,876
Seward	1,851,010	1,140	1,852,150	2,222,580
Sheridan	57,797	111,894	169,691	203,629
Sherman	580,911	4,631	585,542	702,650
Sioux	4,090	64,253	68,343	82,012
Stanton	101,532	26,701	128,233	153,880
Thayer	1,356,846	180	1,357,026	1,628,431
Thomas	4,700	1,370	6,070	7,284
Thurston	30,820	12,676	43,496	52,195
Valley	624,747	16,691	641,438	769,726
Washington	358,172	51,212	409,384	491,261
Wayne	24,698	61,145	85,843	103,012
Webster	1,077,406	3,890	1,081,296	1,297,555
Wheeler	9,715	4,716	14,431	17,317
York	2,124,399	350	2,124,749	2,549,699
Totals	65,365,691	3,407,890	68,773,581	$82,528,297

For totals of former years see table at end of Statistical Report.

OATS—1916

COUNTY	No. Acres	Average	Total Bushels	Total Value
Adams	17,028	42.6	725,393	253,888
Antelope	50,134	35.2	1,764,717	617,651
Arthur	570	26.1	14,877	5,207
Banner	9,308	21.2	197,330	69,065
Blaine	3,168	25.	72,900	27,720
Boone	52,492	36.3	1,905,460	666,911
Box Butte	10,009	24.7	247,222	86,528
Boyd	30,730	32.5	998,725	349,554
Brown	14,384	40.	575,360	201,376
Buffalo	28,326	36.1	1,022,569	357,899
Burt	39,895	42.	1,675,590	586,456
Butler	47,863	43.	2,058,109	720,338
Cass	28,214	43.5	1,227,309	429,558
Cedar	93,062	44.2	4,113,340	1,439,669
Chase	2,082	27.1	56,422	19,748
Cherry	19,377	29.	561,933	196,425
Cheyenne	11,999	33.1	397,167	139,008
Clay	28,102	38.9	1,093,168	382,609
Colfax	40,053	56.1	2,246,973	786,441
Cuming	71,081	41.9	2,978,294	1,042,403
Custer	53,955	30.	1,618,650	566,527
Dakota	16,174	41.2	666,369	233,229
Dawes	8,465	31.6	267,494	93,623
Dawson	20,262	40.5	820,611	287,214
Deuel	4,417	40.	176,680	61,838
Dixon	50,170	40.5	2,031,885	711,160
Dodge	57,484	42.6	2,448,818	857,086
Douglas	19,633	44.5	873,668	305,784
Dundy	237	36.2	8,579	3,003
Fillmore	31,732	38.1	1,208,989	423,146
Franklin	12,916	36.3	468,861	164,098
Frontier	12,453	33.2	413,440	144,704
Furnas	4,583	32.	146,656	51,330
Gage	51,182	35.7	1,827,197	639,519
Garden	1,663	27.	44,901	15,715
Garfield	5,754	30.	172,620	60,417
Gosper	4,649	32.1	149,233	62,232
Grant	394	20.	7,880	2,758
Greeley	18,314	33.8	619,013	216,655
Hall	15,982	42.5	679,235	237,732
Hamilton	22,704	41.6	944,486	330,570
Harlan	4,080	41.5	169,320	59,262
Hayes	3,480	23.3	81,084	28,379
Hitchcock	282	26.	7,332	2,566
Holt	35,500	27.	958,500	335,475
Hooker	1,488	25.	37,200	13,020
Howard	20,700	38.3	792,810	277,483
Jefferson	28,782	33.9	975,710	341,498
Johnson	20,068	35.2	706,394	247,237
Kearney	9,676	38.6	373,494	130,723
Keith	3,641	31.4	114,327	40,014
Keya Paha	6,639	21.5	142,738	49,958

OATS—1916—(Continued)

COUNTY	No. Acres	Average	Total Bushels	Total Value
Kimball	11,330	30.	339,900	118,965
Knox	86,386	41.2	3,559,103	1,245,686
Lancaster	40,514	39.1	1,584,097	554,434
Lincoln	15,457	32.	494,624	173,118
Logan	6,012	25.	150,300	52,605
Loup	3,553	30.	106,590	37,306
Madison	64,689	38.3	2,477,512	868,129
McPherson	1,109	27.1	30,054	10,519
Merrick	13,773	36.2	498,583	174,504
Morrill	6,927	43.3	299,939	104,979
Nance	20,121	35.3	710,271	248,595
Nemaha	13,725	36.3	498,217	174,376
Nuckolls	18,284	36.	658,224	230,378
Otoe	49,224	38.3	1,885,279	659,848
Pawnee	19,683	28.2	555,061	194,271
Perkins	4,629	26.8	124.057	43,420
Phelps	9,605	36.3	348,661	122,031
Pierce	52,986	41.5	2,198,919	769,622
Platte	59,254	37.4	2,216,100	775,635
Polk	23,102	40.	924,080	323,428
Red Willow	6,012	33.4	200,801	70,280
Richardson	25,484	34.7	884,295	309,503
Rock	4,860	21.2	103,032	36,061
Saline	34,357	40.	1,374,280	480,998
Sarpy	13,735	45.3	622,195	217,768
Saunders	63,017	42.5	2,678,222	937,378
Scott's Bluff	14,183	46.6	660,928	231,325
Seward	36,423	43.6	1,588,043	555,815
Sheridan	19,803	30.8	609,932	213,476
Sherman	17,828	31.1	554,451	194,058
Sioux	4,918	32.1	157,868	55,254
Stanton	45,758	39.7	1,816,593	635,808
Thayer	30,452	32.6	992.735	347,457
Thomas	431	21.	9,051	3,168
Thurston	21,817	39.1	853,045	298,566
Valley	21,704	31.7	688,017	240,806
Washington	41,990	43.2	1,813,968	634,889
Wayne	62,017	47.1	2,921,001	1,022,350
Webster	11,760	35.5	417,480	146,118
Wheeler	6,760	30.	202,800	70,980
York	25,230	43.2	1,089,936	381,478
Totals	2,174,236	38.6	83,791,558	29,327,045

For totals of former years see table at end of Statistical Report.

RYE—1916

COUNTY	No. Acres	Average	Total Bushels	Value at 90c per bu.
Adams	261	25.	6,525	$ 5,872
Antelope	11,083	15.2	168,462	151,616
Arthur	2,528	19.8	50,054	45,049
Banner	398	10.	3,980	3,582
Blaine	8,457	20.	169,140	152,226
Boone	1,827	20.	36,540	32,886
Box Butte	3,660	15.4	56,364	50,728
Boyd	702	18.7	13,127	11,814
Brown	3,931	15.	58,965	53,068
Buffalo	1,498	21.5	32,207	28,986
Burt	100	26.	2,600	2,340
Butler	78	18.2	1,420	1,278
Cass	23	26.5	609	548
Cedar	569	19.2	10,925	9,832
Chase	1,414	20.8	29,411	26,469
Cherry	5,058	13.7	69,295	62,365
Cheyenne	943	16.	15,088	13,579
Clay	156	22.	3,432	3,089
Colfax	319	26.2	8,358	7,522
Cuming	292	30.6	8,935	7,941
Custer	11,712	21.	245,952	221,357
Dakota	4,379	18.7	81,887	73,698
Dawes	3,412	17.5	59,710	53,740
Dawson	351	26.6	9,337	8,403
Deuel	220	27.1	5,962	5,367
Dixon	65	23.6	1,534	1,380
Dodge	14	20.	280	252
Douglas	1,428	14.8	21,134	19,020
Dundy	....	....	....	....
Fillmore	76	18.4	1,398	1,258
Franklin	238	18.2	4,332	3,899
Frontier	2,091	21.5	44,956	40,460
Furnas	175	17.9	3,132	2,819
Gage	43	22.6	972	875
Garden	736	15.	11,040	9,936
Garfield	616	17.2	10,595	9,535
Gosper	533	18.6	9,914	8,923
Grant	395	16.1	6,359	5,723
Greeley	1,227	18.2	22,331	20,098
Hall	326	20.2	6,585	5,926
Hamilton	8	20.	160	144
Harlan	212	19.5	4,134	3,721
Hayes	1,352	18.7	25,282	22,754
Hitchcock	288	16.	4,608	4,147
Holt	11,675	11.5	134,262	120,836
Hooker	4,331	16.	69,296	62,366
Howard	1,525	18.7	28,517	25,665
Jefferson	106	20.3	2,152	2,137
Johnson	33	18.6	614	553
Kearney	203	17.5	3,552	3,197
Keith	1,820	23.2	42,224	38,002
Keya Paha	2,047	12.	24,564	22,108

RYE—1916—(Continued)

COUNTY	No. Acres	Average	Total Bushels	Value at 90c per bu.
Kimball	1,884	16.6	31,274	28,147
Knox	781	21.4	16,713	15,042
Lancaster	32	21.1	675	607
Lincoln	7,936	20.4	161,894	145,705
Logan	2,826	13.3	37,586	33,827
Loup	1,187	15.	17,805	16,024
Madison	2,567	18.8	48,260	43,434
McPherson	2,649	16.1	42,649	38,384
Merrick	145	18.7	2,711	2,440
Morrill	1,199	21.6	25,898	23,308
Nance	287	30.5	8,753	7,878
Nemaha	7	19.3	135	121
Nuckolls	84	18.2	1,529	1,376
Otoe	116	17.5	2,023	1,821
Pawnee	30	15.	450	405
Perkins	2,626	15.2	39,915	35,923
Phelps	306	18.1	5,539	4,985
Pierce	2,921	16.6	48,488	43,639
Platte	405	19.1	7,735	6,961
Polk	358	22.5	8,055	7,249
Red Willow	491	21.8	10,704	9,634
Richardson	724	19.4	14,046	12,641
Rock	1,518	17.	25,806	23,225
Saline	108	18.5	1,998	1,798
Sarpy	53	19.2	1,018	916
Saunders	171	27.3	4,668	4,201
Scotts Bluff	10	21.8	218	196
Seward	20	20.	400	360
Sheridan	7,502	15.6	117,031	105,328
Sherman	1,102	21.7	23,913	21,523
Sioux	4,241	16.1	68,280	61,452
Stanton	1,199	22.5	26,977	24,279
Thayer	211	20.4	4,304	3,874
Thomas	2,575	14.8	38,110	34,299
Thurston				
Valley	768	19.1	14,669	13,202
Washington	23	21.6	497	447
Wayne	237	20.	4,740	4,266
Webster	163	15.5	2,526	2,273
Wheeler	4,300	15.6	67,080	60,372
York	6	20.2	121	109
Totals	148,702	21.4	3,191,063	2,871,957

For totals of former years see table at end of statistical report.

BARLEY, 1916.

COUNTY	No. Acres	Average	Total Bushels	Value at 60c per bu.
Adams	792	33.1	26,215	$ 15,729
Antelope	311	33.7	10,480	6,288
Arthur	7	21.6	151	91
Banner	267	25.	6,675	4,005
Blaine				
Boone	3,110	38.7	120,357	72,214
Box Butte	1,320	28.	36,960	22,176
Boyd	718	32.5	23,335	14,001
Brown	188	30.	5,640	3,384
Buffalo	1,702	34.3	58,379	35,027
Burt	1,486	34.7	51,564	30,938
Butler	77	30.	2,310	1,386
Cass	15	35.	525	315
Cedar	1,109	29.6	32,826	19,696
Chase	4,842	27.2	131,702	79,021
Cherry	108	17.5	1,860	1,116
Cheyenne	686	28.	19,208	11,525
Clay	351	32.	11,232	6,739
Colfax	168	29.6	4,973	2,984
Cuming	467	36.7	17,139	10,283
Custer	3,891	32.3	125,679	75,407
Dakota	435	32.5	4,137	2,482
Dawes	1,124	23.	25,852	15,511
Dawson	1,496	29.	43,384	26,030
Deuel	1,271	45.	57,195	34,317
Dixon	652	35.	22,820	13,692
Dodge	239	34.9	83,411	50,047
Douglas	564	38.1	21,488	12,893
Dundy	5,823	24.5	142,663	85,598
Fillmore	231	29.2	6,745	4,047
Franklin	289	35.	10,115	6,069
Frontier	5,277	29.2	154,088	92,453
Furnas	6,729	29.4	197,833	118,700
Gage	119	28.3	3,368	2,021
Garden	80	20.	1,600	960
Garfield	262	28.4	7,441	3,465
Gosper	368	25.	9,200	5,520
Grant				
Greeley	251	26.	6,526	3,916
Hall	443	28.2	12,493	7,496
Hamilton	373	35.	13,055	7,833
Harlan	1,078	33.7	363,286	217,972
Hayes	6,712	27.5	184,580	110,748
Hitchcock	9,154	24.3	222,442	133,465
Holt	338	23.3	7,875	4,725
Hooker	10	17.1	171	103
Howard	1,457	32.7	47,644	28,586
Jefferson	44	27.5	1,210	726
Johnson	27	15.	405	243
Kearney	975	31.6	30,810	18,486
Keith	1,840	25.	46,000	27,600
Keya Paha	377	20.	7,540	4,524

BARLEY—1916—(Continued)

COUNTY	No. Acres	Average	Total Bushels	Value at 60c per bu.
Kimball	671	20.	13,420	8,052
Knox	2,203	30.7	67,632	40,579
Lancaster	52	32.4	1,685	1,011
Lincoln	2,446	24.2	59,193	35,516
Logan	425	16.	6,800	4,080
Loup	10	31.	310	186
Madison	573	31.2	17,878	10,727
McPherson	80	14.5	1,160	696
Merrick	256	25.	6,400	3,840
Morrill	509	55.	27,995	16,797
Nance	142	32.6	4,629	2,777
Nemaha	14	29.3	410	246
Nuckolls	476	28.8	13,709	8,225
Otoe	92	28.7	2,640	1,584
Pawnee	10	30.	300	180
Perkins	1,293	20.	25,860	15,516
Phelps	1,281	38.7	49,575	29,745
Pierce	319	33.2	10,591	6,355
Platte	745	34.1	25,404	15,242
Polk	135	32.5	4,387	2,632
Red Willow	6,552	29.3	191,974	115,184
Richardson	804	24.2	19,457	11,674
Rock	15	22.	330	198
Saline	277	27.5	7,617	4,570
Sarpy	317	25.8	8,179	4,907
Saunders	34	43.7	1,486	892
Scotts Bluff	3,179	41.1	130,657	78,394
Seward	127	33.3	4,229	2,537
Sheridan	1,789	29.3	52,418	31,451
Sherman	826	25.1	20,733	12,440
Sioux	625	30.7	19,187	11,512
Stanton	252	35.	8,820	5,292
Thayer	52	27.5	1,430	858
Thomas	30	16.7	501	301
Thurston	584	32.6	19,038	11,423
Valley	741	30.	22,230	13,338
Washington	934	37.3	34,838	20,903
Wayne	620	37.5	23,250	13,950
Webster	136	30.	4,080	2,448
Wheeler	38	29.3	1,113	668
York	333	30.	9,990	5,994
Totals	99,650	33.5	3,344,222	2,006,533

For totals of former years see tables at end of statistical report.

SPELTS, MILLET AND HUNGARIAN SORGHUM, 1916.

COUNTY	Acres Spelts	Acres Millet and Hungarian	Acres Sorghum
Adams	47	1,318	2,453
Antelope	466	1,307	1,011
Arthur	198	497	554
Banner	258	74	55
Blaine	......	......	......
Boone	53	816	129
Box Butte	467	1,172	318
Boyd	1,144	940	246
Brown	1,310	1,770	811
Buffalo	......	672	715
Burt	......	4	149
Butler	14	15	27
Cass	54	......	1
Cedar	37	271	318
Chase	2,679	3,156	3,769
Cherry	2,379	1,223	995
Cheyenne	542	278	366
Clay	......	10	210
Colfax	28	55	......
Cuming	......	10	151
Custer	1,328	9,317	2,830
Dakota	44	10	39
Dawes	1,456	856	193
Dawson	169	989	3,150
Deuel	422	464	470
Dixon	23	90	75
Dodge	30	132	163
Douglas	47	1,206	20
Dundy	1,593	1,055	5,033
Fillmore	20	32	137
Franklin	......	553	2,350
Frontier	75	7,872	8,334
Furnas	10	2,323	13,088
Gage	17	328	798
Garden	482	191	90
Garfield	215	259	366
Gosper	22	3,111	3,726
Grant	......	34	142
Greeley	156	329	225
Hall	45	3	336
Hamilton	10	5	92
Harlan	54	1,376	2,479
Hayes	144	2,277	5,784
Hitchcock	......	1,207	9,366
Holt	2,024	636	1,414
Hooker	140	144	337
Howard	80	268	175
Jefferson	26	632	903
Johnson	1	67	111
Kearney	4	323	21,614
Keith	864	405	1,001
Keya Paha	1,723	2,140	424

SPELTS, MILLET AND HUNGARIAN SORGHUM—1916—(Continued)

COUNTY	Acres Spelts	Acres Millet and Hungarian	Acres Sorghum
Kimball	358	837	624
Knox	190	727	1,407
Lancaster	89	842	594
Lincoln	2,486	2,740	5,029
Logan	402	618	604
Loup	141	291	105
Madison	99	54	122
McPherson	457	194	620
Merrick			15
Morrill	283	952	254
Nance		750	381
Nemaha		29	10
Nuckolls		349	570
Otoe		28	84
Pawnee	2	377	80
Perkins	5,412	2,946	3,215
Phelps	20	513	2,049
Pierce	280	59	193
Platte	40	167	14
Polk	18	27	90
Red Willow	7	2,590	6,183
Richardson			
Rock			
Saline	51	862	287
Sarpy	10	14	24
Saunders	16	1,093	365
Scott's Bluff	454	322	91
Seward	79	8	18
Sheridan	1,638	619	50
Sherman	68	289	121
Sioux	99	329	20
Stanton	135	73	102
Thayer	42	312	664
Thomas	83	104	311
Thurston		43	84
Valley	97	838	452
Washington	26	61	144
Wayne	50	18	14
Webster	10	1,064	1,814
Wheeler	299	383	462
York	15	8	2
Totals	34,356	73,752	124,811

ALFALFA—1916

COUNTY	No. Acres	Average	Total Tons	Valued at $7.00 per ton
Adams	15,910	2.7	42,957	$300,699
Antelope	18,614	2.7	50,258	351,806
Arthur	5,801	2.4	13,922	97,454
Banner	3,941	2.	7,882	55,174
Blaine	....	1.1	....	....
Boone	38,746	2.3	89,116	623,812
Box Butte	4,286	1.4	6,000	42,000
Boyd	6,589	2.8	18,449	129,143
Brown	1,600	1.6	2,560	17,920
Buffalo	48,680	2.7	131,436	920,052
Burt	12,953	4.1	53,107	371,749
Butler	9,827	3.5	34,394	240,758
Cass	10,286	4.	41,144	371,749
Cedar	19,835	3.3	65,455	458,185
Chase	1,513	3.8	5,749	40,243
Cherry	7,219	2.4	17,326	121,282
Cheyenne	2,648	2.2	5,826	40,782
Clay	27,652	3.3	91,252	638,764
Colfax	7,283	3.6	26,219	183,533
Cuming	14,111	3.6	50,800	355,600
Custer	42,642	2.4	102,341	716,387
Dakota	9,430	3.1	29,233	204,631
Dawes	9,544	2.5	23,860	167,020
Dawson	30,563	3.1	94,755	663,285
Deuel	2,975	3.3	9,817	68,719
Dixon	18,018	3.2	57,658	403,606
Dodge	9,366	3.2	29,971	209,797
Douglas	8,474	2.6	22,832	159,824
Dundy	1,659	3.	4,977	34,839
Fillmore	17,532	3.7	64,868	454,076
Franklin	12,591	3.6	45,328	317,296
Frontier	1,368	2.5	3,420	23,940
Furnas	10,659	3.3	35,175	246,225
Gage	22,513	3.3	74,293	520,051
Garden	2,554	2.6	6,640	46,480
Garfield	2,939	2.7	7,935	55,545
Gosper	3,330	2.5	8,325	58,275
Grant	4,383	3.2	14,026	98,182
Greeley	10,681	2.8	29,907	209,349
Hall	20,792	2.9	60,297	422,079
Hamilton	27,151	3.7	100,459	703,213
Harlan	3,971	3.3	13,104	91,728
Hayes	1,956	3.3	6,455	45,185
Hitchcock	2,464	2.8	6,899	48,293
Holt	9,835	2.3	22,620	158,340
Hooker	692	2.6	1,799	12,593
Howard	19,018	2.5	47,545	332,815
Jefferson	18,955	3.	56,865	398,055
Johnson	8,291	3.3	27,360	191,520
Kearney	10,756	3.1	33,344	233,408
Keith	7,449	3.1	23,100	161,700
Keya Paha	4,328	2.1	9,089	63,623

ALFALFA—1916—(Continued)

COUNTY	No. Acres	Average	Total Tons	Valued at $7.00 per ton
Kimball	1,749	2.9	5,072	35,504
Knox	20,589	3.6	74,120	518,840
Lancaster	26,167	3.6	94,201	659,407
Lincoln	17,076	3.3	56,351	394,457
Logan	969	1.5	1,453	10,171
Loup	2,003	3.	6,009	42,063
Madison	20,508	3.	61,524	430,668
McPherson	696	2.3	1,601	11,207
Merrick	10,753	3.8	40,861	286,027
Morrill	8,167	3.1	25,318	177,226
Nance	21,173	2.8	59,284	414,988
Nemaha	11,336	3.6	40,810	285,670
Nuckolls	597	2.8	2,149	15,043
Otoe	8,760	3.6	31,536	220,752
Pawnee	13,161	3.	39,483	276,381
Perkins	1,080	2.3	2,484	17,388
Phelps	9,406	3.2	20,099	210,693
Pierce	8,861	2.9	25,697	179,879
Platte	20,941	3.2	67,011	469,077
Polk	12,228	2.6	31,792	222,544
Red Willow	5,543	3.3	18,292	128,044
Richardson	16,989	3.3	56,064	392,448
Rock	999	2.	1,998	13,986
Saline	12,781	3.4	43,455	304,185
Sarpy	8,864	3.1	27,478	192,346
Saunders	13,574	1.2	16,289	114,023
Scott's Bluff	33,777	3.	101,331	709,317
Seward	17,878	3.6	64,361	450,527
Sheridan	8,302	1.9	15,774	110,418
Sherman	18,755	2.4	35,012	245,084
Sioux	6,252	2.3	14,380	100,660
Stanton	13,754	4.4	60,518	423,626
Thayer	25,404	3.3	83,833	586,831
Thomas	309	1.9	587	4,109
Thurston	6,845	3.2	21,904	153,328
Valley	25,705	2.2	56,551	395,857
Washington	14,993	3.5	52,475	367,325
Wayne	18,816	3.8	71,501	500,507
Webster	24,999	2.6	64,997	454.979
Wheeler	1,250	3.3	4,125	28.875
York	21,260	3.6	76,536	535,752
Totals, 1916	1,127,642	3.0	3,412,465	$23,887,255
Totals, 1915	1,191,310	3.43	4,088,598	24,531,588
Totals, 1914	1,022,485	3.13	3,208,055	22,466,385
Totals, 1913	790,865	2.57	2,496,629	31,206,481
Totals, 1912	824,625	2.64	2,181,849	27,273,112
Totals, 1911	744,755	2.66	1,985,100	24,813,750
Totals, 1910	701,455	3.09	1,883,681	28,255,215
Totals, 1909	615,329	3.20	1,971,770	17,745,930
Totals, 1908	547,557	3.37	1,846,703	14,773,624

WILD HAY, 1916.

COUNTY	No. Acres	Average	Total Tons	Valued at $6.00 per ton
Adams	9,995	.9	8,995	$ 53,970
Antelope	35,917	.9	32,325	193,950
Arthur	47,937	1.6	76,699	460,194
Banner	12,516	.9	11,264	67,584
Blaine	24,015	1.1	26,416	158,496
Boone	17,428	1.	17,428	104,568
Box Butte	7,611	.6	4,567	27,402
Boyd	20,198	1.	20,198	121,188
Brown	41,989	.8	33,591	201,546
Buffalo	38,761	1.	38,761	232,566
Burt	10,531	1.6	16,850	101,100
Butler	12,252	1.7	20,828	124,950
Cass	6,973	1.6	11,157	66,942
Cedar	31,778	1.7	54,023	324,138
Chase	3,900	1.1	4,290	25,740
Cherry	213,963	1.	213,963	1,283,778
Cheyenne	4,599	1.1	5,059	30,354
Clay	17,334	1.2	20,801	124,806
Colfax	23,513	1.3	30,567	183,402
Cuming	27,732	2.	55,464	332,784
Custer	53,582	.8	42,866	257,196
Dakota	4,116	1.3	5,351	32,106
Dawes	8,812	1.	8,812	52,872
Dawson	20,263	1.3	26,342	158,052
Deuel	2,048	1.1	2,253	13,518
Dixon	14,952	1.7	25,418	152,508
Dodge	22,916	1.8	41,249	247,494
Douglas	7,054	1.5	10,581	63,486
Dundy	2,827	1.1	3,110	18,660
Fillmore	13,836	1.2	16,603	99,618
Franklin	15,330	1.2	18,396	110,376
Frontier	20,881	1.2	25,057	150,342
Furnas	4,580	1.4	6,412	38,472
Gage	17,736	1.2	21,283	127,698
Garden	7,796	1.	7,796	46,776
Garfield	35,659	1.	35,659	213,954
Gosper	7,198	1.	7,198	43,188
Grant	20,717	1.5	31,075	186,450
Greeley	26,240	1.4	36,736	220,416
Hall	15,553	1.9	29,551	177,306
Hamilton	11,914	1.2	14,297	85,782
Harlan	6,747	1.	6,747	40,482
Hayes	7,713	1.2	9,256	55,536
Hitchcock	1,907	.9	1,716	10,296
Holt	182,975	1.	182,975	1,097,850
Hooker	37,827	.75	28,370	170,220
Howard	17,886	1.1	19,675	118,050
Jefferson	13,265	1.1	14,591	87,546
Johnson	14,561	1.5	21,841	131,046
Kearney	8,945	1.1	9,839	59,034
Keith	34,621	.75	26,003	156,018
Keya Paha	31,484	1.2	37,781	226,686

WILD HAY—1916—(Continued)

COUNTY	No. Acres	Average	Total Tons	Valued at $6 00 per ton
Kimball	520	.75	390	2,340
Knox	53,071	1.4	74,299	445,794
Lancaster	21,927	1.5	32,890	197,340
Lincoln	92,455	1.	92,455	554,730
Logan	23,106	1.5	34,659	207,954
Loup	13,243	1.	13,243	79,458
Madison	18,052	1.4	25,273	151,638
McPherson	33,980	2.3	78,154	468,924
Merrick	33,636	1.1	37,000	222,000
Morrill	18,625	1.1	20,487	122,922
Nance	8,207	1.7	13,952	83,712
Nemaha	4,245	1.8	7,641	45,846
Nuckolls	9,353	1.	9,353	56,118
Otoe	16,220	1.8	29,196	175,176
Pawnee	13,800	1.1	15,180	91,080
Perkins	9,379	.9	8,441	50,646
Phelps	9,594	1.3	12,472	74,832
Pierce	12,711	2.9	36,862	221,172
Platte	23,008	1.3	29,910	179,460
Polk	8,093	1.1	8,902	53,412
Red Willow	3,071	.9	2,764	16,584
Richardson		1.5		
Rock	68,099	1.	68,099	408,594
Saline	12,633	1.2	15,160	90,960
Sarpy	6,110	1.5	9,165	54,990
Saunders	21,699	1.4	30,379	182,274
Scott's Bluff	8,383	1.5	12,574	75,444
Seward	8,876	1.3	11,539	69,234
Sheridan	39,787	1.	39,787	238,722
Sherman	23,730	1.	23,730	142,380
Sioux	13,541	1.	13,541	81,246
Stanton	17,604	1.5	26,406	158,436
Thayer	23,332	1.2	27,998	167,988
Thomas	32,400	.9	29,160	174,960
Thurston	4,924	1.5	7,386	44,316
Valley	12,848	.9	11,564	69,384
Washington	9,121	1.5	13,681	82,086
Wayne	8,249	1.8	14,848	89,088
Webster	19,212	1.	19,212	115,272
Wheeler	28,377	.4	11,351	68,106
York	7,038	1.1	7,742	46,452
Totals	2,093,192	1.1	2,454,930	$14,729,580
Totals, 1915	2,635,463	1.18	3,132,219	18,793,314
Totals, 1914	2,067,197	1.05	2,202,357	15,417,499
Totals, 1913	3,737,473	.86	3,223,042	29,007,383
Totals, 1912	3,344,626	1.05	3,530,977	42,721,074
Totals, 1911	3,890,690	.81	3,168,710	39,608,875
Totals, 1910	3,719,140	.97	3,111,394	37,336,728
Totals, 1909	3,257,096	1.3	4,252,430	29,767,010
Totals, 1908	3,043,818	1.33	4,066,407	24,398,442

ACREAGE TIMOTHY, BLUE GRASS, CLOVER, SUGAR BEETS AND OTHER TAME GRASSES, 1916.

COUNTY	Timothy	Blue Grass	Clover	Other Tame Grasses	Sugar Beets
Adams	661	621	159	7,572	
Antelope	700	324	527	2,033	
Arthur	43		210	66	2
Banner	103		15		8
Blaine					
Boone	1,715	2,507	551	7,855	
Box Butte	2		5	83	
Boyd	184	15	62	118	
Brown	621	60	935	1,092	4
Buffalo	87	236	236	162	206
Burt	1,345	19,305	9,428	9,970	1
Butler	5,915	15,470	1,232	11,235	1
Cass	5,298	40,528	4,265	8,808	
Cedar	5,719	24,731	6,011	6,341	
Chase					
Cherry	203		849	93	
Cheyenne	22			20	
Clay	2,342	587	171	3,762	1
Colfax	552	13,040	591	13,086	
Cuming	6,497	48,282	6,469	11,644	
Custer	401	49	5	11,313	5
Dakota	148	7,313	194	1,063	
Dawes	10	50	69	120	
Dawson	15	1	30	322	356
Deuel	5		6	15	
Dixon	3,209	8,950	1,608	6,616	
Dodge	1,868	29,059	6,372	11,911	
Douglas	1,040	10,853	497	3,332	
Dundy			20	335	1
Fillmore	9,866	11,883	314	10,017	
Franklin	5	95			
Frontier	7	33	3	1,234	
Furnas		40	7	30	
Gage	6,859	37,668	635	15,589	1
Garden				10	531
Garfield	56	20	91	240	
Gosper		10		17	
Grant					
Greeley		71	143		2
Hall	191	3,617	79	5,419	129
Hamilton	4,491	6,535	1,459	9,410	
Harlan				30	
Hayes	2			18	
Hitchcock		1	1	5	4,226
Holt	613	155	5,230	928	1
Hooker		4	40	3	
Howard	159	455	87	86	
Jefferson	760	5,059	118	94	
Johnson	5,592	25,802	3,603	9,042	
Kearney	7	40		15	35
Keith	1	2	154		1,015
Keya Paha	215	14	19	36	1

ACREAGE TIMOTHY, BLUE GRASS, CLOVER, SUGAR BEETS AND OTHER TAME GRASSES—1916—(Continued)

COUNTY	Timothy	Blue Grass	Clover	Other Tame Grasses	Sugar Beets
Kimball	4	....	37	9	464
Knox	6,198	2,012	1,569	6,310	....
Lancaster	4,287	25,935	2,243	28,167	....
Lincoln	....	32	227	816	1,407
Logan	....	1	87	16	....
Loup	10	20	50	....	2
Madison	3,478	16,312	883	12,679	....
McPherson	....	....	23	....	....
Merrick	186	4,813	457	325	11
Morrill	28	....	....	24	1,186
Nance	2,971	6,763	541	185	....
Nemaha	6,395	17,916	3,081	3,438	15
Nuckolls	596	210	48	3,480	....
Otoe	9,245	28,450	4,564	1,282	....
Pawnee	5,246	34,180	1,132	2,238	....
Perkins	....	....	....	25	4
Phelps	....	....	....	....	100
Pierce	7,140	6,930	459	4,469	....
Platte	2,254	14,899	1,078	907	....
Polk	4,303	7,507	1,817	1,615	....
Red Willow	10	20	71	25	368
Richardson	....	....	....	....	....
Rock	....	....	....	....	....
Saline	4,254	25,664	1,422	5,809	....
Sarpy	1,388	7,945	1,463	2,737	....
Saunders	2,883	16,884	5,976	22,177	....
Scott's Bluff	54	39	5	3,825	23,489
Seward	6,737	22,307	1,893	11,588	....
Sheridan	50	10	164	106	....
Sherman	40	69	42	10	....
Sioux	75	35	55	18	1,439
Stanton	545	11,196	975	5,698	....
Thayer	2,043	163	137	2,597	....
Thomas	....	....	11	265	2
Thurston	882	4,053	1,233	4,361	....
Valley	17	55	44	51	....
Washington	2,007	32,913	6,495	14,061	9
Wayne	6,194	17,850	5,694	11,078	....
Webster	11	2,570	....	328	....
Wheeler	163	....	316	4,006	....
York	12,187	19,256	719	6,694	....
Totals	159,410	640,494	97,511	332,612	35,022

POTATOES, 1916

COUNTY	No. Acres	Average	Bushels	Value at 80c per bu.
Adams	1,192	92.8	110,618	$ 88,494
Antelope	1,132	55.7	63,052	50,442
Arthur	260	70.	18,200	14,560
Banner	206	88.7	18,272	14,618
Blaine	433	100.	43,300	34,640
Boone	718	58.3	41,859	33,487
Box Butte	5,577	123.7	689,875	551,900
Boyd	670	60.	40,200	32,160
Brown	2,271	114.2	259,348	207,478
Buffalo	1,236	87.7	108,397	86,718
Burt	539	77.6	41,826	33,461
Butler	594	68.4	40,630	32,504
Cass	478	70.2	33,555	26,844
Cedar	709	26.3	18,647	14,918
Chase	187	101.7	19,018	15,214
Cherry	3,016	74.	223,184	178,547
Cheyenne	856	67.5	57,780	46,224
Clay	412	76.5	31,518	25,214
Colfax	580	91.6	53,128	42,502
Cuming	1,053	73.	76,869	61,495
Custer	3,345	78.6	262,917	210,334
Dakota	838	71.6	60,001	48,481
Dawes	1,844	74.3	137,009	109,607
Dawson	861	60.	51,660	41,328
Deuel	268	175.	46,900	37,520
Dixon	801	61.4	49,181	39,345
Dodge	723	84.	60,732	48,586
Douglas	1,432	100.4	143,773	115,018
Dundy	126	84.	10,584	8,467
Fillmore	530	72.8	38,584	30,867
Franklin	657	74.6	49,012	39,210
Frontier	504	44.5	22,428	17,942
Furnas	408	79.6	32,477	25,982
Gage	754	80.6	60,772	48,618
Garden	287	75.	21,525	17,220
Garfield	260	65.	16,900	13,520
Gosper	424	77.5	32,860	26,288
Grant	115	80.	9,200	7,360
Greeley	390	70.	27,300	21,840
Hall	1,057	66.5	70,290	56,232
Hamilton	427	76.6	32,708	26,166
Harlan	271	73.5	19,918	15,934
Hayes	332	42.5	14,110	11,288
Hitchcock	73	60.	4,380	3,504
Holt	1,597	41.	65,477	52,382
Hooker	225	100.	22,500	18,000
Howard	794	57.2	45,417	36,334
Jefferson	402	100.4	40,361	32,289
Johnson	479	91.6	43,876	35,101
Kearney	511	85	43,435	34,748
Keith	360	75.	27,000	21,600
Keya Paha	265	78.3	20,749	16,599

POTATOES—1916—(Continued)

COUNTY	No. Acres	Average	Bushels	Value at 80c per bu.
Kimball	646	222.5	143,735	114,988
Knox	1,287	44.3	57,014	45,611
Lancaster	1,337	89.3	119,394	95,515
Lincoln	1,420	93.3	132,486	105,989
Logan	308	62.5	19,250	15,400
Loup	247	79.6	19,661	15,729
Madison	495	120.	59,400	47,520
McPherson	525	84.3	44,257	35,406
Merrick	778	75.8	58,972	47,178
Morrill	579	141.5	81,928	65,542
Nance	439	81.2	35,647	28,518
Nemaha	217	81.5	17,685	14,148
Nuckolls	426	98.2	41,833	33,466
Otoe	1,220	117.3	143,106	114,485
Pawnee	408	82.5	36,660	29,328
Perkins	407	85.	3,459	2,767
Phelps	607	85.5	51,898	41,518
Pierce	584	60.	35,040	28,032
Platte	1,196	88.8	106,204	84,963
Polk	529	61.2	32,374	25,899
Red Willow	527	85.8	45,217	36,174
Richardson	....	67.3	....	....
Rock	674	75.	50,650	40,520
Saline	512	105.	53,760	43,008
Sarpy	667	70.	46,690	37,352
Saunders	884	87.4	77,262	61,810
Scott's Bluff	1,126	153.1	172,391	137,913
Seward	625	65.8	41,125	32,900
Sheridan	5,460	120.8	69,888	55,910
Sherman	596	37.5	22,350	17,880
Sioux	831	106.5	88,501	70,801
Stanton	556	51.	28,356	22,685
Thayer	727	93.3	67,829	54,263
Thomas	211	77.3	16,310	13,048
Thurston	275	60.	16,500	13,200
Valley	591	81.6	48,226	38,581
Washington	1,019	97.5	99,352	79,482
Wayne	1,002	58.7	58,817	47,054
Webster	555	87.9	48,784	39,027
Wheeler	392	72.5	28,420	22,736
York	432	73.	31,536	25,229
Total, 1916	74,796	79.1	5,922,279	4,737,823
Total, 1915	98,004	107.6	10,550,677	4,220,270
Total, 1914	83,807	84.1	7,070,761	4,251,472
Total, 1913	107,801	49.87	5,375,807	4,031,855
Total, 1912	84,308	75.04	6,326,707	4,745,030
Total, 1911	106,113	43.99	4,668,199	5,845,248
Total, 1910	98,483	54.5	5,330,138	5,330,138
Total, 1909	105,005	70.3	7,386,497	5,909,202
Total, 1908	100,277	85.	8,531,622	5,972,128

ACREAGE OF BROOM CORN, FLAX, ONIONS, POPCORN, KAFFIR CORN AND MISCELLANEOUS CROPS—1916

COUNTY	Broom Corn	Flax	Onions	Popcorn	Kaffir Corn	Miscel-laneous Crops
Adams			2	6	100	594
Antelope		27		1	178	286
Arthur			6	12	2	139
Banner		875				
Blaine						
Boone		325				26
Box Butte		138	3	1	20	54
Boyd						10
Brown		63	1	7	62	621
Buffalo	12		5	1	14	79
Burt						1,326
Butler	10		1	3	5	534
Cass						
Cedar			5			164
Chase						
Cherry	10		3	8	69	1,236
Cheyenne	10	380	13			92
Clay					6	636
Colfax	18		2	2		390
Cuming	10					173
Custer		1		7	324	2,796
Dakota			16	2	5	
Dawes		20	1			128
Dawson			2	5	70	337
Deuel					20	
Dixon					24	18
Dodge			1	3	15	2,625
Douglas			14	2	6	679
Dundy	27		3	1	135	20
Fillmore					33	1,153
Franklin	5		1	51	480	937
Frontier	8			3	1,111	919
Furnas			1	11	2,762	131
Gage	2			1	520	566
Garden		8	1			57
Garfield		10			26	87
Gosper	107			80	170	577
Grant						11
Greeley			18	148	105	202
Hall	6		2		25	30
Hamilton					89	678
Harlan	20		1	1	921	766
Hayes				14	105	313
Hitchcock	55			3	309	682
Holt	8		28	7	82	557
Hooker					10	516
Howard				6	58	365
Jefferson		20	10	8	288	1,244
Johnson					81	147
Kearney					29	19
Keith				71	10	232
Keya Paha			9			676

ACREAGE OF BROOM CORN, FLAX, ONIONS, POPCORN, KAFFIR CORN AND MISCELLANEOUS CROPS—1916—(Continued)

COUNTY	Broom Corn	Flax	Onions	Popcorn	Kaffir Corn	Miscellaneous Crops
Kimball	....	95	3	....	....	48
Knox	3	....	1	754	168	673
Lancaster	7	....	....	8	62	984
Lincoln	4	....	46	5	175	838
Logan	....	....	2	....	22	73
Loup	25	30	2	7	5	198
Madison	....	....	1	....	....	13,040
McPherson	....	....	....	....	....	81
Merrick	....	....	....	....	22	63
Morrill	25	101	160	3	90	687
Nance	....	....	....	....	10	215
Nemaha	....	....	....	....	85	126
Nuckolls	....	....	....	....	325	65
Otoe	....	....	....	....	28	....
Pawnee	60	....	6	7	77	161
Perkins	....	70	4	10	25	10
Phelps	....	....	1	1	130	147
Pierce	1	....	....	....	15	116
Platte	....	2	....	....	28	178
Polk	....	....	....	....	....	77
Red Willow	....	....	7	4	1,429	303
Richardson	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rock	....	20	7	3	9	211
Saline	....	....	....	3	50	395
Sarpy	....	....	2	....	10	1,990
Saunders	....	....	1	....	5	40
Scott's Bluff	3	....	20	1	17	661
Seward	5	....	....	1	5	17,102
Sheridan	....	41	3	....	....	386
Sherman	....	10	2	16	64	147
Sioux	5	....	....	....	....	866
Stanton	....	....	1	....	....	40
Thayer	5	....	....	2	685	114
Thomas	....	....	1	4	68	134
Thurston	....	....	....	....	....	179
Valley	12	15	....	79	35	....
Washington	....	18	26	18	6	112
Wayne	....	....	1	....	....	....
Webster	5	....	32	24	78	339
Wheeler	....	....	....	....	15	176
York	....	....	....	....	....	136
Totals	468	2,269	478	1,415	12,012	64,939

BUSHELS OF GRAIN ON HAND APRIL 1, 1916

COUNTY	Corn	Wheat	All other Grains
Adams	228,436	239,740	7,715
Antelope	85,349	5,370	47,905
Arthur	19,246	275	1,000
Banner	50	2,425	3,600
Blaine	1,000		
Boone	98,507	22,650	8,766
Box Butte	14,065	10,110	38,080
Boyd	109,829	9,862	55,686
Brown	12,038	1,700	10,160
Buffalo	251,301	134,689	38,370
Burt	285,305	7,240	129,545
Butler	548,720	304,665	186,760
Cass	579,610	110,105	59,250
Cedar	365,021	1,192	457,983
Chase	111,147	80,925	24,670
Cherry	49,717	1,359	39,947
Cheyenne	24,100	12,505	4,132
Clay	288,370	226,330	42,130
Colfax	293,735	43,545	198,415
Cuming	438,476	2,900	380,295
Custer	156,895	51,973	109,779
Dakota	129,850	3,115	40,710
Dawes	3,175	6,536	8,755
Dawson	127,515	63,135	47,905
Deuel	1,705	2,800	
Dixon	352,720	550	193,695
Dodge	121,930	34,175	27,335
Douglas	28,250	950	1,550
Dundy	96,470	9,575	5,875
Fillmore	457,145	303,010	88,366
Franklin	358,557	31,285	15,780
Frontier	231,748	38,710	38,725
Furnas	442,467	107,080	19,824
Gage	947,355	363,093	132,266
Garden	5,400	1,028	1,016
Garfield	10,550		2,890
Gosper	276,269	53,865	28,510
Grant	100		
Greeley	28,106	1,128	13,355
Hall	143,428	161,740	44,583
Hamilton	662,491	249,310	155,849
Harlan	257,208	78,400	33,913
Hayes	106,055	9,610	17,420
Hitchcock	34,010	72,530	1,500
Holt	100,437	8,839	50,795
Hooker			
Howard	107,375	59,205	27,810
Jefferson	381,788	179,510	41,493
Johnson	372,205	98,675	38,700
Kearney	366,355	239,675	20,375
Keith	50,527	6,780	8,400
Keya Paha	27,989	2,890	13,710

BUSHELS OF GRAIN ON HAND APRIL 1, 1916—(Continued)

COUNTY	Corn	Wheat	All other Grains
Kimball	99	2,102	10,190
Knox	261,247	3,587	276,795
Lancaster	1,032,028	374,500	132,970
Lincoln	125,834	23,823	19,286
Logan	42,090	7,175	77,345
Loup	12,680	300	8,377
Madison	306,985	12,384	255,720
McPherson	....	....	....
Merrick	93,676	42,677	26,570
Morrill	19,628	3,985	11,053
Nance	158,054	33,200	47,945
Nemaha	462,427	81,526	32,310
Nuckolls	472,500	133,345	59,689
Otoe	902,030	80,400	124,650
Pawnee	39,120	38,846	33,373
Perkins	40,220	14,006	14,965
Phelps	302,535	148,850	45,030
Pierce	107,285	3,250	102,070
Platte	576,353	112,285	364,704
Polk	415,675	184,430	112,095
Red Willow	148,950	54,269	2,185
Richardson	....	....	....
Rock	29,050	136	3,490
Saline	834,466	300,890	176,226
Sarpy	95,775	43,097	13,750
Saunders	962,785	192,119	200,155
Scott's Bluff	4,250	20	3,985
Seward	519,960	302,878	88,370
Sheridan	6,020	34,615	42,760
Sherman	73,450	16,912	31,350
Sioux	7,300	850	1,245
Stanton	253,000	2,465	241,510
Thayer	560,540	201,690	69,415
Thomas	2,630	130	650
Thurston	69,930	30	30,475
Valley	148,880	47,225	97,335
Washington	454,385	39,451	220,245
Wayne	425,080	4,190	218,590
Webster	337,755	69,365	25,200
Wheeler	11,361	155	8,640
York	656,509	383,948	114,668
Totals	21,162,639	6,460,185	6,484,248

POUNDS OF ALFALFA, MILLET, HUNGARIAN AND ALL OTHER SEED, APRIL 1, 1916

COUNTY	Alfalfa	Millet and Hungarian	All other Seed
Adams	6	2	2
Antelope	181	100	
Arthur	8	33	4
Banner		11	
Blaine		975	
Boone	610		5
Box Butte		400	
Boyd	5,710	1,013	111
Brown	2,195	2,805	3,750
Buffalo	1,923	19	3,266
Burt			2
Butler	1,206	4	4
Cass			
Cedar			217
Chase	50		
Cherry	730	1,010	310
Cheyenne	125	113	12
Clay	10	2	12
Colfax			
Cuming			
Custer	174	327	
Dakota	30	5	
Dawes	5,460	940	
Dawson	47	70	
Deuel		15	
Dixon	5		
Dodge			
Douglas			
Dundy	1,240	3,022	1,015
Fillmore	564		12
Franklin	300		50
Frontier		22,360	10,508
Furnas	1,395	2,042	2,741
Gage	2,129	119	59
Garden			100
Garfield		5	
Gosper	107	1,249	24
Grant			
Greeley	9		
Hall	5		
Hamilton	4,527		135
Harlan	11	3,653	258
Hayes	1,100	2,468	1,477
Hitchcock		1,510	50,050
Holt	1,496	1,320	660
Hooker			
Howard	60	12,000	
Jefferson		1,798	
Johnson			315
Kearney	660		105
Keith	1,552	224	315
Keya Paha	152	133	

POUNDS OF ALFALFA, MILLET, HUNGARIAN AND ALL OTHER SEED, APRIL 1, 1916—(Continued)

COUNTY	Alfalfa	Millet and Hungarian	All other Seed
Kimball	150	2,154	311,532
Knox	1,045	15,920	63
Lancaster	43	30	
Lincoln	130	1,577	5
Logan	959	4,055	
Loup	9	187	21
Madison	8		
McPherson			
Merrick		10	90
Morrill	1,617	3,955	500
Nance		16	306
Nemaha	965	5	132
Nuckolls	7,833	1,465	321
Otoe			
Pawnee		126	9
Perkins	200	270	
Phelps	126	5	
Pierce	18		
Platte			124
Polk			2,734
Red Willow	63	613	220
Richardson			
Rock			
Saline			
Sarpy	24		
Saunders	1,750	9	51
Scott's Bluff	570		
Seward	150		24
Sheridan	662	9,335	
Sherman	664	185	
Sioux	14	10	15
Stanton			2
Thayer	1,775		2,564
Thomas		250	14,305
Thurston	64	3	
Valley	131	260	
Washington	240		1,240
Wayne	180		
Webster	11	318	410
Wheeler	3	13,700	
York	2,425		720
Totals	55,606	114,205	410,907

ASSESSED APRIL 1

COUNTY	Cream Separators	Butter Making Machines	Automobiles	Incubators and Brooders
Adams	1,011	5	1,172	218
Antelope	1,134		833	186
Arthur	155	4	36	18
Banner	86		103	25
Blaine	136	2	52	13
Boone	913	5	843	210
Box Butte	236	1	353	21
Boyd	699	28	330	173
Brown	417	3	264	102
Buffalo	1,193	2	960	473
Burt	688		1,014	182
Butler	819	17	1,159	202
Cass	382	1	875	229
Cedar	1,204	11	877	230
Chase	249		291	83
Cherry	616	10	345	153
Cheyenne	402		433	61
Clay	918	9	1,068	301
Colfax	534	6	897	181
Cuming	1,059	1	1,016	255
Custer	1,929	76	1,238	402
Dakota	325	3	301	40
Dawes	500	10	268	188
Dawson	906	7	791	283
Deuel	173	2	168	27
Dixon	356	70	672	179
Dodge	839	8	1,712	177
Douglas	465	71	5,054	127
Dundy	304	7	274	105
Fillmore	932	4	867	264
Franklin	799		521	215
Frontier	711	2	356	173
Furnas	752	11	613	120
Gage	1,717	28	1,421	480
Garden	285	8	253	23
Garfield	37	1	131	37
Gosper	504	6	252	121
Grant	64		68	1
Greeley	450	6	369	137
Hall	768	17	1,209	521
Hamilton	926	1	1,153	353
Harlan	745	4	582	176
Hayes	299		173	88
Hitchcock	444	13	302	120
Holt	1,014	7	712	145
Hooker	122	3	51	17
Howard	911	5	615	216
Jefferson	972	18	827	314
Johnson	746	2	626	181
Kearney	761	4	551	271
Keith	280	5	200	78
Keya Paha	290	29	160	137

ASSESSED APRIL 1—(Continued)

COUNTY	Cream Separators	Butter Making Machines	Automobiles	Incubators and Brooders
Kimball	158	5	192	12
Knox	1,381	3	1,012	107
Lancaster	1,370	50	2,418	900
Lincoln	820	11	829	190
Logan	138	10	83	42
Loup	253	1	88	48
Madison	1,005	11	1,262	209
McPherson	148		50	33
Merrick	638	6	710	279
Morrill	325	4	226	50
Nance	565	14	587	161
Nemaha	612	13	821	320
Nuckolls	1,436	2	748	340
Otoe	1,006	28	1,793	225
Pawnee	538	3	611	224
Perkins	245		245	92
Phelps	801	13	611	72
Pierce	715	7	625	174
Platte	1,350	8	1,371	282
Polk	653	1	1,008	225
Red Willow	509	7	474	67
Richardson	902	3	1,060	339
Rock	270	4	122	70
Saline	856	24	945	483
Sarpy	309	9	466	141
Saunders	1,209	3	1,656	250
Scott's Bluff	389	15	599	52
Seward	1,253	22	1,271	513
Sheridan	523	3	412	58
Sherman	787	9	345	237
Sioux	425		210	48
Stanton	656		566	164
Thayer	923	10	940	235
Thomas	104		50	49
Thurston	312		363	89
Valley	695	10	547	365
Washington	936	1	1,023	222
Wayne	868	2	709	158
Webster	770	10	622	420
Wheeler	221	15	123	62
York	1,196	3	1,271	237
Totals	61,447	871	64,475	17.276

NUMBER OF ANIMALS THAT HAVE DIED OF DISEASE DURING YEAR ENDING APRIL 1, 1916

COUNTY	Horses	Mules	Milch Cows	Other Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Swine
Adams	376	24	146	338	55	4	1,929
Antelope	382	18	248	638	126	....	3,061
Arthur	95	2	27	213	1	....	134
Banner	441	12	7	863	39	....	....
Blaine	48	....	....	89	....	....	....
Boone	420	37	327	995	25	....	9,326
Box Butte	309	1	59	443	....	....	99
Boyd	82	6	71	153	....	....	1,916
Brown	253	33	116	394	3	....	332
Buffalo	652	137	244	1,028	614	....	6,688
Burt	240	36	168	492	3	....	5,389
Butler	485	46	351	988	145	1	2,336
Cass	321	22	186	483	75	....	3,973
Cedar	411	27	324	1,103	6	....	9,886
Chase	158	11	57	139	....	....	761
Cherry	1,108	29	183	4,664	93	3	780
Cheyenne	125	15	197	670	35	....	265
Clay	204	11	93	239	72	....	1,375
Colfax	221	13	180	656	9	6	3,115
Cuming	381	24	422	1,167	142	1	7,712
Custer	900	56	365	1,465	222	2	6,550
Dakota	133	2	83	140	19	....	992
Dawes	285	5	53	558	144	....	268
Dawson	432	17	160	1,687	33	1	2,932
Deuel	87	11	47	70	75	....	185
Dixon	278	11	221	522	5	....	4,998
Dodge	324	24	224	918	37	1	5,668
Douglas	295	14	252	310	1,495	....	1,892
Dundy	190	17	89	578	2	1	695
Fillmore	343	15	180	228	106	....	2,936
Franklin	235	26	162	647	1	1	3,929
Frontier	286	12	200	586	7	....	823
Furnas	378	30	184	565	230	100	3,618
Gage	975	92	189	719	22	8	2,725
Garden	1,162	4	33	9,343	....	....	56
Garfield	150	7	66	308	....	8	474
Gosper	228	9	99	640	2	....	1,283
Grant	153	....	29	515	....	....	40
Greeley	195	51	264	629	18	....	3,534
Hall	312	36	145	460	140	....	3,023
Hamilton	315	21	151	387	139	....	2,826
Harlan	264	19	128	381	7	1	2,704
Hayes	275	14	116	563	11	....	4,789
Hitchcock	117	....	81	139	....	....	356
Holt	730	30	369	1,275	62	....	3,845
Hooker	158	9	45	337	2	....	28
Howard	728	29	263	956	65	4	3,194
Jefferson	219	13	113	373	55	3	2,214
Johnson	206	28	99	332	15	....	746
Kearney	264	25	151	360	3	....	1,989
Keith	303	5	67	721	....	....	384
Keya Paha	163	10	50	403	5	....	575

NUMBER OF ANIMALS THAT HAVE DIED OF DISEASE DURING YEAR ENDING APRIL 1, 1916—(Continued)

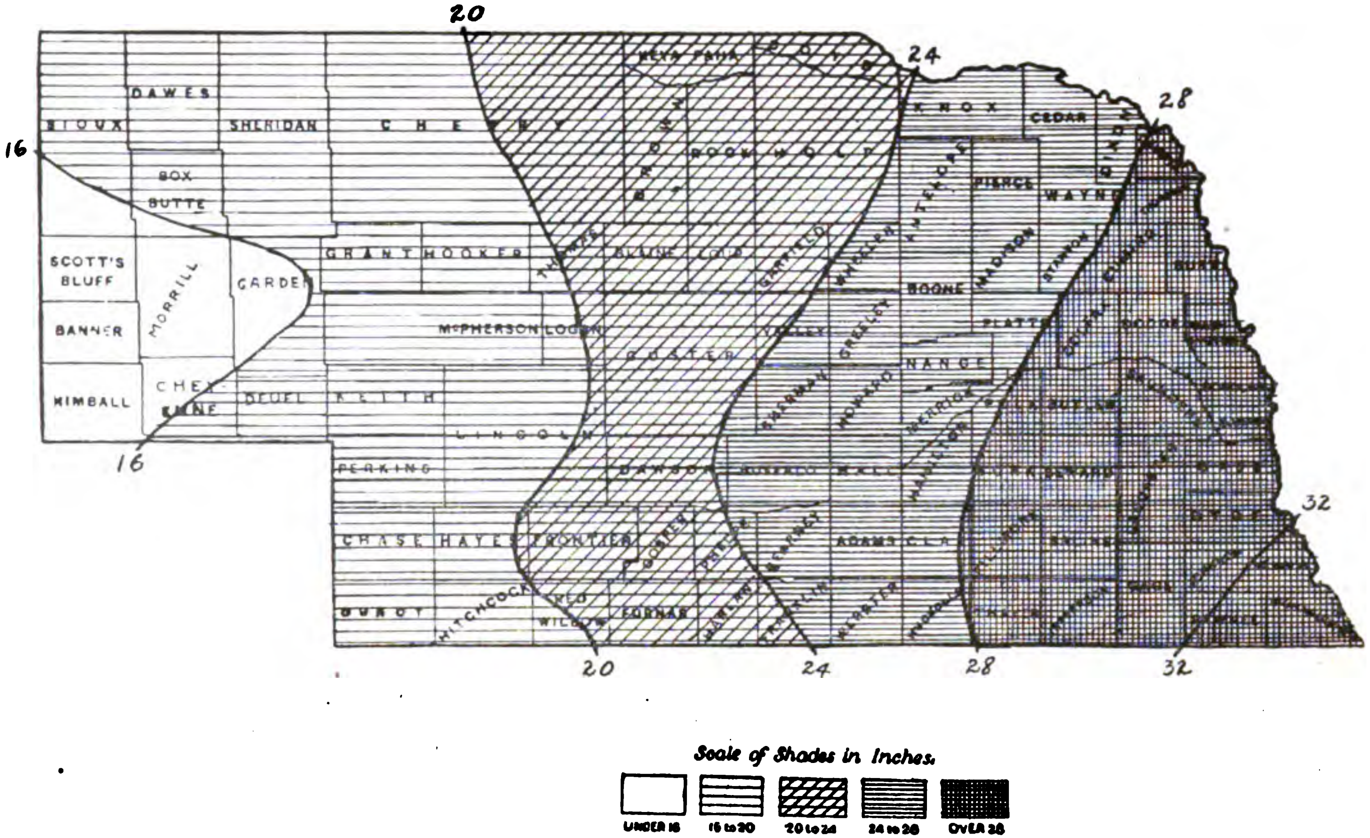
COUNTY	Horses	Mules	Milch Cows	Other Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Swine
Kimball	296	1	11	57	39	....	69
Knox	771	58	677	2,293	211	6	10,887
Lancaster	507	38	308	888	88	....	3,148
Lincoln	723	90	253	1,178	44	....	2,824
Logan	167	7	53	186	17	3	661
Loup	115	13	52	146	18	....	445
Madison	337	30	186	612	85	10	3,840
McPherson	106	1	32	83	....	....	....
Merrick	184	10	115	552	12	....	1,609
Morrill	274	11	80	354	1	....	347
Nance	1,269	15	124	438	9	1	3,191
Nemaha	278	44	106	208	77	2	5,704
Nuckolls	316	29	145	606	6	....	3,540
Otoe	189	22	116	163	14	....	6,218
Pawnee	243	15	125	385	185	6	1,204
Perkins	297	6	62	357	....	....	597
Phelps	441	40	449	727	....	....	1,838
Pierce	241	43	234	589	137	3	3,681
Platte	482	19	332	1,004	27	6	7,933
Polk	283	15	155	591	137	....	3,665
Red Willow	249	21	135	458	20	....	878
Richardson	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rock	242	22	109	382	....	....	....
Saline	389	31	163	489	81	....	4,443
Sarpy	183	31	160	222	958	....	1,717
Saunders	986	663	392	1,104	1,527	94	4,927
Scott's Bluff	603	17	113	519	803	....	671
Seward	382	21	195	535	22	....	5,656
Sheridan	428	13	88	401	60	....	189
Sherman	353	51	196	676	78	....	2,407
Sioux	322	7	37	806	506	5	35
Stanton	369	23	223	1,092	87	....	9,517
Thayer	328	27	157	481	5	....	4,245
Thomas	91	3	19	119	....	....	34
Thurston	170	15	56	289	106	2	1,905
Valley	362	16	184	1,140	63	....	3,413
Washington	416	21	325	901	291	18	5,941
Wayne	278	12	203	580	8	1	6,334
Webster	386	23	102	496	3	....	3,559
Wheeler	93	6	23	203	10	....	394
York	401	32	152	488	83	....	2,984
Totals	32,345	2,708	14,731	65,668	10.183	302	249,998

RESUME OF THE NEBRASKA LIVE STOCK RECORD FROM 1880 TO 1916—NUMBER AND VALUE

Year	HORSES		MULES		CATTLE		HOGS		SHEEP	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
1880	176,100	$11,330,274	15,200	$1,326,808	570,900	$12,925,960	698,700	$3,640,227	172 800	$471,744
1881	188,427	12,698,096	16,568	1,496,587	662,230	15,015,832	1,320,000	6,732,000	193,536	532,224
1882	221,253	13,374,744	21,399	1,508,629	878,306	20,979,571	1,316,227	9,081,966	249,316	648,222
1883	258,865	19,748,887	23,325	1,111,146	1,416,145	37,717,546	1,526,823.	12,153,511	324,111	794,072
1884	284,753	22,093,985	24,958	2,349,297	1,624,044	44,616,092	1,786,383	13,022,732	333,834	727,758
1885	310,381	23,427,558	27,454	2,569,694	1,791,559	47,936,119	1,679,200	10,495,000	373,894	788,916
1886	341,419	25,435,716	28,827	2,723,641	1,844,563	47,437.063	2,312,784	11,748,943	448,673	765,993
1887	382,389	29,349,719	40,358	3,716,460	1,382,034	34,350,777	2,382,168	13,073,336	438,700	844,004
1888	412,980	31,311,968	41,165	3,721,363	1,436,848	31,872,341	2,334,525	13,341,813	422,112	852,456
1889	433,629	33,255,585	44,458	4,019,378	1,587,677	31,518,711	2,264,489	16,032,584	342,000	634,717
1890	542.036	37,787,194	45,792	4,040,759	1,726,441	30,706,938	2,309,679	12,985,579	239,400	503,338
1891	558,297	35,158,748	45,782	3,642,780	1,769,833	30,356,897	2,309,779	9,772,676	234,612	548,171
1892	625,293	36,298,768	46,708	3,473,182	2,145,014	36,724,038	2,586,952	13,537,521	269,804	690.887
1893	687,822	39,776,734	46,474	3,282,531	2,091,271	35,041,221	2,198,909	17,624,258	272,502	723,084
1894	708,457	29,106,808	46,939	2,672,932	2,148,759	37,443,492	2,088.964	16,811,981	277,952	643,014
1895	665,950	17,715,202	45,061	1,794,246	1,756,098	25,808,705	1,316,047	6,447,314	183,448	339,783
1896	632,653	16,259,065	43,709	1,556,735	1,596,666	30,689.867	1,289,726	6,458,948	192,620	417,234
1897	610,838	3,773,994	43,148	287,050	1,228,906	5,478,928	1,606,668	1,609,241	260,823	139,868
1898	617,104	3,964.440	44,529	301,084	1,581,633	7,659,202	1,943,945	1,868,446	443,620	290,157
1899	621,135	4,035,683	45,563	301,425	1,898,782	8,973,540	1,929,178	1,737,084	381,367	238,401
1900	636,995	4,330,317	41,930	311,034	2,169,409	10,119,478	1,752,163	1,743,206	371,275	274,298
1901	654,162	22.938.890	39,204	1,582,715	2,313,918	51,292,140	1,460,777	7,756,815	410,623	1,410,785
1902	643,373	23,340,500	39,173	1,684,125	2,363,252	50,805,975	1,342,707	6,964,090	318,130	910,130
1903	659,983	25,545,470	39,940	1,878,715	2,313,495	51,684,125	1,443,090	9,350,810	284,375	805,055
1904	724,151	38,170,680	49,061	3,351,975	2,857,559	49,974,950	2,140,416	11,793,690	315,825	829,845
1905	764,442	47,159,415	52,713	4,296,715	2,909,248	56,116,430	2,251,682	12,999,935	349,502	1,040,560
1906	794,674	53,049,135	56,470	4,736,555	2,850,571	54,588,810	2,165,167	15,518,190	328,644	1,052,800
1907	798,705	61,267.395	58,974	5,760,015	2,799,573	56,514,380	2,435,351	18,693,195	310,974	1,147,025
1908	844,080	59,418,910	70,483	6,297,305	2,649,617	51,293,705	2,329,947	13,805,245	316,754	1,069,655
1909	862,327	64.540,590	80,301	7,509,480	2,619,730	52,751,625	1,780,683	13,271,655	261,696	882,170
1910	906,116	74,566.175	87,429	8,578,300	2,475,639	52,696,290	1,680.460	18,081,400	257,004	1,061,795
1911	918,240	69,534,025	91,137	8,483,930	2,229,976	50,311,890	1,979,784	15,878,045	383,602	1,184,315
1912	924,756	67,593,525	91,690	8,264,960	2,000,374	45,479,570	1,918,630	15,310,135	287,970	900,725
1913	920,081	67,361.050	95,590	8,783,845	1,940,432	57,136,825	1,754,601	18,384,835	284,709	1,209,700
1914	918,619	93,680,941	96,574	11,014,633	2,089,610	93,464,214	1,467,936	17,908,831	267,135	1,269,145
1915	903,973	91,301,273	105,381	11,486,529	2,812,206	102.778,620	1,722,662	25,839,930	151,742	910,452
1916	899,696	89,996,960	113,913	11.960,865	2,443,760	106,798.260	1,542,303	30,846,060	182,429	1,277,003

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN NEBRASKA FOR TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS, 1890-1916

Year	WHEAT			CORN			OATS			RYE			BARLEY		
	Acreage	Prod'tion Bushels	Value	Acreage	Prod'tion Bushels	Value	Acreage	Prod'tion Bushels	Value	Acreage	Prod'tion Bushels	Value	Acreage	Prod'tion Bushels	Value
1890	1,000,950	15,014,250	$7,507,125	4,418,382	70,694,112	$1,812,350	1,593,289	34,997,615	$8,399,427	149,040	2,477,033	$619,258	164,719	2,367,797	$355,169
1891	1,223,787	18,356,805	9,178,402	4,538,009	70,608,144	32,673,664	1,420,907	34,101,768	5,115,265	110,741	1,661,115	415,278	147,942	2,958,840	433,826
1892	1,229,665	18,444,975	9,222,487	3,981,754	63,708,064	28,668,628	1,170,983	28,103,592	4,215,538	36,275	544,125	136,031	118,490	2,369,800	355,470
1893	1,340,416	20,106,240	10,053,120	3,870,689	61,931,024	7,868,960	1,203,890	28,893.360	4,334,004	60,978	914,670	228,667	110,171	2,203,420	330,513
1894	1,173,674	17,605,110	8,802,555	4,130,346	66,085,536	9,738,491	1,058,459	25,403,016	3,810,452	31,441	471,615	117,903	51,530	1,030,600	154,590
1895	1,232,252	14,787,024	7,393,512	4,271,453	68,343,248	30,754,461	1,676,962	39,911,696	5,587,637	54,230	813,450	203,362	68,819	1,376,380	206,457
1896	1,385,043	19,390,602	13,961,233	7,962,657	298,599,638	62,705,923	1,794,349	34,092,631	4,790,014	71,303	1,205,020	337,405	62,681	1,247,351	224,523
1897	1,893,286	27,452,647	17,053,273	8,042,283	241,208,490	43,428,328	1,668,745	51,731,095	8,276,975	186,910	3,177,470	1,048,565	88,755	1,775,100	355,020
1898	2,114,592	34,679,309	18,033,240	7,559,746	158,754,666	36,513,573	1,752,182	56,245,042	10,686,557	238,438	4,103,216	1,148,900	81,541	1,053,640	200,101
1899	1,918,287	18,848,100	11,877,347	6,436,918	175,816,641	51,251,815	1,628,501	51,731,132	11,333,393	62,319	997,104	378,899	33,374	587,382	140,971
1900	2,322,969	37,748,245	21,139,017	6,291.050	143,650,317	41,659,592	1,424.948	33,486,278	7,032,118	61,073	867,237	286,189	36,267	943,176	282,952
1901	2,455,677	50,227,484	28,127,191	5,853,967	72,445,227	36,947,065	1,577,936	28,287,707	9,900,677	155,475	2,332,125	1,096,098	74,563	1,188,688	437,488
1902	2,550,767	53,468,472	28,338,290	5,516.801	176,537,632	68,949,667	1,638,647	52,436,704	15,206,634	483,554	3,703,972	1,555,668	78,414	1,960,350	705,726
1903	2,379,378	43,660.318	24,013,174	6,130,369	169,693,965	86,830,538	1,958,721	66,619,505	21,310.884	243,067	10,105,707	3,211,107	113,717	3,013,500	964,320
1904	2,024,667	31,823,850	26,415,455	6,173,984	226,959,194	79,435,717	2,146,324	66,810,065	16,702,516	122,565	2,035,802	1,221,481	196,844	5,502,725	1.815,899
1905	2,091,871	41,345,757	28,940.629	6.472,487	243,715,244	97,485,297	2,420,621	78,552,878	19,638,219	141.149	2,474,512	1,484,707	188,360	5,926,331	2,192,742
1906	2,146.033	49,829,091	32,399.803	6,840,905	241,385,537	89,311,908	2.442,768	78,461,888	21,069,328	82,970	1,476,371	738,185	109,692	3,142,727	1,257,090
1907	2,528,339	46,207,658	34,655.743	6,586,844	169,732,885	72,985,140	2,494,946	53,622,262	20,376,459	87,913	1,407,690	844,619	95,373	2,246,166	1,123,063
1908	2,545,610	43,842,222	37,265,832	6.339 019	178.599,789	89,299,878	2,353.839	36,163,528	22,465,396	88,614	1,266,448	759,850	95.758	2,131,793	959,289
1909	2,555,045	50,313,600	45,282,234	6,461,680	169,179,157	98,123,871	2,359,395	59,653,479	23,861,389	68,420	1,227,332	736,399	128,358	2,820,632	1,269,277
1910	2,732,166	45,151,052	40,635,719	6.595.088	178,925,128	87,877,546	2,543,858	71,562,877	17,980,965	71,339	822,648	493,559	115,957	2,333,199	1,072,386
1911	3,465,765	46,613,514	46,613,514	6,218.035	133,400.303	87,310,196	2,312,610	32,035,858	12,814,343	85,687	930,311	697,733	85,015	918,180	504,999
1912	3,202,491	50,663,097	43,063,631	6,076,057	164,376,786	98,626,071	2,037,943	46,975,346	16,441,371	115,126	1,839,656	1,287,759	56,703	1,150,861	632,973
1913	3,022,610	60,484,472	45,363,354	6,817,127	90,299,366	63,209,558	2,019,096	52,222,066	17,233,282	159,817	3,128,433	1,877,138	97,694	2,066,906	1,240,722
1914	3,703.524	67,741,617	57,594,108	6,530,078	165,087,182	86,728,965	2,041,999	71,114,432	28,445,769	174,459	2,790,760	1,953,533	97,792	2,230,372	1,057,154
1915	3,640,965	71,430.775	57,144,619	6,990.031	228,094,736	114,047,368	2,125,179	73,764,462	20,654,049	211,790	3,472,440	2,604,330	93,408	3,002,011	1,200,804
1916	3,310,313	68,773,581	82,528,303	6,740,803	190,039,459	114,023,675	2,174,736	83,791,559	29,327,045	148.702	3,191,063	2,871,957	99,650	3,344,222	2,006,533



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SIOUX
DAWES
SHERIDAN
CHERRY
KEYA PAHA
BOYD
BROWN
ROCK
HOLT
KNOX
CEDAR
DIXON
BOX BUTTE
SCOTT'S BLUFF
MORRILL
GARDEN
BANNER
KIMBALL
CHEYENNE
DEUEL
KEITH
GRANT
HOOKER
THOMAS
BLAINE
LOUP
GARFIELD
WHEELER
ANTELOPE
PIERCE
WAYNE
MADISON
STANTON
BOONE
PLATTE
McPHERSON
LOGAN
CUSTER
VALLEY
GREELEY
NANCE
LINCOLN
PERKINS
DAWSON
SHERMAN
HOWARD
MERRICK
HAMILTON
BUTLER
SEWARD
CHASE
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GOSPER
PHELPS
KEARNEY
BUFFALO
HALL
ADAMS
CLAY
DUNDY
HITCHCOCK
RED WILLOW
FURNAS
HARLAN
FRANKLIN
WEBSTER
SALINE
BURT
DODGE
SAUNDERS
OTOE
Scale of Shades in Inches.
UNDER 16
16 to 20
20 to 24
24 to 28
OVER 28

MONTHLY PRECIPITATION FOR ALL STATIONS IN NEBRASKA FOR THE TEN YEARS 1906 TO 1915 INCLUSIVE.

Attention is drawn to the Annual Reports of the secretary of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture for 1895 and 1905, in which were printed detailed statements of monthly and yearly rainfall of preceding years. Where figures or letters are missing the station precipitation was not reported.

TOWN	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l
Agate	1906	0.47	0.23	1 05	1.66	2.76	3.24	2.09	2.58	2.79	1.05	0.26	0.51	18.69
Sioux Co.	1907	0.60	1.10	0.50	1.10	2.95	3.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Agee	1906	0.67	0.13	1.55	4.30	....	0.78	0.54	....	3.97	....	....	....	....
Holt Co.														
Av., 14 yrs.		.055	0.60	1.19	3.03	3.50	3.88	2.90	2.89	2.37	1.78	0.74	0.67	24.10
Ainsworth	1906	.65	.08	3.02	4.00	4.15	.58	.55	6.29	3.10	3.97	.71	1.26	28.36
Brown Co.	1907	.56	.79	.65	.84	4.17	4.25	6.45	1.64	2.80	o	.05	1.41	23.61
	1908	.30	1.22	1.00	1.75	4.60	5.60	7.00	4.42	1.96	2.21	.19	1.04	31.29
	1909	.92	1.62	1.88	2.05	4.82	2.82	4.07	5.28	3.28	1.09	2.86	3.14	33.83
	1910	....	T	.50	.61	2.11	4.14	1.52	2.32	.68	.42	.21	1.25	....
	1911	.30	.93	1.16	4.68	5.50	2.47	1.07	3.36	2.81	6.78	.19	.82	29.47
	1912	.93	1.48	2.62	3.72	3.16	1.42	3.90	5.03	2.43	.60	o	.49	25.78
	1913	.53	1.20	2.47	3.40	5.65	2.48	3.64	1.35	2.19	.33	.72	1.82	25.78
	1914	.38	....	1.39	2.36	3.45	4.30	3.16	2.84	2.33	1.96	.08	1.20	....
	1915	1.68	3.21	3.89	4.08	5.00	5.68	9.26	3.86	5.13	2.15	.15	1.41	45.48
Av., 10 yrs.		.69	1.17	1.86	2.69	4.26	3.37	4.06	3.59	2.67	1.95	.50	1.26	28.07
Albion	1906	.80	.77	1.16	5.12	4.29	6.62	2.31	2.83	3.14	3.27	.43	1.86	32.60
Boone Co.	1907	.50	1.20	.20	1.22	3.07	2.21	5.22	2.05	2.65	....	T	1.20	....
	1908	.40	1.55	.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1909	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1910	.75	.05	.39	.72	2.15	2.10	2.21	5.69	1.67	1.55	.22	1.40	18.90
	1911	.30	1.24	.64	2.33	2.38	4.64	1.97	2.42	2.52	3.27	.66	1.20	23.57
	1912	.50	.60	4.20	1.85	1.11	.85	2.81	1.80	2.94	.64	1.01	.17	18.48
	1913	.10	.60	1.68	3.66	4.07	4.51	1.79	3.26	1.86	.06	1.28	3.80	26.67
	1914	.20	.21	1.16	1.87	3.19	6.39	.86	2.35	2.39	.47	T	.96	20.05
	1915	2.69	2.73	1.18	1.76	4.04	4.29	4.90	1.91	7.60	.51	.91	.47	32.90
Av., 18 yrs.		.60	.83	1.10	2.79	3.91	4.18	3.06	2.80	2.79	1.80	.73	.87	25.46
Alliance	1906	.15	T	1.30	3.70	2.81	3.88	1.01	3.75	1.32	3.30	.95	.70	22.87
Boxbutte Co.	1907	1.15	.60	.20	1.10	4.12	3.00	1.15	1.35	.50	.01	....	.40	....
	1908	.34	T	.10	....	3.70	2.05	5.55	2.02	T	3.78	.35	.50	....
	1909	.55	1.22	1.30	1.38	1.90	5.50	.40	1.90	1.41	.80	1.40	....	....
	1910	.41	T	1.10	.75	.90	2.80	2.00	1.20	.75	.20	T	.52	11.63
	1911	.42	.08	.30	2.65	1.40	1.85	1.45	2.30	.80	2.10	.10	.56	13.51
	1912	.40	.35	.90	2.15	1.65	1.05	3.45	3.35	2.00	1.60	.40	.05	17.10
	1913	.05	.55	.80	.95	1.60	1 25	5.65	.75	.70	.20	.10	1.10	13.75
	1914	.40	.45	.40	2.70	....	2.00	1.10	1.80	.85	.40	T	.45	12.15
	1915	1.30	1.20	....	3.40	2.68	5.00	7.28	1.40	....	2.20	.45	.50	....
Av., 19 yrs.		.58	.43	.70	1.99	2.67	2.82	2.80	1.80	.84	.91	.35	.43	16.40
Alma	1906	.17	.64	.95	5.37	.88	1.12	.96	6.86	1.98	2.81	.57	.84	23.15
Harlan Co.	1907	.22	.27	.86	.74	1.66	4.18	.33	1.14	1.71	.40	.26	.76	12.53
	1908	.11	1.53	.16	.68	3.23	4.26	2.38	3.71	1.00	2.60	1.20	.03	20.89
	1909	.03	.57	1.14	.43	1.16	4.32	3.56	1.93	2.82	1.53	2.57	1.53	21.59
	1910	.41	.05	o	.65	2.38	1.15	1.72	4.66	3.30	.68	.14	.40	15.54
	1911	.05	.65	.04	1.30	1.61	.63	6.07	11.73	1.38	1.28	.16	.64	25.54
	1912	.38	.97	2.49	1.31	3.18	5.08	1.90	3.07	1.46	.67	1.20	.03	21.74
	1913	.15	.70	.70	2.50	2.52	4.19	.33	.06	2.63	.28	.78	4.62	19.46
	1914	.14	.55	.34	1.78	1.88	4.45	3.87	2.09	1.46	.51	.01	.73	17.81
	1915	.28	1.75	2.00	4.53	4.49	9.82	6.04	7.84	1.37	.34	.24	.39	39.09
Av., 18 yrs.		.26	.78	.90	2.54	3.25	3.80	3.38	3.62	2.22	1.55	.74	.69	23.73

MONTHLY PRECIPITATION.—Continued.

TOWN	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l
Ashland	1906	.48	1.05	2.00	3.74	1.90	5.93	4.68	3.09	6.84	2.05	.40	1.94	34.10
Saunders Co.	1907	.50	1.46	.39	1.35	5.13	6.96	7.11	2.73	3.03	1.42	.79	.21	31.08
	1908	.35	2.00	.60	1.13	5.20	11.86	6.80	3.59	.31	2.61	.63	.16	35.33
	1909	.67	,86	.35	1.54	3.76	4.39	3.33	.96	5.09	.98	7.06	2.53	32.12
	1910	.87	.23	.09	.11	2.74	1.42	.67	5.55	2.69	.88	.02	.39	15.66
	1911	.21	2.30	.44	2.04	4.68	.54	1.90	1.76	1.84	.93	.16	2.18	18.98
	1912	.17	1.14	2.07	1.46	.40	3.65	2.00	3.43	5.31	3.04	.68	.09	23.44
	1913	.72	.96	1.93	2.62	8.06	2.31	3.45	.25	3.67	.71	1.65	3.06	29.39
	1914	.30	.54	2.21	2.64	4.35	7.72	2.02	1.00	3.72	2.58	.05	.88	28.01
	1915	1.72	2.45	1.68	1.15	5.08	4.30	7.41	4.01	3.11	1.06	1.49	.68	34.14
Av., 32 yrs.		.60	.84	1.17	2.46	4.34	4.65	4.62	3.71	3.11	2.06	.93	.84	29.33
Ashton	1906	0.08	....	0.20	8.10	0.87	1.07	5.97	3.29	1.96	2.49	0.82	0.47	....
Sherman Co.	1907	.11	0.04	0.01	0.86	1.70	2.70	2.87	3.57	2.62	0.01	0.06	0.30	14.85
	1908	T	0.22	0.18	1.08	2.76	7.04	4.00	5.32	0.93	2.28	0.36	0.01	24.18
	1909	0.09	0.10	0.11	....	3.71	4.93	6.82	1.57	3.36	1.37	0.57	0.21	....
	1910	0.08	0.02	0.30	0.90	2.05	3.49	2.29	3.54	1.83	0.82	0.23	0.36	15.91
	1911	0.20	0.16	0.13	1.93	2.84	1.78	4.35	2.73	2.22	4.05	0.09	0.36	20.84
	1912	0,13	0.11	....	2.05	1.13	1.14	4.13	1.04	2.47	2.15	1.10	0.09	....
	1913	0.02	0.00	0.60	2.86	3.10	3.78	2.01	3.56	2.53	0.02	0.56	4.55	24.19
	1914	0.03	0.06	0.32	2.73	2.87	8.60	0.98	4.71	1.05	0.37	0.00	....	....
Av., 22 yrs.		0.19	0.36	0.68	2.64	2.95	4.12	3.89	3.00	2.37	1.72	0.56	0.51	22.99
Atkinson	1906	....	....	....	....	....	0.82	1.40	4.08	1.57	2.66	.29	.71	....
Holt Co.	1907	.53	.90	.90	1.01	3.78	5.47	5.24	.91	1.65	.90	o	.62	21.91
	1908	.25	.54	.15	1.62	4.68	5.20	6.11	2.42	T	.41	.34	.56	22.28
	1909	....	....	....	....	....	.15	2.35	3.70	3.06	.73	1.21	.97	....
	1910	.82	.05	.04	1.06	2.25	2.87	4.62	3.42	.54	.20	.10	.75	16.72
	1911	.04	1,00	.33	4.28	1.68	.88	1.38	3.08	1.56	6.49	.20	.55	21.47
	1912	.87	.47	3.00	2.15	2.81	1.79	3.39	2.20	2.16	.37	o	.30	19.51
	1913	.20	1.15	1.24	3.25	5.26	1.41	3.08	1.49	1.10	1.10	.48	.45	20.21
	1914	.20	.35	1.82	2.89	2.23	4.56	2.82	2.78	2.60	.80	T	1.19	22.24
	1915	.55	2.70	1.42	2.63	4.85	5.17	5.30	1.31	4.10	1.96	....	1.08	....
Av., 10 yrs.		.43	.90	1.11	2.36	3.44	2.83	3.57	2.54	1.68	1.56	....	.72	....
Arapahoe	1906	0.75	0.50	1.87	4.93	1.12	1.20	3.87	3.75	1.51	3.20	0.75	1,00	24.45
Furnas Co.	1907	0.30	0 50	0.80	0.80	2.86	5.43	1.87	1.12	0.65	1.65	0.16	....	....
Av., 12 yrs.		0,34	0.70	0.75	2.96	3.21	4.09	3.04	2.51	2.43	1.60	0.55	0.31	22.49
Arcadia	1906	.60	.93	.70	6.79	.51	.56	4.98	4.36	2.85	3.40	1.13	1.25	28.06
Valley Co.	1907	.30	.75	.30	1.09	1.94	4.13	5.13	1.49	2.65	T	T	.80	18.58
	1908	.05	.60	.35	.58	2.84	8.77	3.89	4.29	1.69	1.72	.40	.06	25.24
	1909	.20	1.55	.61	1.09	2.78	1.50	6.22	2.16	1.49	.90	2.10	.65	21.25
	1910	.60	T	.23	.69	2.50	4.39	2.10	5.67	1.10	1.46	.16	1.20	20.10
	1911	.60	.55	1.09	2.39	3.64	1.50	4.28	3.11	1.93	4.24	.10	.62	24.05
	1912	.60	.65	4.10	2 02	.72	1.09	1.75	1.06	2.89	.72	T	.40	16.00
	1913	.30	1.10	1.88	3.56	3.02	3.50	2.40	1.95	2.74	T	.67	4.82	25.94
	1914	T	.45	.81	1.93	2.11	6.29	.37	4.46	1.05	.78	T	1.05	19.30
	1915	1.80	1.51	2.01	2.39	4.04	8.75	6.07	4.63	3.45	.45	.59	.57	36.26
Av., 16 yrs.		.42	.72	1.42	2.45	3.27	4.67	4.22	3.09	2.59	1.61	.48	.73	25.67
Arden	1906	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Antelope Co.	1907	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1908	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1909	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1910	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1911	....	....	....	....	....	....	2.93	2.97	2.50	3.77	.02	1.54	....
	1912	.96	.63	2.90	2.24	1.81	1.48	2.04	2.51	3.17	1.11	.11	1.10	20.06
	1913	.21	.90	2.92	4.64	5.30	1.76	1.43	4.23	1.79	.12	.47	3.18	26.95
	1914	.03	.12	2.09	3.96	5.78	4.98	.64	5.48	2.06	.87	T	.61	26.62
	1915	1.88	2.29	2.23	2.06	3.83	5.13	4.85	1.30	5.45	.99	.76	.41	31.18
Auburn	1906	.70	1.49	3.80	3.58	1.83	9.09	3.39	4.05	2.81	1.43	.72	.56	33.45
Nemaha Co.	1907	1.37	1.34	1.15	1.95	1.16	3.56	8.05	2.95	4.33	3.26	.82	1.96	32.20
	1908	.24	2.15	.59	1.40	12.81	7.10	2.41	2.22	.34	3.36	.52	.25	33.39
	1909	1.07	.79	2.33	2.41	3.44	5.74	6.35	.35	4.48	.73	9.07	1.82	38.58

MONTHLY PRECIPITATION.—Continued.

TOWN	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l
	1910	.96	.20	T	.16	5.13	1.41	1.42	6.82	6.51	.48	.17	.50	23.76
	1911	.46	4,00	1.00	3.30	2.54	.38	1.90	3.23	3.87	6.79	.55	2.37	30.30
	1912	T	2.15	1.90	1.90	.90	2.48	1.18	1.91	2.36	2.96	.38	.27	18.39
	1913	.74	1.20	1.09	3.10	6.67	1.40	.82	1.11	4.61	2.09	1.21	4.39	28.43
	1914	.54	1.55	2.49	2.20	1.03	4.15	3.49	,72	8.51	3.93	.06	.82	29.49
	1915	1.68	3.06	2.20	1.73	8.87	5.60	11.54	5.70	5.59	1.58	1.09	1.07	49.80
Av., 23 yrs.		.81	1.39	1.86	2.83	5.49	4.48	4.62	3.94	3.63	2.87	1.27	1.16	34.35
Aurora	1906	.20	.50	1.10	....	2.10	2.11	2.47	4.39	3.20	3.05	o	1.20	....
Hamilton Co.	1907	.30	.60	.05	.15	4.10	....	2.74	3.29	4.70	.12	....	.32	....
	1908	.40	2.13	1.00	1.75	7.53	7.96	5.25	3.47	.85	4.54	1,32	o	36.20
	1909	.10	.60	.70	.35	2.85	....	....	1.30	3,48	2.33	3.31	....	....
	1910	.35	.05	.05	.19	3.52	2.99	1.00	5.81	4.26	1.67	.24	.95	21.08
	1911	.30	....	.30	2.48	2.28	.56	5.97	4.97	3.95	2.50	.27	1.24	....
	1912	.95	1.46	1.98	1.34	3.12	2.68	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1913	.30	.85	1.87	4.31	5.90	2.96	2.88	2.02	1.86	.31	1.65	....	....
	1914	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4.84	1.77	....	1.00	....
	1915	2.16	2.40	2.17	2.11	7.08	11.52	7.90	5.36	3.91	1.39	.46	1.30	47.76
Av., 16 yrs.		.41	.88	1.02	2.64	4.24	4.59	4,04	3.70	3.44	2.31	.92	.60	28.79
Beatrice	1906	.62	1.35	2.09	1.90	2.51	5.08	2.85	2.47	4.51	1.95	.48	.96	26.77
Gage Co.	1907	.46	2.34	1.06	1.49	2.03	5.00	6.83	2.25	5.67	1.53	1.34	1,00	31.02
	1908	.30	2,07	.42	2.53	8.33	13.25	3.77	4.04	.21	2.56	.57	.30	38 35
	1909	.84	1.03	1.74	1.37	3.58	2.73	8.17	.34	4.59	.44	6.80	3.95	35.58
	1910	1.05	.20	T	.05	4.35	1.96	1.69	3.57	3.88	.80	.13	.90	18.58
	1911	.13	2.53	.93	1.91	2.04	.93	11.56	2.82	4.75	2.69	,60	2.43	33.32
	1912	.15	1.85	2.35	2.04	1.73	4.03	2.17	2.46	3.05	2.79	.39	.09	23.10
	1913	.49	.81	.69	2.40	6.98	3.81	.62	.73	3.00	.87	.83	4.76	25,99
	1914	.15	.85	1.31	2.11	2.33	4.73	2.54	1.92	3.26	3.24	o	.67	23.11
	1915	1.34	2.27	2.01	2.14	5.98	5.06	8.83	2.79	3.03	1.53	1.68	.55	37.21
Av., 24 yrs.		.54	1.15	1.37	2.28	4.41	4.37	4.53	3.41	2.93	2.14	1.03	1.15	29.31
Beaver City....	1906	.33	.66	1.28	5.51	.71	1.79	4.32	2.51	1.54	3.58	.80	1.19	24.22
Furnas Co.	1907	.26	.22	.85	.90	2.56	3.35	.85	1.32	1.10	.48	.21	.93	18.03
	1908	.23	1.05	.14	.98	3.29	2.54	1.46	5.66	.14	3.56	1.47	T	20.52
	1909	T	1.04	1.29	1.34	.87	5.95	2.59	2.00	2.29	1.42	2.40	1.33	22.52
	1910	.19	.07	o	.25	2.62	1.66	1.53	2.81	1.58	.12	.08	.39	11.30
	1911	.17	.83	.02	1.51	2.06	1.45	7.91	9.97	1.33	1.88	.16	.57	27.86
	1912	.21	.80	2.37	1.40	.70	3.40	1.82	2.82	1.45	2.25	1.30	.20	18.72
	1913	.29	.56	1.46	3.04	1.90	2.62	1.80	.57	1.90	.19	.59	4.75	19.76
	1914	.11	.54	.27	1.29	1.05	6.40	3.11	3.64	.69	.69	,02	.68	18.49
	1915	.38	1.53	1.86	2.19	5 21	6.59	5.14	3.08	1.17	.89	.48	.50	29.02
Av., 24 yrs.		.24	.67	.85	2.23	2.81	3.94	3.80	2.79	1.76	1.27	.67	.66	21.60
Bellevue	1906	.78	1.13	3.42	3.00	2.79	4.98	5.86	2.27	5.50	1.58	.72	1.24	33.27
Sarpy Co.	1907	.58	1.98	.22	1.60	1.51	6.37	8.53	3.08	1.98	1.05	1.81	.26	28 97
	1908	.26	2.31	.78	.55	5.90	8.50	2.81	2.94	.72	2.86	.28	.30	28.21
	1909	2.03	1,07	.56	1.04	4.68	5,99	3.12	0.65	6.05	1.12	9.95	2.38	39.54
	1910	1.30	.40	o	.34	3.22	.84	1.03	6.32	3.42	.85	.24	.60	18 56
	1911	,40	3.01	1.27	1.87	4.29	.92	.88	3.17	3.05	2.10	.58	3.50	25.04
	1912	.32	1.55	2.50	1.76	1.56	2.90	1.52	4.39	6.56	3.05	.50	.20	26.81
	1913	.82	.70	2.40	3.57	5.58	4.24	1.12	.22	5.14	2.15	1.60	2.51	30 05
	1914	.58	1.62	2.11	2.61	2.50	4.78	1.82	1.23	3.99	3.61	T	.87	25.72
	1915	1.34	1.74	1.75	.97	5.74	3.78	8.96	6.01	4.17	0.81	1.46	,31	37.04
Av., 33 yrs.		.92	1.28	1.30	2.19	4.18	4.13	4.16	3.00	3.66	2.10	1.27	1.22	29.41
Benkleman	1906	.60	....	2.30	....	....	....	.58	....	1.05	....	....	.19	....
Dundy Co.	1907	....	T	.30	....	1.45	2.60	3.60	2.13	.60	T	T	.10	....
	1908	.20	.70	o	.20	1.71	2.30	4.00	....	.35	3.00	....	....	....
	1909	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.81	.63	2.29	.64	....
	1910	.10	.20	.04	.76	2.44	1.85	.52	2.80	1.16	.00	.03	.25	10.15
	1911	.07	.50	.10	2.38	2.20	.20	1.10	1.78	1.40	2.37	.04	1.60	13.74
	1912	.40	.95	1.30	3.99	T	2.72	5.73	4.90	2.45	1.36	.40	.80	25.00
	1913	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2.54	1.10	.10	3.10	....
	1914	.05	.45	.65	3.60	2.61	1.40	3.07	2.46	o	.70	o	.75	15,74
	1915	.25	.75	2.15	3.00	5.05	5.01	4.77	....	....	....	....	....	....
Av., 17 yrs.		.26	.62	.80	2.31	2.51	2.94	2.64	2.51	1.69	.90	.38	.56	18.12

MONTHLY PRECIPITATION.—Continued.

TOWN	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l
Bertrand	1906	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Phelps Co.	1907	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1908	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.30	2.96	.85	o	....
	1909	T	.62	.83	1.43	.97	2.65	1.56	2.57	2.41	1.30	1.23	.86	16.43
	1910	.30	.05	o	.17	2.37	2.56	2.28	7.79	2.47	.72	.12	.52	19.35
	1911	.05	.64	.20	1.46	2.67	1.36	4.96	6.14	1.98	2.98	.10	.80	23.34
	1912	.18	.53	2.94	1.11	1.03	2.48	5.38	2.49	1.96	1.47	1.23	.34	21.14
	1913	.20	1.23	.61	2.84	2.28	2.48	1.53	1.37	.95	.01	.44	3.93	17.87
	1914	.18	.18	.72	1.14	4.21	4.04	4.92	4.39	.41	1.26	.01	.51	21.97
	1915	.60	.59	2.52	2.70	6.07	8.63	7.31	5.16	2.80	.76	.33	.28	37.75
Blair	1906	.52	.67	1.67	3.77	7.04	4.08	3.36	1.04	5.67	2.53	.50	1.54	32.39
Washington Co.	1907	.34	1.22	.28	1.99	3.60	5.81	7.12	3.60	2.66	.86	1.07	.78	29.33
	1908	.31	3.32	.86	.91	7.10	8.43	4.46	2.45	.52	3.30	.70	.30	32.66
	1909	.57	1.89	.31	1.78	2.38	6.81	7.97	2.38	5.58	1.20	7.38	2.39	40.64
	1910	.55	.50	T	.55	2.91	1.53	1.37	8.31	3.76	1.01	.15	.47	21.11
	1911	.05	1.57	.04	2.37	3.75	1.23	1.20	1.84	1.17	1.58	.20	3.23	19.13
	1912	.56	.92	2.93	2.36	1.84	3.49	1.88	4.56	4.21	2.48	.61	.17	26.01
	1913	.00	.63	3.00	3.06	6.09	3.49	2.08	.33	6.05	2.36	1.02	2.12	30.83
	1914	.49	.49	1.84	2.70	3.10	5.22	0.53	2.43	3.97	2.27	.04	1.10	24.18
	1915	1.45	2.84	2.00	1.25	7.72	4.45	8.55	2.92	3.33	0.72	3.13	.49	38.85
Av., 20 yrs.		.49	.93	1.26	2.70	4.90	4.55	4.08	3.66	3.49	2.15	1.40	1.00	30.61
Blake	1913	.05	.60	1.00	3.56	3.65	5.00	2.25	1.96	2.13	.50	.55	1.00	22.99
Garfield Co.	1914	T	.65	1.95	2.29	2.23	3.16	3.10	6.44	2.56	.78	T	1.61	24.77
	1915	1.00	2.53	3.27	1.58	3.32	7.47	7.06	5.26	7.21	1.20	.32	1.20	42.02
Bloomfield	1906	.03	.63	1.90	4.04	2.36	3.31	2.38	5.09	7.18	3.54	.18	1.16	31.80
Knox Co.	1907	.47	.78	.93	.90	....	....	3.94	1.43	3.04	.31	.09	....	....
	1908	.23	1.53	.69	1.40	5.51	....	....	....	....	....	....	.45	....
	1909	.45	1.70	.70	....	....		2.82	....	3.05	2.52	1.40	1.80	....
	1910	1.10	....	....	.41	1.55	.94	2.83	3.79	2.75	1.42	T	1.30	....
	1911	.10	2.70	.45	3.26	1.40	2.06	2.97	2.27	1.63	5.63	.56	.85	24.48
	1912	.45	.55	2.97	2.60	1.75	.50	4.00	4.52	1.89	1.23	T	.80	21.26
	1913	.23	.80	1.82	4.60	6.72	2.11	2.51	2.07	1.31	.57	.60	3.66	27.00
	1914	.25	.19	1.03	1.66	5.40	3.88	2.10	3.97	5.05	1.09	T	.63	25.85
	1915	.60	3.30	2.55	2.18	5.82	4.74	5.11	2.37	4.80	2.13	.37	.64	34.61
Bloomington ..	1907	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.59	....
Franklin Co.	1908	0.10	1.22	0.12	0.41	3.09	8.26	4.37	6.50	1.13	2.29	0.82	T	28.31
	1909	0.20	0.09	1.16	0.27	0.30	5.78	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bluehill	1906	0.20	0.85	2.15	4.61	1.22	1.97	4.52	1.72	2.03	3.18	0.00		....
Webster Co.	1907	....	....	0.40	0.70	4.00	6.40	1.80	1.10	3.98	0.25	0.20	0.50	....
	1908	0.20	1.20	0.45	1.56	5.88	8.01	6.23	8.49	0.96	1.20	1.30	0.00	35.45
	1909	0.00	0.20	1.90	0.47	1.21	6.95	6.15	0.71	....	....	....	....	....
Av., 15 yrs.		0.27	0.68	0.92	3.18	3.88	5.40	4.02	3.22	2.97	2.06	0.70	0.35	27.65
Blue Springs..	1907	....	....	0.85	1.43	1.39	5.01	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gage Co.														
Bradshaw	1906	.46	.80	2.03	6.04	3.95	3.05	3.22	4.36	....	5.14	.10	1.58	....
York Co.	1907	.65	.90	.60	1.05	5.12	6.53	4.29	3.56	2.47	2.20	.13	.58	28.08
	1908	.45	1.25	.65	1.44	5.93	13.15	8.93	4.93	1.21	4.02	.85	T	42.81
	1909	.17	.90	.50	1.24	2.75	7.89	7.95	2.41	4.55	2.49	4.25	3.05	38.15
	1910	.65	.10	.20	1.21	6.83	1.35	1.50	9.06	4.68	1.80	.40	1.10	29.48
	1911	.20	.78	.22	2.77	2.44	.35	6.26	8.64	7.21	3.20	.22	1.90	34.19
	1912	.50	.95	2.55	2.79	1.23	3.10	3.00	2.15	1.62	3.64	2.21	.07	23.81
	1913	.54	.70	2.58	3.91	4.10	4.69	2.22	1.06	3.86	.16	1.75	5.62	31.19
	1914	.30	.90	3.81	1.46	3.48	14.51	3.36	5.64	4.53	1.40	T	1.45	40.84
	1915	1.10	3.45	1.19	2.35	6.92	7.97	7.19	6.10	5.40	1.70	.70	.49	44.56
Av., 16 yrs.		.46	.99	1.30	2.72	5.05	6.17	4.84	5.02	4.55	2.98	1.13	1.09	36.30

MONTHLY PRECIPITATION.—Continued.

TOWN	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l
Brewster	1906	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Blaine Co.	1907	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	1908	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	1909	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	1910	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	1911	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	1912	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	.85	T	.12	......
	1913	.08	.38	.87	2.52	3.02	3.23	1.81	3.89	.69	.23	.27	1.78	18.77
	1914	.22	.50	1.53	2.33	2.25	5.39	1.16	5.85	1.64	1.08	T	.80	22.75
	1915	1.12	1.36	2.71	4.00	4.88	7.77	6.23	4.95	5.14	.04	.48	1.16	39.84
Bridgeport	1906	T	T	3.20	1.75	2.87	2.28	1.22	1.42	.98	2.50	.55	.20	16.97
Morrill Co.	1907	.45	.40	.50	1.05	3.64	3.17	1.63	1.29	.98	o	.60	.25	13.96
	1908	.20	T	.20	1.38	3.28	3.30	2.49	.89	T	3.25	.90	.33	16.22
	1909	.52	.00	.10	.46	2.86	4.96	2.62	.12	1.05	.70	1.30	1.95	17.24
	1910	.40	T	.80	2.10	.85	3.29	1.10	.20	1.16	.02	T	.35	10.27
	1911	.60	T	T	2.62	.30	3.48	1.03	1.47	.15	1.68	.10	.40	11.83
	1912	.45	1.24	1.95	2.75	1.04	1.52	3.15	3.38	1.77	1.46	.20	.45	19.36
	1913	.25	1.05	1.70	1.48	2.09	1.59	3.27	.84	1.07	.35	T	2.30	15.90
	1914	......	......	.20	2.37	2.90	2.28	1.06	.48	.33	.49	o	.25	......
	1915	.51	.70	1.30	3.06	3.12	2.54	3.87	1.80	3.01	2.33	.06	.46	22.76
Av., 18 yrs.		.45	.57	.90	2.05	2.51	2.50	2.33	1.60	1.13	.91	.32	.60	15.87
Broken Bow....	1906	.55	.22	.02	0.35	2.23	1.77	5.89	4.06	2.55	3.75	1.60	1.03	33.62
Custer Co.	1907	.78	......	......	.28	2.60	4.91	5.01	1.70	.94	.46	.06	.64	......
	1908	T	1.53	.15	.40	3.77	7.13	4.51	4.19	2.32	1.96	.34	T	26.30
	1909	.10	.48	.05	1.17	1.38	3.65	6.93	4.08	3.18	.81	1.07	1.44	24.34
	1910	.22	......	......	.43	3.12	5.22	2.40	9.89	1.92	.18	o	.75	......
	1911	.19	.33	......	......	4.04	.64	4.31	3.74	2.25	4.66	T	.70	......
	1912	.60	.20	2.50	2.24	.57	1.30	3.10	1.30	1.37	1.27	o	.12	14.57
	1913	.07	.69	2.29	3.23	2.76	3.32	2.11	1.29	2.33	.22	1.27	5.32	24.90
	1914	.10	.30	1.08	1.76	3.01	3.87	1.07	3.10	.50	.90	T	.56	16.25
	1915	1.00	......	2.37	2.87	3.12	6.85	5.91	2.96	2.54	.55	......	.47	......
Av., 20 yrs.		.30	.51	1.07	2.88	3.13	4.40	4.06	3.24	2.12	1.70	.48	.66	24.55
Bruning	1911	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2.70	.93	.28	1.87	......
Thayer Co.	1912	.06	1.70	2.06	2.14	2.74	4.73	1.28	6.37	2.22	4.34	.29	.03	27.96
	1913	.36	.82	1.15	1.79	4.96	3.44	.53	.46	2.11	1.18	1.56	4.42	22.78
	1914	.20	.84	1.19	.68	2.91	9.03	.86	5.03	1.96	1.47	T	.71	24.88
	1915	1.25	2.78	1.95	2.69	5.04	7.56	6.77	4.31	3.63	2.23	1.35	.85	40.41
Burchard	1906	0.52	1.08	2.26	2.89	3.25	4.52	3.98	3.35	5.49	1.94	T	1.10	30.38
Pawnee Co.	1907	0.35	1.50	0.60	1.80	1.43	4.66	9.63	3.78	6.93	3.37	0.81	1.17	36.03
	1908	0.10	2.32	0.55	1.91	13.95	8.80	4.52	3.73	1.33	4.30	0.38	T	41.89
	1909	0.30	0.65	1.90	0.97	4.08	3.70	9 03	......	......	......	......	......	......
Av., 14 yrs.		0.41	0.88	1.33	2.52	5.31	4.50	5.09	4.46	3.54	3.47	0.98	0.47	32.96
Burge	1906	1.06	.45	2.19	1.79	4.40	......	......	......	4.37	......	......	......	......
Cherry Co.	1907	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	1908	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	1909	......	......	......	......	2.27	1.20	1.11	4.32	1.75	T	2.15	1.17	......
	1910	.98	T	.41	.20	1.12	3.31	4.03	2.84	.85	.25	T	1.15	15.14
	1911	.20	.48	.25	3.50	2.30	1.15	2.31	2.95	2.35	......	T	.65	......
	1912	.50	.25	2.05	......	4.75	......	......	......	......	1.00	......	.25	......
	1913	T	.50	1.20	2.65	2.20	2.60	3.08	2.83	T	......	T	1.50	......
	1914	T	.86	.20	4.88	2.50	1.82	2.60	......	......	......	......	......	......
	1915	......	......	......	......	......	5.40	3.00	......	2.90	......	......	......	......
Burwell	1906	.50	.30	1.23	5.21	......	3.10	1.95	3.25	3.50	4.45	1.35	.45	......
Garfield Co.	1907	.45	.10	T	.40	4.09	4.35	4.80	.45	.40	o	o	.00	15.64
	1908	T	.40	T	T	2.10	7.75	2.00	2.49	1.20	.08	.22	T	17.14
	1909	.40	1.10	.30	.32	3.05	1.25	1.68	......	......	......	......	......	......
	1910	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	1911	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	1912	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	.95	o	.20	......
	1913	.15	.55	1.25	3.06	4.24	4.03	2.41	1.35	2.91	.58	.50	4.04	25.07
	1914	.10	.44	1.01	1.59	1.04	3.47	3.21	3.00	2.07	.53	o	.89	17.97
	1915	1.16	1.59	2.00	2.55	3.09	6.12	6.91	4.63	3.30	.32	.31	.34	32.92
Av., 22 yrs.		.50	.73	.90	2.49	2.81	4.45	3.48	2.69	2.23	1.38	.43	.61	22.70

MONTHLY PRECIPITATION.—Continued.

TOWN	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l
Butte	1906	......	......	......	......	......	1.30	.47	4.69	3.66	3.50	......	1.14	......
Boyd Co.	1907	1.15	......	.14	1.43	2.65	4.58	7.98	1.10	3.34	T	.05	.50	......
	1908	.12	1.00	.69	1.90	5.14	8.32	2.56	3.04	2.79	4.24	.19	.90	30.89
	1909	.46	1.47	.87	1.34	3.74	4.17	3.79	2.50	1.53	1.23	1.30	1.19	23.55
	1910	.94	.12	.09	1.20	1.48	2.37	3.02	1.02	1.12	.35	.20	.57	12.48
	1911	.20	1.72	.16	4.78	1.50	0.97	.76	1.76	1.27	6.36	.08	.46	20.00
	1912	.33	.22	1.77	3.45	2.15	1.83	4.72	2.80	1.37	.27	o	.10	19.01
	1913	.35	.59	2.38	3.94	2.63	1.74	2.13	2.14	1.30	.48	.48	.22	18,38
	1914	.15	.50	1.53	3.45	4.71	5.57	2.97	2.03	2.38	1.73	T	.90	25.92
	1915	1.16	4.04	2.37	3.06	5.74	7.56	8.42	1.72	3.21	1.95	.33	.58	40.14
Cairo	1909	......	......	......	......	......	......	7,19	1.77	1.99	2.54	2.20	.95	......
Hall Co.	1910	.88	.05	.30	.26	2.59	4.32	1.61	2.56	1.78	2.09	.27	1.17	17.88
	1911	.24	.85	.60	1.36	2.16	1.25	2.88	6,05	.96	3.86	T	1.38	24.83
	1912	.79	1.07	3.32	2.02	1,13	1.97	3.90	.84	2.29	1.23	1.51	,36	20.43
	1913	.25	.85	1.91	3.70	4.48	3.58	2.35	.68	2.84	.02	1.29	5.62	27.57
	1914	T	1.00	1.61	2.56	1.74	12.10	1,19	5.51	3.79	2.08	T	1.44	33.02
	1915	.76	3.09	3.05	1.85	4.53	7.62	8.00	2.62	1.47	......	......	.65	......
Callaway	1906	.50	.34	1.00	8.88	1,06	1.32	2.50	3.72	4.17	4.73	1.10	.96	30.28
Custer Co.	1907	.45	T	......	.40	3.95	4.70	3.88	......	......	T	T	.38	......
	1908	T	T	.18	T	4.93	......	3.87	2.11	......	......	T	......	......
	1909	.25	1,68	T	......	1.94	1.32	3.93	1.13	2.73	.59	2.28	1.12	......
	1910	.28	o	.31	.62	.92	4.01	1.59	4.82	......	......	o	1.34	......
	1911	.59	.75	.65	4.14	2.61	.60	3.58	4.48	2.58	......	.05	.55	......
	1912	.30	......	......	......	......	1.96	2.64	1.58	......	......	.53	.50	......
	1913	.15	1.04	1.75	2.87	1.03	2.27	1.68	.23	1.80	......	2.04	......	......
	1914	.22	.29	1.55	2.05	2.61	5.73	1.39	1.49	......	......	o	.69	......
	1915	1.10	1.34	2.71	4.60	4.23	8.23	6.74	4.50	2.98	1.59	,29	.73	39.04
Av., 21 yrs.	.	.38	.62	.93	2.72	2.98	3.93	3.00	3.08	2.06	1.31	.59	.50	22.10
Cambridge	1906	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Furnas Co.	1907	......	......	......	......	......	......	3.21	1.87	1.19	.96	.27	1.10	......
	1908	.05	.94	.20	.40	3.39	3,25	3.02	3.44	.13	2.36	1.38	T	18.56
	1909	T	1.13	1.54	.76	3.09	5.90	2.54	1.78	1.47	.80	2.19	1.10	22.39
	1910	.30	T	T	.31	3.52	.65	2.06	2.41	1.37	.26	.07	.43	11.38
	1911	.20	.66	.15	2.47	1.64	.17	5.90	6.89	.54	3.06	.10	1.10	22.88
	1912	.40	.07	3.67	1.63	.50	3.01	3.73	2.90	2.07	2.52	1.05	.40	22.85
	1913	.40	1.10	,.70	3.06	3.55	2.15	2.66	1.18	1.18	.42	.68	5.05	22.13
	1914	.45	.40	.35	1.49	1.59	2.96	3.59	3.58	,40	1.57	o	.84	16.97
	1915	.67	1.51	1.68	5.44	5.02	6.28	4.10	3.24	2.81	1.25	.38	.57	32.73
Central City	1906	.37	.84	.98	7.25	2.89	5.91	2.47	2.16	2.19	3.56	.55	1.14	30.31
Merrick Co.	1907	.55	.57	.12	.82	3.37	5.22	5.79	3.22	3.51	0.33	,07	.20	23.77
	1908	.40	.33	.07	1.27	4.65	7.87	5.79	5.34	1.08	2.94	.68	.05	30.47
	1909	.28	1.05	.15	.77	2.31	4.00	4.21	1,41	5.79	1.62	2.19	1.81	25.68
	1910	.23	.09	.09	.17	3.03	2.04	3.00	6.79	3.01	.25	.31	.53	19.54
	1911	.11	.82	.29	2.09	2.94	1.85	3.42	3.03	2.11	3.25	.28	1.18	20.87
	1912	.34	.74	1.14	1.50	1.91	2.58	2.62	5.64	2.58	1.21	2.15	.20	22.61
	1913	.15	.34	1.63	2.04	3.96	3.18	2.71	1.91	3.24	T	1.51	4.23	25.50
	1914	.13	.30	2.70	1.23	3.13	8,94	1.83	3.56	1.73	4.65	T	.73	28.93
	1915	.87	1.69	1.28	1.50	4.70	7.15	6.76	2.91	2.38	.90	.33	.47	30.94
Av., 26 yrs.		.36	.64	1.05	2.52	3.83	4.58	4.23	3.10	2.64	1.96	.73	.70	26 34
Chadron	1914	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	.29	.44	......
Dawes Co.	1915	1.10	1.82	1.08	2.93	3.16	4.84	2.99	5.11	5.21	1.12	.78	1.57	31.71
Chester	1906	0.60	0.43	2.03	3.19	2.85	1.54	1.33	4.25	3.06	2.10	0.60	......	......
Thayer Co.	1907	0.40	0.90	0.60	0.35	1.33	4.10	......	2.81	......	3.50	0.00	......	......
	1908	0.10	0.75	0.00	1.90	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Av., 13 yrs.		0.49	0.80	0.82	2.67	4.37	5.21	4.69	3.53	2.22	2.44	0.87	0.58	28.69
Clay Center	1915	......	3.08	2.20	1.51	6.09	8.43	11.82	3.05	3.72	.89	.42	.60	......
Clay Co.														
Clearwater	1906	0.34	0.42	0.49	4.23	3.14	2.87	1.21	3.54	7.29	3.57	......	......	......
Antelope Co.														
Cody	1906	0.35	0.16	......	1.20	2.34	3.56	0.63	3.67	2.80	......	......	......	......
Cherry Co.	1907	0.75	0.40	0.50	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

MONTHLY PRECIPITATION.—Continued.

TOWN	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l
Columbus	1906	.19	1.13	.99	3.96	3.94	2.65	3.02	3.07	3.88	3.75	.48	.94	28.00
Platte Co.	1907	.20	1.07	.11	.88	2.13	3.47	6.27	6.19	1.72	2.07	.52	.35	24.98
	1908	.22	1.43	.86	1.26	6.61	7.95	6.82	2.70	1.29	2.58	.54	.02	32.28
	1909	.19	1.05	.21	.94	3.02	7.52	7.93	2.28	4.73	1.14	2.73	2.41	34.15
	1910	.48	.06	.16	.24	3.42	2.35	1.70	6.83	1.48	1.59	.25	.68	19.24
	1911	.30	1.78	.85	2.50	5.51	1.61	2.03	4.05	.79	3.87	.20	1.52	25.01
	1912	1.25	2.19	5.08	2.26	1.21	1.97	2.06	3.25	4.33	1.64	2.13	T	27.37
	1913	.25	1.42	2.42	2.07	6.03	5.74	2.50	3.28	2.16	T	.95	3.23	30.05
	1914	....	....	1.88	1.70	3.01	7.24	1.83	1.72	3.83	2.25	o	1.00	....
	1915	1.48	3.61	2.08	2.50	3.66	4.58	7.13	3.72	6.19	0.55	.30	.44	36.24
Av., 12 yrs.		.42	.96	1.20	2.46	4.04	4.32	3.78	3.54	3.07	1.90	.75	.75	27.19
Cozad	1908	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3.06	0.55	0.06	....
Dawson Co.	1909	T	0.06	1.05	0.88	2.19	5.48	3.28	2.39	2.07	0.74	1.40	1.79	21.93
	1910	0.15	T	0.25	0.25	3.42	3.52	1.93	3.79	2.11	0.25	0.05	0.40	16.12
	1911	....	0.60	0.37	2.49	2.48	1.65	4.47	4.89	2.33	2.44	T	0.70	....
	1912	0.50	0.63	....	....	2.15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Crawford	1906	0.40	0.86	....	1.31	5.37	2.98	0.95	3.34	3.56	....	....	....	....
Dawes Co.	1907	0.35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1908	0.35	0.20	0.23	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Creighton	1909	....	....	1.05	1.49	5.93	5.29	2.44	3.16	3.43	1.98	2.06	2.88	....
Knox Co.	1910	0.67	0.13	0.14	1.18	2.01	....	....	....	....	1.82	0.03	0.90	....
	1911	0.41	1.89	0.67	5.36	1.08	2.50	1.76	....	....	5.50	....	....	....
Av., 13 yrs.		0.08	0.70	1.01	3.61	3.42	4.06	3.54	2.39	1.70	1.58	0.83	0.89	24.41
Crete	1906	.37	.72	2.63	3.42	1.86	3.95	4.71	2.98	3.27	2.32	.56	.94	29.73
Saline Co.	1907	.47	1.42	.52	1.34	3.17	5.78	6.55	3.27	4.60	1.68	.26	.49	29.55
	1908	.06	2.33	.49	1.14	6.19	13.39	7.26	2.39	1.41	2.58	.71	.15	38.10
	1909	.42	.80	.64	1.54	6.17	2.69	5.33	.96	3.78	1.08	6.52	3.71	33.64
	1910	.96	.29	o	.15	4.16	4.67	.82	5.82	6.00	1.10	.10	.55	25.31
	1911	.05	2.17	.45	2.46	4.49	T	3.48	3.71	3.80	2.70	.07	2.04	25.42
	1912	.07	1.94	2.18	2.84	2.15	2.50	1.51	2.02	4.56	3.57	.45	o	23.79
	1913	.49	1.52	1.10	1.91	5.00	3.47	.94	.48	3.92	.90	2.39	4.90	27.02
	1914	.33	1.64	2.25	1.22	2.00	5.89	4.04	3.49	4.06	3.05	.06	1.00	29.63
	1915	1.39	2.18	1.74	1.87	5.52	4.37	5.30	5.22	3.33	2.05	2.24	.92	36.13
Av., 32 yrs.		.59	.98	1.37	2.52	4.41	4.62	4.21	3.50	2.66	2.41	.91	.80	28.98
Culbertson	1906	.32	.40	1.53	3.48	1.14	1.01	2.38	2.60	.87	2.74	.48	.84	17.79
Hitchcock	1907	.28	.16	.38	.91	1.99	3.22	4.73	2.40	1.01	.22	.23	.71	16.24
Co.	1908	.20	.92	.34	.05	2.83	2.94	2.91	4.77	.39	1.50	1.36	.05	18.26
	1909	T	.44	1.44	1.00	1.22	4.49	1.75	.35	3.01	....	2.17	1.58	....
	1910	.35	.05	.03	.27	4.24	1.93	.24	3.46	.99	o	T	.15	11.71
	1911	.16	.38	.22	2.03	2.26	.58	2.58	3.29	.63	1.98	T	1.70	15.81
	1912	.30	.46	3.35	2.48	.83	2.58	3.25	2.49	3.59	.80	.10	.60	20.83
	1913	.05	.40	1.20	2.91	1.42	3.18	1.60	1.24	1.63	.39	.50	3.74	18.26
	1914	.01	.60	.44	1.14	1.38	5.27	3.55	2.95	.20	1.45	o	1.11	18.10
	1915	.25	.16	2.47	4.74	7.26	8.51	5.13	6.33	.86	1.56	.58	.14	37.99
Av., 28 yrs.		.32	.54	1.10	2.21	2.70	3.52	2.97	2.79	1.49	1.12	.44	.59	19.79
Curly	1909	....	....	....	....	3.51	4.01	1.35	.88	.34	.94	.91	1.25	....
Sioux Co.	1910	....	.19	.21	.86	1.65	....	1.32	.56	1.12	....	....	.30	....
	1911	.62	.35	.30	3.07	.76	....	1.71	.64	.99	1.69	.45	.50	....
	1912	.12	.95	1.05	1.48	1.05	.95	3.11	4.00	1.95	1.48	.30	.10	16.54
	1913	.32	.59	.57	.74	2.21	1.51	2.35	1.91	1.36	....	....	1.23	....
	1914	.21	.45	.15	2.85	.96	.43	.90	.58	....	....	....	....	....
	1915	....	....	....	....	3.12	5.23	4.36	2.73	3.82	.80	....	....	....
Curtis	1906	.45	.60	....	....	....	....	1.34	....	....	....	....	....	....
Frontier Co.	1907	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3.07	.93	T	....	....
	1908	....	1.55	.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1909	....	....	....	....	....	4.84	1.68	1.75	2.05	....	....	1.86	....
	1910	.60	....	....	.94	4.83	2.36	1.14	5.59	3.00	o	o	.35	....
	1911	.60	1.00	.50	4.16	4.54	1.90	6.50	6.28	3.79	3.10	.53	.90	33.80
	1912	.90	....	....	2.58	.66	4.43	4.34	4.02	4.29	2.01	.04	.18	....
	1913	.06	1.13	1.95	4.70	1.81	4.96	6.33	.96	2.08	.22	.14	6.03	30.46
	1914	.63	1.40	.50	1.20	1.47	3.70	4.90	2.50	.30	1.60	o	.90	19.10
	1915	.35	.90	1.50	4.00	6.90	7.60	6.20	7.00	1.60	1.60	.30	.30	38.25
Av., 18 yrs.		.43	.96	1.33	2.63	3.05	4.55	3.70	3.21	2.27	1.39	.48	.80	24.80

MONTHLY PRECIPITATION.—Continued.

TOWN	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l
Dalton	1913	....	....	....	....	....	....	5.54	.75	2.15	.53	....	....	....
Cheyenne	1914	....	....	....	2.80	2.84	3.08	.54	1.73	.85	.88	T	.18	....
Co.	1915	.61	.85	1.33	4.72	3.83	2.65	4.00	1.37	1.79	2.09	.09	.21	23.54
David City......	1906	.72	1.66	2.20	5.67	3.64	5.34	7.51	3.24	3.51	4.04	.61	1.11	39.25
Butler Co.	1907	.49	1.16	.26	.94	3.80	4.48	6.04	1.96	4.04	1.50	.17	.67	25.51
	1908	.31	2.84	.49	1.55	6.31	8.97	5.83	3.74	1.05	3.82	.99	.09	35.99
	1909	.62	1.39	.67	1.14	4.18	3.74	6.00	2.66	4.20	1.55	4.81	3.48	34.44
	1910	.85	.52	.25	.50	3.38	1.94	1.62	6.84	2.63	1.13	.23	.65	20.54
	1911	.40	1.59	.43	3.41	3.64	.85	1.53	2.89	1.83	2.21	.18	2.04	21.00
	1912	.92	1.45	3.87	2.43	2.17	2.60	3.45	3.28	3.52	2.18	1.20	.20	27.27
	1913	.84	.94	2.54	2.90	5.60	5.35	4.34	.97	2.82	.47	1.34	3.49	31.00
	1914	.18	.92	1.98	1.61	3.07	7.11	1.28	2.58	6.93	2.12	.02	1.05	28.85
	1915	1.22	3.41	2.01	2.39	4.52	5.74	9.74	6.85	6.75	.75	1.01	.41	44.80
Av., 26 yrs.		.76	1.04	1.56	3.11	4.36	4.41	4.20	3.59	2.93	2.02	.93	.94	29.85
Drexel	1915	....	....	....	....	....	4.80	8.23	5.80	2.01	0.75	1.78	0.62	....
Douglas Co.														
Du Bois............	1906	0.58	1.19	2.49	3.21	1.46	5.28	2.09	4.30	4.99	2.24	0.71	0.48	29.02
Pawnee Co.	1907	1.05	1.21	0.64	1.70	2.03	3.96	6.79	2.98	4.08	2.61	1.28	2.14	30.47
	1908	0.02	1.19	0.26	1.82	9.18	8.00	3.36	3.97	0.44	3.12	0.58	0.20	32,14
	1909	0.25	0.85	1.85	2.21	3.72	5.69	8.30	0.34	6.89	1.30	9.98	2.98	44.36
	1910	1.49	0.03	T	0.26	5.87	4.25	1.70	4.53	3.53	0.59	0.18	0.35	22.78
	1911	0.86	5.09	0.74	2.35	2.09	1.80	8.55	5.68	5.29	10.26	0.67	2.45	45.83
	1912	0.04	2.63	2.96	2.68	1.88	3.52	1.37	2.04	4.00	6.09	0.70	0.40	28.31
	1913	0,76	1.65	1.60	2.61	5.75	2.43	0.13	0.20	6.51	3.01	1.22	4.88	30.75
	1914	0.33	1.73	2.95	2.33	1.62	3.35	1.65	1.83	7.72	1.80	0.05	0.97	26.33
	1915	2.78	5.20	1.74	2.18	7.25	7.62	6.82	6.46	6.71	1.42	2.87	....	....
Av., 10 yrs.		0.82	2.08	1.52	2.14	4,08	4.59	4.08	3.23	5.20	3.14	1.96	1.48	34.32
Duff	1906	0.45	0.30	1.35	7.30	4.05	1.30	1.65	5.25	2.10	2.15	....	1.00	....
Rock Co.	1907	0.50	0.65	0.50	0.95	4.20	4.45	4.35	1.80	2.85	T	T	0.60	20.85
	1908	0.25	1.00	0.90	0.85	2.85	9.25	4.15	2.72	1.64	2.26	0.47	0.70	27.04
	1909	0.40	0.66	0.50	1.48	4.35	1.00	4.16	2.99	....	....	....	....	....
Av., 11 yrs.		0.37	0.75	0.89	2.69	3.92	4.27	3.96	3.20	2.36	1.49	0.54	0.46	24.90
Dumas	1908	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.74	2.06	.03	.20	....
Garfield Co.	1909	.32	1.00	.20	1.02	3.76	2.82	5.90	3.76	2.87	1.30	.70	1.05	24.70
	1910	1.10	.09	.07	.75	3.85	2.60	.98	3.17	1.75	1.06	....	.68	....
	1911	.06	.80	1.00	1.54	2.05	1.03	3.20	2.44	2.00	5.09	....	....	....
	1912	....	....	3.54	1.79	1.24	1.62	2.72	1.58	2.89	1.28	o	.30	....
	1913	.15	1.05	1.19	2.79	3.75	6.21	1.77	1.63	2.71	.17	.37	2.11	23.90
	1914	.09	.11	1.14	2.40	3.60	5.27	1,83	5.48	2.14	.68	T	.52	23.26
	1915	.64	1.29	.95	2.33	4.34	5.32	4.43	4.13	8.00	1.53	.46	.37	33.73
Dunning	1906	0.50	0.45	1.10	5.80	....	3.50	1.76	3.50	1.55	2.25	0.38	1.70	....
Blaine Co.	1907	0.50	0.30	0.50	0.30	2.60	3.25	3.00	1.50	....	0.50	0.00	0.20	....
	1908	0.00	0.60	0.50	2.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Edgar	1906	0.60	....	2.05	3.35	2.95	1.85	2.98	2.47	3.43	2.51	0.00	0.80	....
Clay Co.	1907	0.66	0.90	0.55	1.00	....	5.44	2.51	1.50	4.07	1.32	0.33	0.50	....
	1908	0.45	2.05	0,47	1.24	5.05	10.33	7.85	5.86	2.19	1.72	1.00	0.00	38.21
	1909	0.20	1.30	1.87	0.59	4.84	6.12	7.64	0.74	8.49	3.72	2.98	3.15	41.64
	1910	....	0.15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Av., 15 yrs.		0.46	0.86	0.94	2.95	4.47	4.64	4.36	3.38	3.12	2.41	0.93	0.54	29.06
Edison	1913	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.00	.59	....
Furnas Co.	1914	.44	1.40	2.07	3.34	5.23	7.73	4.36	3.96	1.70	....	.36	.32	....
Ellis	1906	0.60	0.90	2.15	2.75	2.80	4.70	4.66	1.95	3.95	1.65	0.30	1.00	27.41
Gage Co.	1907	0.15	2.00	0.93	1.22	1.40	5.83	8.03	2.25	5.22	2.81	0.95	0.30	31.09
	1908	0.40	2.25	0.75	1.83	8.92	17.75	4.23	4.76	0.40	2.63	0.60	0.10	44.62
	1909	0.38	0.70	1.35	0.60	4.47	2.72	7.26	0.70	7.60	0.55	7.00	3.26	37.19
	1910	1.10	....	T	T	6.28	3.51	1.10	3.82	3.65	0.93	0.10	0.50	....
	1911	0.20	2.85	0.20	2.60	1.30	0.20	4.60	4.24	3.15	5.60	....	....	....
	1912	T	1.40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

MONTHLY PRECIPITATION.—Continued.

TOWN	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l
Elm Creek	1908	......	......	......	......	......	4.60	5.91	3.32	.36	2.44	.67	o	......
Buffalo Co.	1909	o	.49	1.50	1.21	2.82	2.26	5.76	1.42	2.93	1.35	1.85	1.17	22.75
	1910	1.18	o	.32	.31	3.24	4.23	4.17	4.28	2.38	.60	.17	.79	21.67
	1911	.29	.75	.44	2.10	3.00	1.64	4.10	5.86	3.94	3.51	T	1.15	26.78
	1912	.32	1.47	2.47	1.87	1.51	2.24	1.77	1.09	2.37	1.04	.90	.31	17.36
	1913	.17	.63	1.12	3.97	4.73	5.38	1.26	.83	1.02	o	.69	5.60	25.40
	1914	.32	.92	.93	2.61	4.08	5.57	2.36	2.72	1.25	1.45	o	.84	23.05
	1915	.71	1.56	2.17	3.22	8.70	10.34	8.93	5.09	2.48	.93	.35	.30	44.78
Elsie	1906	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Perkins Co.	1907	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	1908	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	1909	.03	1.03	1.33	......	3.22	3.23	1.46	1.76	2.02	.16	.87	1.74	......
	1910	.20	.13	.21	.57	1.94	1.41	.41	1.04	1.36	T	.05	.37	8.29
	1911	1.00	.50	.06	1.58	2.35	.64	1.98	1.81	.67	3.45	.07	1.20	15.31
	1912	.16	.85	1.06	2.34	1.71	2.20	3.82	2.93	2.80	1.22	.21	.60	19.90
	1913	.20	.90	.95	1.20	1.45	3.74	2.77	.33	3.39	.23	.06	2.91	18.13
	1914	.15	.13	.41	2.79	2.58	6.34	2.05	4.29	.24	1.07	T	.35	20.40
	1915	.35	.13	1.00	5.36	6.87	5,74	3.39	4.75	1.17	1.61	.14	.35	30.86
Enderslake	1909	......	......	......	......	2.82	2.65	0.34	1.38	1.90	0.50	0.30	......	......
Brown Co.	1910	......	0.00	......	......	1.15	6.03	1.05	......	......	......	......	......	......
Endicott	1908	0.15	1.80	0.75	2.35	8.81	15.95	4.48	4.18	0.85	1.83	0.40	T	41.55
Jefferson Co.	1909	0.20	1.12	1.95	0.52	4.90	3.90	5.15	1.25	3.30	0.20	2.50	2.02	27.01
Ericson	1906	1.00	.22	1.20	6.75	3,50	1.25	1.22	2.28	5.38	......	.47	2.10	......
Garfield Co.	1907	.35	.95	......	.25	3.65	2.38	3.28	1.81	2.65	o	T	.90	......
	1908	T	T	T	.85	4.17	9,32	2.17	2.92	1.40	2.85	.25	.10	24.03
	1909	.35	.80	.15	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	1910	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	1911	......	......	......	......	......	......	2.15	3.68	1.42	4.39	.08	.50	......
	1912	.14	.30	2.70	2.59	1.39	2.06	2.60	2.96	2.62	.60	o	.50	18.46
	1913	.10	.40	.95	......	4.06	3.98	2.12	1.72	1.62	.02	.57	3.06	......
	1914	.14	.12	.75	2.39	1.92	4.27	2.33	2.00	1.22	.80	o	.46	16.40
	1915	.97	1.50	1.39	2.65	2.55	6.77	4.53	2.58	4.05	.59	......	.60	......
Av., 22 yrs.		.51	.71	1.09	2.76	3.16	3.95	3.25	2.49	2.25	1.59	.40	.70	22.86
Ewing	1906	o	.70	.90	4.24	1.78	1.43	1.15	4.10	4.31	4,05	.91	.91	24.48
Holt Co.	1907	.20	.70	.70	.60	3.53	5.54	4.71	2.25	1.79	o	T	.80	20.82
	1908	.20	.65	.35	.82	3.96	8.02	3.08	3.95	1.14	2.31	.41	.20	25.09
	1909	.30	1.30	.70	.77	3.25	3.22	4.51	3.28	5.27	1.53	1.25	2.10	28.18
	1910	1.10	.10	.15	.62	1.88	2.86	2.07	3.15	.74	.62	.19	.95	14.43
	1911	.32	.95	.75	2.96	1.67	1.59	3.02	2.93	1.28	4.92	.50	.92	21.81
	1912	.85	.30	3.90	1.76	2.15	2.31	2.41	1.50	2.28	1.09	T	.30	18.85
	1913	.10	.60	1.20	2.85	4.92	2.35	1.40	1.71	1.94	.05	.67	1.15	18.94
	1914	.20	.19	1.45	2.52	4.07	4.15	2.10	4.42	1.65	1.14	T	.74	22.63
	1915	.80	2.16	1.03	2.64	5.68	4.57	6.72	5.34	6.58	0.80	.25	.25	36.82
Av., 23 yrs.		.43	.65	1.30	2.68	3.28	3.49	3.35	2.94	2.29	1.70	.43	.68	23.21
Exeter	1912	......	......	......	......	......	3.02	2.37	4.21	......	4.71	0.76	0.20	......
Fillmore Co.	1913	0.40	1.05	2.10	2.05	5.95	2.51	0.85	T	2.59	......	2.25	......	......
	1914	......	0.85	2.40	1.34	3.55	9.43	1.40	2.36	4.83	......	......	......	......
Fairbury	1906	.42	1.06	1.63	5.10	3.12	1.94	2.09	3.73	4.89	2.11	.46	.75	27.30
Jefferson Co.	1907	.84	1.68	.76	1.54	1.89	5.99	8.12	3.30	6.41	1.37	.64	.90	33.44
	1908	.14	2.55	.54	2.18	8.01	16.72	4.25	5.00	1.73	2.14	.76	.18	44.20
	1909	1.03	1.21	2.02	1.28	5.23	3.24	5.82	2.34	6.22	.98	6.73	3.40	39.50
	1910	1.26	.15	o	.42	7.37	2.84	.72	4.46	2.79	.71	.12	.87	21.71
	1911	.05	2.51	.95	2,46	2.03	1.05	2.66	6.29	6.33	1.28	.43	2.41	28.45
	1912	.16	2.70	2.76	3.81	3.80	2.80	.60	3.49	3.40	2.94	.14	.15	26.75
	1913	.43	1.19	1.09	2.91	8.17	5.36	.20	1.28	3.56	.93	2.04	4.20	31.36
	1914	.30	1.53	1.47	2.14	3.13	6.82	1.19	3.76	2.55	1.90	T	.88	25.67
	1915	2.19	2.76	2.56	2.75	4.73	6.42	5.61	4.78	2.44	2.77	1.80	1.20	40.01
Av., 40 yrs.		.74	.99	1.56	2.09	4.80	4.75	4.18	3.32	2.86	3.36	.97	.83	31.35
Fairmont	1906	1.00	.75	3.03	4.30	2.65	2.41	6.97	2.43	3.14	3.09	.07	.93	30.77
Fillmore Co.	1907	.67	.95	.44	.87	2.45	3.83	2.24	2.62	2.29	2.90	.20	.35	19.81
	1908	.55	1.28	.22	1.12	6.00	11.31	7.13	5.67	1.07	2.10	.78	T	37.23

MONTHLY PRECIPITATION.—Continued.

TOWN	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l
	1909	.10	1.02	.95	.42	2.18	4.36	6.20	.70	3.90	1.75	4.36	3.79	29.73
	1910	.97	.15	.21	1.07	4.19	2.82	.85	5.85	4.20	.85	.12	1.15	22.43
	1911	.20	1.89	.32	2.09	2.20	.23	3.58	3.79	2.93	1.16	.22	1.75	20.36
	1912	.32	1.69	2.55	1.79	1.61	4.01	1.26	5.46	2.21	2.45	.64	.05	24.04
	1913	.52	1.00	1.63	1.91	4.46	2.09	1.19	.33	3.20	.58	1.99	3.44	22.34
	1914	.25	.75	1.89	1.50	1.86	7.36	2.36	3.05	5.15	.79	T	.95	25.91
	1915	1.34	2.80	2.22	2.71	5.22	6.20	7.14	4.08	2.23	1.08	.51	.57	36.70
Av., 22 yrs.		.61	.99	1.19	2.80	3.88	4.46	3.98	3.53	2.94	2.40	.83	.81	28.42
Falls City........ Richardson Co.	1906	.71	2.68	2.08	3.27	1.51	4.69	2.70	2.75	7.77	2.11	.95	.49	31.71
	1907	.94	.50	.74	1.64	1.07	4.48	10.39	4.22	4.63	2.64	1.76	1.47	34.48
	1908	.05	1.19	.46	3.11	10.44	8.10	3.44	5.86	.46	2.79	.56	.05	36.51
	1909	.34	.92	1.51	1.72	2.94	6.63	8.34	.47	4.73	1.08	9.49	2.20	40.37
	1910	1.19	T	T	.08	5.88	2.74	1.07	3.80	....	1.10	....	....	....
	1911	.00	....	.50	....	....	....	3.19	4.02	....	....	....	....	....
	1912	....	....	3.14	1.42	3.38	1.91	1.81	1.77	7.59	5.70	.00	0.31	....
	1913	.10	1.38	2.08	2.74	4.12	2.57	.64	.91	3.92	2.83	3.48	4.10	28.87
	1914	.34	1.24	4.12	2.80	1.36	3.36	2.56	1.06	13.77	1.42	.05	.89	32.97
	1915	4.63	3.26	2.20	1.87	7.62	5.69	9.93	5.28	6.67	.99	1.17	1.00	50.31
Av., 20 yrs.		.85	1.06	1.71	2.65	4.70	4.37	4.86	3.41	4.42	2.95	1.55	.98	33.51
Fort Robinson Dawes Co.	1906	.37	.99	1.80	2.30	3.94	2.83	1.10	3.23	3.48	2.79	.32	.37	23.52
	1907	1.06	1.07	1.90	1.25	3.84	4.00	.97	1.28	1.90	.09	.11	.54	18.01
	1908	.16	.10	.15	1.82	3.70	5.46	1.97	1.16	.15	1.63	.02	.44	16.76
	1909	.74	.28	.99	.93	4.69	4.33	.37	.87	2.21	1.11	1.02	1.41	18.95
	1910	.21	.24	1.07	.77	.58	1.80	3.19	.86	1.47	.90	.38	.38	11.85
	1911	.68	1.75	.23	1.91	1.72	1.12	.68	2.68	.76	2.64	.18	.47	14.82
	1912	.51	.48	.91	2.50	1.91	1.05	3.20	2.59	2.14	1.52	o	.15	16.96
	1913	.27	1.03	.77	.47	3.50	.73	3.51	1.20	1.72	1.62	.17	2.35	17.34
	1914	.16	.39	.50	4.11	....	....	.50	.81	.43	.85	T	.26	....
	1915	....	....	2.25	2.33	....	3.71	2.11	5.52	5.14	1.03	.10	1.50	....
Av., 30 yrs.		.63	.58	1.15	1.74	2.69	2.81	2.08	1.69	1.24	1.31	.35	.74	17.01
Franklin .... Franklin Co.	1906	.38	.53	2.30	3.87	....	1.93	2.17	1.92	1.14	2.67	.10	.75	....
	1907	.40	.48	.71	.23	1.56	5.58	.69	1.29	2.46	.33	.18	.60	14.51
	1908	.20	....	....	.54	4.74	6.01	5.84	6.06	.65	1.77	1.20	T	....
	1909	.15	.15	1.50	.55	.84	5.70	4.64	1.25	2.90	1.75	3.90	2.50	25.83
	1910	.80	T	o	....	....	....	....	....	2.87	1.12	.20	.67	....
	1911	T	.97	.05	1.25	1.63	.41	4.47	8.08	1.75	1.11	.15	1.25	21.12
	1912	.21	2.40	2.57	1.26	1.69	5.53	1.93	2.27	1.69	.99	2.25	T	22.79
	1913	.10	.89	.84	2.62	2.53	2.03	.30	.28	3.20	.13	1.30	4.41	18.63
	1914	.20	1.07	.60	1.19	2.88	3.85	4.25	1.61	1.11	.45	o	1.22	18.47
	1915	.51	1.89	2.39	3.31	4.70	14.93	6.61	2.60	1.71	.43	.44	.55	40.07
Av., 29 yrs.		.37	.74	.98	2.22	3.46	4.21	3.65	2.80	2.43	1.54	.73	.73	23.86
Fremont .... Dodge Co.	1906	.73	.90	2.07	6.18	4.63	5.62	5.11	4.66	5.80	2.61	.43	1.12	39.86
	1907	.32	1.02	.35	1.40	3.26	6.94	6.83	3.52	2.52	1.20	.00	.48	28.44
	1908	.30	2.79	.77	.86	4.64	10.85	5.39	3.55	1.08	3.49	.82	.10	34.64
	1909	.53	1.70	.57	1.40	2.64	7.64	7.14	1.89	6.19	.89	7.01	2.78	40.38
	1910	.80	.30	T	.33	3.05	.45	1.07	10.14	3.87	1.06	.10	1.00	22.17
	1911	.40	1.48	.70	2.22	3.08	1.59	2.39	1.34	1.10	1.88	.15	2.60	18.93
	1912	1.00	1.15	3.85	2.43	1.17	2.96	2.46	4.18	3.32	2.65	.60	.10	25.87
	1913	1.15	0.85	1.99	2.52	4.88	6.11	2.28	.82	3.06	1.18	.72	2.29	27.85
	1914	0.28	0.95	2.45	2.66	2.93	5.26	.38	3.77	3.51	1.83	.08	1.18	25.28
	1915	1.68	2.74	1.73	1.54	6.97	5.99	8.95	9.65	3.67	.56	.98	.69	45.15
Av., 35 yrs.		.87	1.02	1.59	2.59	4.25	5.13	4.21	3.98	2.90	2.13	1.00	1.05	30.72
Fullerton .... Nance Co.	1906	.70	.70	1.75	5.70	2.72	2.59	2.77	2.03	3.05	3.96	.63	1.42	28.02
	1907	.48	1.03	.24	.68	2.89	4.97	6.98	3.22	3.58	.37	T	.61	25.05
	1908	T	1.29	.17	1.92	6.45	7.29	3.72	7.29	.74	2.78	.75	T	32.40
	1909	.60	1.65	.13	.70	3.85	4.79	7.51	3.07	5.58	2.17	4.03	2.20	36.28
	1910	.68	.10	.60	.42	2.66	3.81	1.84	11.29	1.98	2.00	.44	2.17	27.99
	1911	.70	.84	.76	3.66	7.33	2.77	1.45	2.12	8.01	4.67	.55	2.82	35.68
	1912	1.50	.96	4.24	2.58	.67	1.60	2.66	2.74	3.98	.80	2.09	T	23.82
	1913	.30	1.20	3.95	4.21	4.93	7.03	2.47	2.66	3.19	T	.95	4.90	35.79
	1914	o	.55	1.07	2.97	4.12	9.03	1.52	2.94	3.15	1.66	o	1.74	30.55
	1915	1.71	2.40	3.40	2.96	5.25	6.37	6.60	3.30	8.72	1.40	.78	.82	43.71
Av., 13 yrs.		.73	1.09	1.55	2.61	4.26	5.45	4.04	3.92	3.98	1.98	1.03	1.21	31.85

MONTHLY PRECIPITATION.—Continued.

TOWN	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l
Geneva	1906	.19	.58	3.16	5.89	2.16	2.83	4.87	4.23	2.35	3.21	T	.90	30.46
Fillmore Co.	1907	.18	1.12	.61	.80	3.02	4.70	1.13	2.59	3.63	2.10	.15	.45	20.48
	1908	.55	1.40	.17	1.17	8.00	10.81	10.20	6.05	.80	2.18	1.04	T	42.37
	1909	.17	.83	1,43	.40	3.12	7.65	7.05	.50	5.10	1.82	4.65	3.04	35.76
	1910	.94	.30	.06	.41	5.57	2.92	1.02	6.31	4.26	.12	.16	1.26	23.33
	1911	.20	1.73	.55	1.56	2.70	1.69	4.79	3.83	5.80	.96	.08	2.07	25.96
	1912	.18	1.47	2.18	1.46	2.74	4.24	.94	5.34	1.54	2.96	.68	.10	23.83
	1913	.63	1.30	1,09	2.50	7.14	2.99	.96	.21	2.93	1.04	1.83	4.30	26.92
	1914	.25	1.35	1.74	1.65	2.24	7.24	1.51	3.14	4.76	1.61	T	1.14	26.63
	1915	1.15	3.05	1.94	3.67	5,68	7.05	8.58	4.77	2.72	1.89	.73	1.35	42.58
Av., 25 yrs.		.45	1.19	1.09	2.73	4.72	5.19	3.87	3.37	2.86	2.26	.91	.96	29.60
Genoa	1906	.49	1.01	2.06	7.17	1.99	2.65	2.20	3.45	3.98	3.20	.49	1.14	29.83
Nance Co.	1907	.58	1.50	.30	.84	2.04	3.91	8.73	2.67	3.58	.42	.05	.23	24.85
	1908	.20	1.49	.25	1.18	6.83	7,93	3.17	3.22	.97	2.52	.88	.02	28.66
	1909	.33	.71	.14	.85	2.89	4.80	6.16	2.55	3.29	1.77	1.79	2.52	27.80
	1910	.68	.15	.30	.27	2.38	3.06	2.66	6.67	2.17	1.95	.24	1.70	22.23
	1911	.10	1.46	.37	2.72	5.28	1.64	2.12	2.54	3.17	3.96	.21	1.68	25.25
	1912	.56	1.10	3.43	1.76	1.41	1,93	2.00	3.17	3.85	1.20	1.78	.35	22.54
	1913	.25	.85	1.80	2.80	3.45	6.50	2.33	3.20	3.48	.08	1.35	4.17	30.26
	1914	.19	.39	1.48	2.15	3.19	8.55	1.24	4.33	1.58	1.18	.01	.57	24.86
	1915	.87	....	1.39	2.28	5.32	5.35	4.83	3.00	7.12	.94	.43	.54	....
Av., 40 yrs.		.65	.79	1.15	2.80	4.19	4.43	3.97	3.01	3.16	1.72	.77	.92	27.56
Gering	1906	T	0.12	2.05	2.80	3.95	3.33	1.42	....	....	....	....	....	....
Scotts Bluff	1907	....	0.36	0,23	0.63	4.09	....	1.93	2.46	1.23	T	0.45	0.34	....
Co.	1908	0.40	T	0.37	1.75	4.54	1.85	3.01	2.49	0.13	3.05	0.40	0.66	18.65
	1909	0.38	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Av., 18 yrs.		0.47	0.52	0,82	1.87	2.90	2.67	2.05	1.43	1.01	0.81	0.38	0 50	15.43
Gibbon	1915	....	....	....	....	5.25	9.44	9.52	....	....	....	....	....	....
Buffalo Co.														
Gordon	1906	.47	.30	1.16	4.50	....	1.75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sheridan Co.	1907	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1908	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1909	....	....	....	....	....	2.69	.73	4.74	1.45	.11	1.75	1.00	....
	1910	1.75	o	1.30	.51	1.45	2.00	3.99	1.40	1.05	T	o	2.02	15.47
	1911	.50	.03	.75	4.10	.43	.68	1.39	3.58	1.23	1.97	.47	1.20	16.33
	1912	.80	.40	1.07	1.65	1.23	1.14	3.97	3.06	1.16	1.30	.45	.20	17.33
	1913	.40	.60	.60	2.26	1.77	1.94	1.95	1.39	2.18	.20	o	....	....
	1914	....	....	....	2.80	2.76	1.93	.86	.37	.84	1.25	o.	.50	....
	1915	....	....	2.06	2.98	2.30	3.87	4.31	1.63	3.53	1.50	.67	.79	....
Av., 13 yrs.		.55	.27	.86	1.99	2.98	2.57	2.51	1.78	1.16	.91	.36	.67	16.61
Gosper	1906	.29	.75	1.85	4.80	.90	1.73	3.94	4.65	2.51	3.40	.88	1.30	27.00
Gosper Co.	1907	.30	.10	.35	.81	3.77	3.52	2 25	3.47	2.22	.10	.24	1.00	18.13
	1908	.25	1.45	.25	.75	4,26	4.58	3.08	3.45	.43	3.53	.98	T	23.01
	1909	T	.25	.94	1.16	1.13	3.39	2.48	.36	1.68	1.00	1.47	.68	14.54
	1910	.14	T	o	.28	3.95	1.67	1.55	6.53	1.73	.10	.03	.34	16.32
	1911	....	.63	.07	2.20	2.13	3.92	4.82	6.21	3.70	2.74	.08	.50	....
	1912	.17	1.12	2.16	1.87	.72	3.41	2.64	2.36	2.46	2.84	.79	.13	20.67
	1913	.20	.65	.45	2.43	2.82	2.51	2 03	1.75	2.64	.05	.84	4.51	20.88
	1914	.13	.23	.53	2.21	2.51	3.88	2.81	2.47	.97	.84	T	.43	17.01
	1915	.22	.82	2.12	3.65	6.72	9.02	7.25	3.30	1.47	1.11	.96	.20	36.84
Av., 12 yrs.		.24	.68	.95	2.03	3.30	3.59	3.52	3.20	2.26	1.51	.57	.75	22.60
Gothenburg ...	1906	.37	.60	1.35	3.97	1.29	1.40	2.88	4.05	1.62	3.36	1.25	1.15	23.29
Dawson Co.	1907	.50	.40	.10	1.53	2.79	4.79	2.33	2.38	2.02	.40	.20	1.00	18.44
	1908	.30	.73	.23	.12	4.06	5.86	3.15	3.44	.42	3.01	.75	.10	22.17
	1909	T	.98	.60	.80	1.89	3.73	3.73	2.14	1.37	.50	2.27	1.25	19.26
	1910	.50	T	.23	.97	2.36	3.73	1.83	4.07	1.82	.80	.10	.68	17.09
	1911	.20	.34	.27	2.85	2.53	1.58	2.81	3.93	3.50	3.10	T	.53	21.64
	1912	.60	.80	2.13	2.70	.65	1.82	2.34	2.29	2.18	1.20	.60	.45	17.76
	1913	.30	1.05	1.02	2.92	2.07	3.58	2.87	.75	.95	.26	1.03	3.91	20.71
	1914	.09	.85	.01	1.78	2.10	4.98	.76	1.35	.16	1.40	o	1.02	15.10
	1915	.84	1.87	2.18	3.00	4.80	9.14	3.50	7.40	2.47	.96	.40	.70	37.26
Av., 21 yrs.		.43	.89	.90	2.37	3.01	4.47	2.79	3.26	1.95	1.49	.67	.68	22.91

MONTHLY PRECIPITATION.—Continued.

TOWN	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l
Grant	1906	.15	1.20	2.54	3.43	3.02	3.51	2.67	2.76	1.78	1.80	.43	.41	23.70
Perkins Co.	1907	.55	.05	.40	.75	3.13	2.59	2.70	2.46	1.66	.12	.30	.70	15.41
	1908	.10	.05	.15	.45	3.97	3.72	3.51	2.40	T	3.41	.80	.20	18.76
	1909	T	1.50	....	.70	3.06	3.94	2.63	1.15	1.72	.15	....	1.78	....
	1910	.20	.10	.58	.65	1.99	1.55	.40	1.67	1.78	.02	.13	.40	9.47
	1911	.45	.42	.20	2.20	1.86	4.11	1.08	1.64	.81	3.28	.20	1.55	17.78
	1912	.30	1.40	2.70	.91	.80	1.58	10.67	3.16	2.37	1.23	T	.30	25.42
	1913	.07	.80	.76	1.62	1.47	1.67	1.72	.73	2.22	.08	T	2.80	13.94
	1914	.32	.31	.16	1.54	1.42	5.36	1.35	4.61	.14	1.20	o	.49	16.90
	1915	.21	.82	1.54	6.63	6.70	5,08	8.82	4.62	1.16	1.85	.05	.62	38.10
Av., 13 yrs.		.21	.62	1.12	2.23	2,68	3.96	3.77	2.76	1.38	1.20	.27	.78	20.98
Grand Island	1906	.50	.80	....	4.88	4.02	3.94	5.50	3.43	2.39	3.26	.28	1.10	....
Hall Co.	1907	.42	.84	T	.60	4.12	4.44	3.39	5.32	2.87	1.63	.05	.13	23.90
	1908	.20	.91	.18	1.33	5.72	9.43	4.71	7.65	.74	3.59	.60	T	35.06
	1909	.05	.09	.57	.62	1.71	2.65	4.35	1.70	2.02	1.96	.97	.75	17.44
	1910	.61	.06	.03	.19	2.80	4.14	.37	3.78	2.83	1.45	.25	.85	17.36
	1911	.35	.50	.41	1.44	2.71	1.02	5.60	6.84	5.54	3.75	.02	1.38	29.56
	1912	.50	.91	3.20	1.86	1.98	2.88	4.00	1.95	2.61	2.06	2.10	.16	24.21
	1913	.41	.86	2.78	4.41	3.23	3.88	2.08	1.66	1.04	.21	1.52	5.00	27.08
	1914	.06	.73	2.63	1.74	3.67	5.25	2.13	7.52	3.62	4.44	T	1.70	33.49
	1915	1.39	2.82	2.35	1.73	4.83	7.68	7.78	4.26	1.97	.51	.32	.55	36.19
Av., 21 yrs.		.51	.84	1.30	2.77	4.38	4.78	4.10	3.94	2.72	2.46	.78	.87	29.45
Gresham	1914	....	....	....	....	....	....	.96	2.52	2.91	1.60	o	.87	....
York Co.	1915	1.21	2.54	2.30	2.74	4.29	6.19	9.36	3.96	....	....	.72	....	....
Greeley	1906	.30	.40	.50	3.90	.45	2.18	3.45	2.25	2.70	3.21	.62	1.00	20.96
Greeley Co.	1907	.10	1.30	....	.20	2.21	1.63	4.75	2.52	1.70	.47	.02	.97	....
	1908	32	.29	.64	1.83	3.92	7.61	4.22	3.62	1.17	1.91	.35	.60	26.48
	1909	.44	1.06	.56	1.88	4.01	.55	5.01	1.73	2.37	1.72	2.47	2.50	24.30
	1910	1.08	.09	.90	1.46	1.31	1.55	.50	10.02	1.46	1.25	.18	2.07	21 87
	1911	1.32	1.28	.94	1.54	3.62	4.37	2.76	1.63	.73	3.65	.34	1.66	23.84
	1912	.74	.79	4.64	1.90	1.39	1.56	2.09	2.30	3.89	.95	.46	.34	21.05
	1913	.40	1.18	3.03	4.02	3.63	4.00	1.68	2.32	1.39	.11	.71	3.75	26.22
	1914	.22	.38	.64	1.36	....	6.93	2.60	3.62	1.47	.83	....	....	....
	1915	1.49	1.51	1.97	1.44	2.86	4.49	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Av., 20 yrs.		.48	.67	1.06	2.51	2.98	4.15	3.49	2.78	2.04	1.65	.49	.85	23.15
Guide Rock....	1906	.55	.89	2.43	4.98	1.74	2.39	6.68	.95	3.32	3.29	.05	.72	27.99
Webster Co.	1907	.33	.87	.88	1.06	1.71	5.17	4.06	2.13	3.61	.62	.33	.88	21.65
	1908	.20	1.80	.15	.77	4.75	8.25	9.61	6.49	1.70	1.94	1.08	.15	36.89
	1909	.20	.47	2.60	.39	2.77	3.54	5.70	.98	6.43	2.79	4.07	2.02	31.96
	1910	.90	.30	T	.52	4.49	3.10	1.75	5.53	3.54	1.09	.30	.85	22.37
	1911	.10	1.55	.24	2.35	2.06	1.61	7.63	6.27	3.32	1.00	.15	1.88	28.16
	1912	.10	1,22	1.92	1.71	2.12	5.04	1.87	5.08	1.35	1.43	.45	T	22.29
	1913	.45	.80	.94	2.90	4.30	3.18	.45	.00	2.75	.33	2.34	4.75	23.28
	1914	.34	.75	1.28	.83	2.59	2.86	1.85	1.07	1.48	1.06	o	1.05	15.16
	1915	.70	2.37	2.43	1.75	5.17	10.85	6.11	4.38	3.56	.30	.27	.95	38.84
Av., 15 yrs.		.47	1.07	1.33	1.86	3.99	4.26	5.20	3.19	3.25	1.59	.88	.94	28.03
Haigler	1906	.23	.25	1.55	3.10	1.50	2.50	4.55	2.50	1.60	1.00	.05	T	18.83
Dundy Co.	1907	.10	....	.10	....	....	....	4.80	4.00	1.50	o	.25	1.25	....
	1908	T	.60	.10	.09	3.15	5.16	4.61	2.27	o	3.75	1.45	.07	21.25
	1909	o	.55	1.33	.27	1.05	8.12	2.54	1.19	.84	....	2.05	1.07	....
	1910	o	o	o	1.12	3.99	1.19	.73	4.29	2.96	o	....	....	....
	1911	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1912	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.38	.80	.25	.20	....
	1913	.45	1.00	....	.97	1.23	1.31	.73	o	1.93	o	o	....	....
	1914	o	....	T	1.63	4.56	....	1.81	2.30	o	.49	o	....	....
	1915	....	....	....	5.48	7.61	2.98	2.72	4.02	....	2.50	....	....	....
Av., 20 yrs.		.18	.40	.66	1.95	2.67	3.05	2.59	2.45	1.13	.77	.39	.32	16.56
Halsey	1906	.40	.17	.84	6.37	2.49	2.63	1.79	5.84	3.17	....	1.11	1.45	....
Thomas Co.	1907	.30	.10	.20	.13	4.34	3.84	4.34	.82	1.69	T	.08	1.78	17.71
	1908	.08	.78	.53	1.23	6.53	5.64	2.62	2.40	.54	2.50	.30	.37	23.52
	1909	.55	.93	.63	1.04	4.25	2.48	3.53	2.97	4.62	.45	1.19	1.51	24.75
	1910	.08	T	.27	.90	2.17	5.64	1.63	4.00	1.18	.35	.29	.70	17.81
	1911	.25	.62	.33	4.49	2.53	.79	4.91	2.39	.80	4.81	.05	.85	22.82
	1912	.55	.65	3.32	1.71	1.26	1.24	3.83	3.77	1.11	.78	o	.10	18.32

MONTHLY PRECIPITATION.—Continued.

TOWN	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l
	1913	.09	.89	1.66	2.81	3.18	1,13	3.09	2.23	1.25	.64	.02	1.99	18.98
	1914	.22	.90	.95	2.79	2.53	1.99	1.66	5.88	1.80	1.48	T	.76	20.96
	1915	1,57	1.56	2.26	5.83	3.20	6.29	3.00	4.00	3.94	1.94	.14	1.42	35.24
Av., 13 yrs.		.46	.60	1.11	2.83	3.67	3.27	3.51	3.08	1.83	1.37	.32	.85	22.90
Harrison	1914	......	......	......	......	3.05	.38	.96	.53	.51	.70	.10	.30	......
Sioux Co.	1915	1.51	1.55	1.90	4.12	4.64	5.06	1.98	2.29	3.98	1.50	.45	1.21	30.19
Hartington	1906	.65	1.60	1.95	5.22	1.16	2.83	1.50	10.75	7.32	4.60	.32	.56	38.46
Cedar Co.	1907	.95	.90	.08	.54	3.36	5.75	6.94	1.82	1.60	.54	T	1.10	23.58
	1908	.25	.95	1.50	2.36	4.60	6.47	4.12	3.62	1.17	2.80	2.10	.52	30.46
	1909	.70	1.80	.65	1.83	5.12	5.62	4.69	3.35	4.32	1.00	2.70	1.47	33.25
	1910	.70	.15	.05	.30	1.38	2.05	2.60	5.20	3.64	1.64	.20	.30	18.21
	1911	.20	1.80	.27	1.10	2.77	4.49	3.22	4.58	.85	5.18	.55	1.10	26.11
	1912	.39	.62	1.82	2.36	1.92	1.65	3.11	4.22	4.04	1.62	T	.40	22.15
	1913	.07	1.39	1.40	5.74	9.05	3.09	2.48	1.33	1.42	.34	.43	.37	27.11
	1914	.44	.62	.64	2.33	3.24	5.75	1.92	2.22	4.97	.42	.03	.98	23.56
	1915	.46	3.70	1.40	2.85	7,34	5.01	10.24	1.62	4.51	2.49	1.08	.75	41.45
Av., 24 yrs.		.69	1.11	1.28	2.86	4.43	4,33	3.53	3.56	2.94	1.72	.95	.94	28.34
Harvard	1906	0.34	0.65	1.47	5.92	2.56	3.78	4.89	3.44	3.21	3.58	0.05	1.04	30.88
Clay Co.	1907	0.56	1.12	0.51	0.77	2.40	4.94	4.47	2.19	3.88	0.34	0.18	0.45	21.81
	1908	0.15	1.15	0.04	0.82	4.71	9,79	5.90	6.24	0.06	1.51	0.84	T	31.81
	1909	0.12	0.79	0.89	0.52	1.31	4.26	4.69	0.88	6.40	3.17	2.30	1.24	26.57
	1910	0.46	0.07	0.02	0.73	4.26	4.04	0.68	5.27	3.08	1.35	0.34	1.03	21.33
	1911	0.13	0.82	0.56	2.05	1.88	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	1912	......	1.55	2.63	1.82	1.86	3.30	1.33	2.27	2.06	1.69	1.60	0.11	......
	1913	0.51	1.59	1.15	3.34	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Av., 23 yrs.		0.44	0.91	1.01	2.93	3.86	4.09	3.71	3.22	2.83	2.25	0.75	0.64	26.64
Hastings	1906	.48	1.51	3,02	3.52	2.20	2.50	3.19	2.09	1.73	2.28	.15	.80	23.47
Adams Co.	1907	.30	.87	.62	1.80	3.63	5.39	2.37	2.26	2.13	1.62	.10	1.15	22.24
	1908	.65	1.80	.51	1.44	5.02	7.91	5.44	5.63	.99	2.10	.60	T	32.09
	1909	.20	.70	.60	.36	.64	3.18	3.39	2.50	5.65	1.39	3.32	2.28	24.21
	1910	.85	.40	.10	1.17	2.72	2.82	2.03	6.40	3.28	1.33	.33	1.09	22.52
	1911	.42	.60	.54	1.23	1.66	.38	5.93	6.15	3.03	1.48	.30	1.50	23.82
	1912	.60	1.18	2,90	1.78	4.11	3.51	2.49	1.70	3.23	2 18	1.85	T	25.53
	1913	.47	.95	1.88	3.36	2.92	2.49	1.93	.79	2.03	T	2.16	4.93	23.91
	1914	.23	1.01	.65	.88	2.20	5.00	2.03	6.23	2.26	1.42	o	1.09	23.00
	1915	.61	2.60	2.34	1.46	5.19	11.71	6.58	5.66	3.15	.22	.43	.65	40.60
Av., 25 yrs.		.44	1.11	1.18	2.73	3.70	4.54	3.74	3.67	2.75	1.95	.78	.83	27.42
Hayes Center	1906	.60	.40	4.42	7.75	3.15	1.70	.77	3.31	.78	2.45	.70	.90	26.93
Hayes Co.	1907	.10	0.13	.58	1.40	2.07	4.25	4.12	5.63	1.63	.08	.22	1.15	21.36
	1908	.30	1.49	.09	.32	4.04	4.14	4.47	6.35	.52	4.29	1.13	.15	27.29
	1909	T	2.08	2.60	.45	2.85	5.70	.70	3.56	1.55	.27	3.50	2.60	25.62
	1910	.70	.15	.09	.73	2.10	3.17	.99	2.95	2.70	.01	.03	.65	15.02
	1911	.40	.80	.35	3.25	1.80	.82	2.00	4.45	1.34	4.05	.28	1.10	20.94
	1912	.40	2.05	3.60	3.30	2.55	3.16	3.05	5.56	3.73	.68	.30	1.00	28.63
	1913	.65	1.75	2.55	1.55	2.43	2.30	1.69	.65	2.41	.69	1.12	6.18	24.09
	1914	.50	1.00	.80	2.40	5.89	4.47	2.90	3.71	.10	2.02	T	1.05	21.38
	1915	.42	1.05	2.95	6.32	2.86	8.55	9.69	4.01	1.90	2.03	.92	1.10	44.83
Av., 22 yrs.		.45	1.17	1.48	2.56	3.10	3.72	2.94	3.30	1.89	1.57	.67	.89	23.74
Hay Springs	1906	.35	.91	1.70	3.08	3.02	2.47	2.08	3.42	2.37	2.40	.41	1.05	23.26
Sheridan Co.	1907	.30	.70	.41	.20	4.42	3.29	2.75	.90	1.05	T	.10	.55	14.76
	1908	.20	.10	.82	1.93	4.99	3.22	2.78	3.30	T	3.71	.35	.90	22.30
	1909	.95	1.40	1.90	1.51	6.25	2.57	2.03	3.66	1.35	.92	2.05	1.35	25.94
	1910	1.10	.05	1.80	1.56	1.16	3.19	2.43	.60	.60	.20	T	.70	13.39
	1911	.30	.40	.50	4,58	1.93	.49	1.54	3.57	1.15	1.66	1.05	.35	17.52
	1912	.20	.35	1.10	2.68	1.94	2.30	2.83	3.15	2.17	1.90	.50	.20	19.32
	1913	.55	.40	1.45	1.78	2.62	1.85	2.27	1.36	1.91	.64	T	1.75	16.58
	1914	.45	.70	.40	4.92	1.49	2.84	.99	.95	.87	.74	T	.50	14.85
	1915	1.30	2.10	......	3.61	3.07	4.16	4.81	.73	3.82	1.28	1.02	2.42	......
Av., 28 yrs.		.66	.72	1.47	2.29	3.17	3.06	2.64	1.97	1.18	1.25	.59	.81	19.81
Hebron	1906	,64	.66	1.92	3.27	3.40	2.81	2.29	2.42	2.86	1.81	.34	.77	23.19
Thayer Co.	1907	.58	.98	.92	1.40	1.53	4.75	7.27	1.95	7.19	1.08	.10	.40	28.75
	1908	.10	1.20	.51	1.44	6,49	14.96	6.38	6.69	.82	1.83	.77	.30	41.49
	1900	.57	.84	2.02	.58	3.24	3.66	4.70	.47	6.13	2.40	8.47	2.13	35.21

MONTHLY PRECIPITATION.—Continued.

TOWN	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l
	1910	.83	.27	T	.24	6.70	3.01	2.73	5.16	3.42	.66	.13	.56	23.71
	1911	.10	1.96	.20	1.45	2.41	.75	3.93	6.13	2.40	1.85	.25	1.73	23.16
	1912	.08	1.67	1.62	2.59	2.40	3.37	1.86	5.22	2.71	2.97	.52	.02	25.03
	1913	.40	1.12	1.31	2.20	6.45	3.02	.32	T	3.03	.94	1.52	4.29	24.60
	1914	.22	.90	1.14	1.05	2.86	8.70	.84	3.68	3.19	1.27	.03	.71	24.50
	1915	.92	2.99	1.82	3.09	5.59	7.27	6.74	7.11	2.61	2.76	2.23	.99	44.12
Av., 30 yrs.		.67	.88	1.34	2.38	4.46	4.91	4.22	3.58	2.74	2.00	1.18	.78	29.14
Hemingford	1909	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.95	.27	.43	....
Boxbutte Co.	1910	.37	.19	.40	.63	2.04	2.28	1.73	.62	.97	.41	.18	.32	10.14
	1911	.36	.28	.17	1.73	1.15	1.12	1.61	2.15	1.07	1.98	.25	.26	12.13
	1912	.17	.50	.65	2.73	1.72	.80	4.69	3.00	1.63	1.08	.10	.15	17.22
	1913	.05	.32	1.05	.65	2.54	.68	2.14	1.38	1.23	.33	.11	1.07	11.55
	1914	.21	.27	.15	3.47	1.70	1,97	.67	.33	1.07	.87	T	....	....
	1915	.51	1.95	1.64	3.70	3.25	3.57	4.06	4.29	3.53	1.09	.04	.40	28.03
Hendley	1906	.40	.38	2.06	3.30	.96	1.46	3.46	3.40	1.30	2.95	.70	1.20	21.57
Furnas Co.	1907	.33	.20	1.20	.75	1.95	....	.00	1.54	1.17	.30	.22	1.00	....
	1908	.35	.98	.01	1.01	2.91	2.77	1.30	3.48	o	3.02	1.57	o	17.40
	1909	.02	.62	1.21	1.05	1.19	5.45	2.51	1.18	1.76	1.27	2.60	1.20	20.06
	1910	.40	.10	o	.06	3.24	1.47	2.35	3.06	1.37	.12	.02	.50	12.69
	1911	.30	.90	.02	1.35	2.27	.59	5.39	7.82	.87	1.86	.10	1.10	21.57
	1912	.35	.78	3.80	1.45	.90	3.57	1.65	3.76	1.35	2.52	1.00	.30	21.43
	1913	.40	.80	2.02	3.48	2.76	1.59	1.03	.51	.90	.24	.85	4.75	19.33
	1914	.10	.75	.29	1.63	1.29	8.58	3.53	3.23	1.32	.89	T	.59	22.20
	1915	.70	1.11	2.76	3.38	4.96	6.23	4.27	3.47	1.18	.75	.48	.59	29.88
Av., 11 yrs.		.38	.67	1.29	1.83	2.49	3.77	3.31	3.23	1.12	1.32	.83	.96	21.20
Hershey	1911	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3.37	.02	.86	....
Lincoln Co.	1912	.33	.63	2.24	2.92	.73	1.16	3.68	1.82	2.25	1.25	o	.13	17.14
	1913	.07	.79	1.19	1.99	2.36	4.04	2.99	1.17	1.33	.12	.10	3.10	19.25
	1914	.12	.89	.19	1.66	1.53	3.83	1.40	4.16	.05	1.30	o	.11	15.24
	1915	.45	.88	2.05	5.69	6.73	6.06	4.86	5.02	1.21	.95	.15	.76	34.81
Hickman	1906	.20	.58	2.45	1.75	3.00	4.75	6.50	2.00	6.00	....	.20	1.25	....
Lancaster Co.	1907	1.10	1.00	....	1.45	2.10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Av., 11 yrs.		.44	.68	1.29	3.16	5.05	3.98	4.75	3.80	3.05	1.98	.80	.69	29.73
Hillside	1909	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.77	T	.77	1.67	....
Arthur Co.	1910	.15	T	.70	.34	4.57	1.95	2.52	2.96	3.22	.06	.06	.55	17.08
	1911	.31	.24	.17	2.54	1.41	.81	3.38	1.98	1.12	4.04	.19	.55	16.74
	1912	1.21	.73	2.69	1.39	2.98	2.99	5.76	4.57	2.90	.90	T	.05	26.26
	1913	.12	.49	1.22	2.14	1.71	1.82	5.65	.70	1.25	.30	.10	3.38	18.88
	1914	.24	.21	.21	2.45	2.55	2.13	1.82	3.89	.18	2.16	T	.24	16.08
	1915	.29	.77	1.92	6.31	4.62	6.81	4.27	5.65	2.34	1.55	.06	.38	34.97
Holbrook	1906	.31	.60	1.39	4.94	1.17	1.68	4.05	5.79	1.39	3.10	.95	1.25	26.62
Furnas Co.	1907	.30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Holdredge	1906	.30	.70	1.85	7.90	1.40	.92	4.30	4.46	2.87	3.90	1.04	1.12	30.76
Phelps Co.	1907	.30	.55	.40	.73	3.99	7.68	2.15	3.20	2.47	.67	.05	.70	22.89
	1908	.50	1.25	T	.75	6.75	4.20	3.48	5.45	.52	3.54	.86	o	27.30
	1909	.10	2.20	1.40	1.03	1.53	2.81	3.66	2.28	1.67	1.35	2.58	1.23	21.84
	1910	.90	.07	o	.29	2.50	1.49	3.00	5.73	2.03	1.30	.23	1.10	18.64
	1911	.60	.88	.30	1.28	2.62	1.60	4.14	6.19	.96	2.27	.04	1.00	21.88
	1912	.55	1.12	2.60	1.80	.30	2.88	2.97	2.09	1.41	.81	1.15	.02	17.70
	1913	.25	1.30	1.45	4.12	1.31	2.63	0.56	1.05	2.84	T	.32	4.19	20.02
	1914	T	.40	.84	.95	2.29	2.21	2.87	2.45	1.44	2.05	o	.76	16.26
	1915	.59	1.15	1.76	3.63	6.99	9.13	7.48	6.20	2.60	.50	.35	.35	40.73
Av., 24 yrs.		.42	.91	1.05	2.80	4.28	3.95	3.36	3.21	2.09	1.55	.62	.69	24.93
Hooper	1906	.57	1.73	1.35	6.15	6.08	7.63	2.90	4.51	6.03	2.62	.41	1.06	41.04
Dodge Co.	1907	.19	.89	.26	.97	1.37	5.65	6.68	4.10	2.53	1.58	.33	.37	24.92
	1908	.30	2.28	.54	.60	5.11	8.90	5.79	2.58	.96	3.64	.89	.11	31.70
	1909	.41	1.70	.49	1.04	3.04	7.78	5.82	1.79	4.87	4.02	6.43	1.71	39.10
	1910	.17	.15	T	.45	2.34	.94	2.73	9.99	4.20	.67	.15	.80	22.59
	1911	.35	1.15	.97	1.20	3.70	2.92	1.47	1.98	2.47	2.33	.30	2.53	21.37
	1912	1.01	1.27	3.80	2.30	1.35	4.03	3.41	4.25	3.44	2.80	.96	T	28.62

MONTHLY PRECIPITATION.—Continued.

TOWN	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l
	1913	.80	......	......	......	5.55	8.20	1.33	2.50	1.82	......	.92	1.55	......
	1914	.42	.61	......	4.63	3.06	6.47	......	......	3.75	......	......	......	......
Av., 15 yrs.		.40	.93	1.14	2.15	4.26	5.68	4.34	4.07	3.65	2.37	1.19	.83	31.01
H. O. Ranch	1914	.27	.11	.43	1.64	1.49	7.18	.93	5.97	.14	1.02	o	.34	19.52
(Madrid)	1915	.47	.72	1.38	7.43	7.93	4.74	5.17	4.34	1.23	1.64	.13	.06	35.84
Perkins Co.														
Av., 13 yrs.		.35	.69	.86	2.11	2.72	3.09	2.10	2.32	.62	.69	.33	.42	16.19
Hull	1911	......	......	......	......	......	......	.78	1,30	.71	1.95	.40	.64	......
Banner Co.	1912	.94	2.04	1.88	2.12	2.75	1.21	3.95	4.45	3.19	1.33	.45	.15	24.46
	1913	.14	.46	.33	1.31	1.95	1.46	4.36	1.00	2.30	.62	.12	2.63	16.68
	1914	T	.33	,14	2.65	1.12	......	1.20	1.34	1.09	1.64	.10	......	......
	1915	.70	.80	2.90	4.46	2.94	1.09	1.70	2.23	3.34	3.00	.15	1.80	25.11
Imperial	1906	.65	.52	3.38	5.97	2.43	1.54	2.67	2.67	2.80	2.47	.78	.45	26.33
Chase Co.	1907	.69	.04	.30	1.64	1.92	2.05	3.45	4.17	1.97	T	.25	.28	16.76
	1908	.17	.48	.39	.71	5.52	4.19	3.17	5.71	.32	3.52	1.77	.32	26.27
	1909	T	.59	2.17	.63	3.01	4.40	1.59	1.59	1.52	.20	2.46	1.87	20.03
	1910	.40	.10	.38	.71	1.98	2.51	.72	2.82	1.58	T	T	.57	11.77
	1911	.42	.37	.22	2.55	2.19	1.29	1.10	3.45	1.44	2.92	.10	1.32	17.37
	1912	.52	1.08	3.61	2.85	1.41	1.82	5.09	4.28	2.01	1.55	.15	.21	24.58
	1913	.15	.77	.82	1.93	1.69	2.00	3.13	.19	1.45	.30	.32	3.85	16.60
	1914	.06	.10	.29	2.34	1.89	4.93	2.14	3.30	.26	1.30	T	.33	16.94
	1915	.47	1.34	1.82	5.56	7.54	7.86	3.64	4.51	1.44	2.35	.29	.32	37.14
Av., 25 yrs,		.44	.72	1.35	2.41	3.00	3.52	2.93	2.80	1.34	1.15	.49	.70	20.85
Johnstown	1906	.60	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Brown Co.														
Kearney	1906	.72	.46	1.18	5.84	3.86	1.30	5.05	5.02	4.27	2.76	......	......	......
Buffalo Co.	1907	......	......	......	......	......	......	2.66	2.95	2.10	.43	.13	.48	......
	1908	.10	.97	.19	.64	2.86	6.04	5.33	3.25	.27	2.17	.70	.05	22.57
	1909	T	.59	1.49	.61	1.98	2.15	3.65	1.00	3.31	1.49	1.72	1.12	19.11
	1910	.70	T	.05	.55	2.39	4.46	1.81	3.44	2.61	.74	.30	.50	17.55
	1911	.15	.40	.10	1.75	1.45	1.28	3.15	5.38	3.29	2.31	T	.55	19.81
	1912	T	.72	2.90	1.68	.54	2.05	4.55	1.35	1.90	1.61	1.00	.10	18.40
	1913	.30	1.15	1.44	3.58	1.95	3.05	.96	.97	1.98	.05	.58	4.62	20.63
	1914	.05	.95	1.39	1.57	1.25	4.89	2.86	2.28	1.84	.96	T	1.40	19.44
	1915	.98	1.40	2.25	3.06	6.04	8.44	7.96	6.84	2.03	.38	.42	.27	40.07
Av., 41 yrs.		.49	.69	1.14	2.44	4.08	3.95	4.47	2.89	2.53	1.65	.72	.62	25.67
Kennedy	1906	1.30	.25	2.50	2.75	3.32	.79	2.35	4.82	3.21	3.35	.95	1.40	26.99
Cherry Co.	1907	1.05	.85	.74	.92	2.55	2.25	2.68	......	......	.45	......	......	......
Av., 16 yrs.		.70	.78	1.45	2.40	3.17	4.30	3.43	2.63	1.42	1.10	.57	.69	22.64
Kimball	1906	.15	.20	2.00	2.52	3.86	1.88	2.36	2.06	1.01	1.86	......	......	......
Kimball Co.	1907	......	.15	.60	.45	3.18	1.68	3.51	1.61	1.13	.19	.50	.40	......
	1908	.10	.20	.40	2.34	2.75	2.36	4.08	1.62	T	1.98	.60	.30	16.73
	1909	.10	1.70	.80	.76	2.06	6.10	1.76	2.16	.47	.60	.45	.90	17.86
	1910	.05	.35	1.00	.90	2.67	2.64	.89	.52	2.14	T	.10	.55	11.81
	1911	.91	.48	.20	.88	.49	1.49	1.18	.80	1.42	.91	.25	.45	9.46
	1912	.60	.75	1.90	2.16	2.10	3.46	2.17	3.73	2.25	1.56	.25	.35	21.28
	1913	.20	.70	1.10	.55	1.26	.62	3.65	1.65	1.69	.18	T	2.53	14.13
	1914	T	.25	.10	2.91	1.77	.70	1.45	2.04	T	.98	T	.15	10.95
	1915	.80	1.50	2.15	5,03	3.05	3.53	1.07	1.75	2.17	2.48	.05	.65	24.23
Av., 26 yrs.		.43	.71	.98	2.03	2.50	2.26	2.46	1.54	1.05	.72	.55	.60	15.63
Kirkwood	1906	1.05	.35	1.65	4.42	2.44	1.97	1.20	5.46	3.08	2.22	1.00	1.05	25.89
Rock Co.	1907	.50	.75	.54	.90	3.87	5.43	7.38	.36	3.48	T	T	.50	23.71
	1908	.06	.39	1.27	.92	5.06	7.00	1.69	2.86	1.50	1.66	.10	.70	23 21
	1909	.35	1.40	.70	1.30	5.44	3.11	2.76	3.70	2.71	.74	1.90	2.26	26.37
	1910	.95	.25	.50	1.03	2.13	3.50	3.01	5.30	1.93	.54	.19	.90	20.23
	1911	.15	1.00	.37	2.63	3.62	1.35	1.85	2.86	1.46	6.95	T	.50	22.74
	1912	.45	.30	1.95	2.55	3.62	1.11	5.71	2.73	1.41	.57	o	.20	20.60
	1913	.30	.75	1.78	2.05	3.13	.93	3.46	2.71	.57	.52	.46	.54	17.20
	1914	1.00	.60	1.35	3.17	2.58	1.58	5.87	2.47	2.48	3.02	.04	.80	24.96
	1915	.65	1.75	1.60	3.11	5.22	6.56	11.97	2.38	3.47	1.82	.40	.60	35.93
Av., 20 yrs.		.54	.68	1.11	2.25	3.45	3.90	4.32	3.34	2.24	1.90	.52	.67	24.92

MONTHLY PRECIPITATION.—Continued.

TOWN	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l
Kowanda	1909	.20	1.55	1.60	.52	1.79	3.53	.50	.66	1.86	.55	.40	.51	13.75
Garden Co.	1910	o	.12	.65	.74	2.53	1.06	.81	.83	1.20	.06	.15	.10	8.85
	1911	.36	.04	o	2.27	1.17	3.18	1.25	2.94	.50	2.07	T	1,05	14.83
	1912	....	.79	2.40	.92	2.69	1.76	3.80	3.00	2.26	1.50	.10	T	....
	1913	.24	2.10	1.06	1.52	1.98	2.02	3.19	1.34	2.71	.49	.08	1.87	18.60
	1914	o	.32	.17	3.75	3.93	1.47	0.87	4.02	.78	1.81	o	.45	17.57
	1915	1.69	.20	2.06	5.40	6.45	3.52	2.02	3.41	2.10	1.16	.11	.70	28.82
Lamar	1911	....	....	....	....	....	....	.85	2.50	.86	3.56	.10	1.16	....
Chase Co.	1912	.35	.67	1.21	1.22	1.52	2.81	6.03	5.76	....	....	....	....	....
Leavitt	1906	.44	.96	1.20	7.51	5.06	7.86	2.06	4.89	5.31	3.09	.23	1.24	39.85
Dodge Co.	1907	.10	.23	T	.81	2.57	5.76	6.23	3.79	3.45	:63	.73	.24	24.54
	1908	.05	1.94	.58	.74	4.72	8.51	5.46	2.43	.97	4.14	1.92	....	....
	1909	....	....	.25	.95	1.40	9.17	6.15	....	....	....	....	....	....
Level (near).... Dawson Co.	1906	.35	.55	1.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lexington	1906	.50	.46	2.30	6.11	.97	1.25	2.04	4.37	2.25	3.26	.82	1.58	25.91
Dawson Co.	1907	.58	.80	.15	.80	2.05	3.77	4.99	1.64	2.35	.60	.05	.60	18.38
	1908	T	1.05	.25	.26	3.44	4.89	4.96	3.83	2.03	2.11	.77	o	23.59
	1909	T	.35	1.25	.90	.94	3.33	3.61	3.41	2.04	.86	1.15	.98	18.82
	1910	.60	o	T	.17	2.67	3.91	3.12	3.72	2.14	.46	.10	.60	17.54
	1911	.60	.51	.29	2.04	2.19	2.70	3.41	4.79	1.84	2.86	T	.50	21.73
	1912	.50	.53	1.40	1.14	.68	1.41	.90	1.18	1.42	.97	.91	.30	11.34
	1913	.35	1.40	.84	1.14	2.17	4.44	1.65	1.01	1.50	.05	.88	3.93	19.36
	1914	.17	.16	.70	2.22	1.94	3.81	1.34	1.90	.59	1.53	o	1.45	15.81
	1915	.50	1.86	2,34	3.93	5.28	12.26	5.24	4.93	1.72	.90	.46	.60	40.02
Av., 26 yrs.		.54	.86	1.12	2.21	2.89	4.00	3.21	3.02	1.95	1.40	.54	.79	22.53
Lincoln	1906	.49	.86	3.67	3.51	1.53	3.60	6.85	2.74	7.60	2.12	.28	.83	34.08
Lancaster	1907	.61	1.69	.51	1.01	3.19	3.25	3.66	4.17	4.09	1.60	.25	.27	27.30
Co.	1908	.28	2.13	.74	1.28	5.35	11.24	8.08	2.84	.53	2.34	.72	.16	35.69
	1909	.85	1.13	.95	1.08	5.63	3.08	4.87	1.24	4.69	1.49	7.14	2.59	34.74
	1910	1.15	.18	.10	.02	3.61	2.09	3.03	14.21	5.06	1.21	.10	.57	31.33
	1911	.18	2.01	.43	2.56	3.95	.56	1.83	4.32	4.84	1.63	.05	2.24	24.60
	1912	.07	1.31	2.06	2.50	.96	2.99	2.18	4.16	3.04	2.74	.36	.02	22.39
	1913	.31	.90	1.55	2.46	6.02	2.27	1.95	.31	3.30	.70	2.43	4.03	26.23
	1914	.28	.71	3.45	2.34	4.20	10.71	4.84	1.47	8.32	2.75	.04	.91	40.02
	1915	1.78	2.53	1.66	1.37	4.77	4.03	6.74	5.57	3.92	1.55	1.91	.98	36.81
Av., 36 yrs.		.62	.70	1.33	2.77	4.25	4.32	3.83	3.71	2.64	1.82	.85	.67	27.51
Lodgepole	1906	....	....	....	....	....	1.65	1.20	2.55	2.10	....	....	.30	....
Cheyenne	1907	....	....	.80	.22	....	....	2.10	2.30	1.15	o	.50	.65	....
Co.	1908	....	T	.10	1.25	5.75	4.60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1909	....	....	....	....	3.00	7.45	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1910	....	....	....	....	2.01	1.72	1.12	1.41	2.04	T	.05	.25	....
	1911	.55	T	T	1.97	1.31	2.03	.67	1.14	.26	2.01	.20	.60	10.74
	1912	.90	1.62	2.90	1.52	2.50	1.05	3.05	2.83	2.38	1.42	.32	.30	20.79
	1913	.10	1.25	1.40	2.88	1,24	1.04	1.71	.92	3.85	.74	.07	2.29	17.49
	1914	T	.40	.03	5.94	4.16	3.08	1.09	3.07	.80	1.92	o	.45	20.94
	1915	1.00	.65	1.53	6.92	6.30	3.42	1.86	2.03	2.29	1.56	.20	.60	28.36
Av., 17 yrs.		.41	.63	1.04	2.34	2.75	2.47	2.32	1.93	1.39	.76	.18	.59	16.81
Loup City.......	1906	.25	.50	.60	6.55	1.60	.51	6.29	3.00	2.30	2.61	1.26	1.65	27.12
Sherman Co.	1907	T	.38	.10	.85	1.48	2.89	1.93	1.81	2.00	.10	T	.63	12.17
	1908	T	.90	.33	.87	2.90	6.97	5.00	4.60	1.70	2.11	.35	T	25.73
	1909	T	.75	T	1.19	2.98	3.58	4.80	1.83	2.74	1.09	1.58	.62	21.16
	1910	1.10	T	.90	.98	2.33	4.38	2.24	5.07	1.45	.85	.38	1.05	20.73
	1911	.10	,65	.15	2.68	2.44	1.65	4.29	2.06	1.85	3.76	.10	.35	20.08
	1912	T	....	1.44	1.85	1.67	.84	3.41	.86	2.77	.92	.72	.11	....
	1913	.15	.42	1.12	3.27	2.91	3.64	3.17	3.13	2.39	.04	.59	5.54	26.37
	1914	.08	.30	1.19	2.39	2.75	11.23	.77	6.14	1.16	.72	T	1.01	27.74
	1915	.67	1.57	2.78	2.05	4.50	6.18	6.18	3.55	2.50	.65	1.07	.53	32.23
Av., 19 yrs.		.21	.42	.88	2.75	3.13	5.37	4.43	3.66	2.82	1.90	.55	.75	27.87
Loyal	1909	....	....	....	.70	1.55	3.20	3.30	3.90	2.40	.50	1.50	.50	....
Custer Co.	1910	.30	o	.30	.50	1.20	....	1.48	3.15	1.30	.36	.26	....	....
	1911	....	....	.39	3.33	3.30	1.01	4.32	3.76	.38	4.00	T	.40	....

MONTHLY PRECIPITATION.—Continued.

TOWN	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l
	1912	.20	1.10	2.35	4.50	1.44	1.02	3.12	2.06	2.05	1.07	....	....	....
	1913	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.21	1.72	1.56	1.05	.21	3.51	....
	1914	.12	.13	.95	2.21	2.85	4.54	1.47	3.62	.81	.96	o	....	....
	1915	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.83	2.50	....	.52	....	....
Lynch	1906	.60	....	1.70	3.76	2.28	0.80	1.48	2.92	3.34	4.04	.70	.34	....
Boyd Co.	1907	.80	1.10	.20	1.52	2.25	5.65	7.48	.90	2.25	.48	.10	.66	23.39
	1908	.30	.70	1.02	.83	3.94	9.32	3.54	3.30	2.10	2.21	.53	.80	28.50
	1909	.20	1.60	.80	1.20	3.79	2.39	4.04	2.42	1.98	2.05	2.03	....	....
	1910	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1911	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1912	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1913	....	....	....	....	....	1.97	1.90	2.94	1.30	1.35	.31	.26	....
	1914	.29	.41	1.18	1.93	3.46	1.83	2.08	2.06	2.98	.79	T	.85	17.86
	1915	1.20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Av., 17 yrs.		.40	.62	1.09	2.63	3.13	3.79	3.84	2.75	2.13	1.55	.64	.48	23.05
McCook	1906	.25	.70	2.85	2.44	2.15	2.37	2.65	2.00	1.70	1.93	.75	.80	20.50
Redwillow Co.	1907	.38	T	.45	1.40	2.62	5.01	3.28	3.05	1.13	.50	o	1.50	19.32
	1908	.10	....	.05	.50	2.57	2.95	3.92	4.60	.48	1.39	.60	T	....
	1909	o	.38	1.72	1.57	4.89	4.60	1.19	1.44	....	.59	2.02	1.13	....
	1910	o	o	o	.76	2.77	1.12	.70	2.93	.72	.17	o	.17	9.34
	1911	.05	.47	.12	1.72	1.25	.66	.84	4.34	.59	.96	.05	1.10	12.15
	1912	o	.24	1.50	2.01	o	2.77	2.29	2.11	2.13	1.09	.55	T	14.69
	1913	o	....	....	....	....	....	....	.36	1.57	.25	.43	3.19	....
	1914	T	1.12	.25	1.55	.99	4.02	4.95	3.40	.15	1.39	o	.42	18.24
	1915	.44	.71	1.57	4.21	5.10	8.55	3.54	3.85	1.12	1.00	.46	.40	30.95
Av., 20 yrs.		.22	.63	.77	2.00	2.93	3.58	3.11	2.61	1.69	1.03	.55	.56	19.68
McCool Jct......	1906	.52	.53	1.63	5.97	1.65	3.70	4.37	2.54	2.79	4.07	.06	1.07	28.90
York Co.	1907	.74	1.12	.30	.99	4.51	4.57	6.30	3.91	5.89	.63	.20	.28	29.44
	1908	.25	....	.75	.55	7.05	12.38	10.05	6.10	1.55	2.21	1.40	T	....
	1909	T	.60	.90	.47	2.54	4.29	4.60	1.87	3.72	3.10	3.97	2.79	28.85
	1910	1.10	T	T	1.50	4.36	3.24	.68	6.12	4.89	.76	.31	1.30	24.26
	1911	.20	1.00	.55	2.46	2.74	.13	5.03	4.17	3.67	2.49	T	2.14	24.58
	1912	.30	1.44	3.30	2.31	1.61	2.59	2.41	3.61	1.47	3.69	1.00	T	23.73
	1913	.60	1.20	2.35	2.13	4.77	1.43	1.22	.54	2.46	.05	2.20	4.86	23.81
	1914	.36	.90	2.53	1.78	2.44	7.90	2.67	3.15	2.29	2.37	T	1.53	28.01
	1915	2.15	3.40	1.89	3.15	4.59	5.31	7.82	3.89	2.62	1.42	.55	.80	37.59
Av., 17 yrs.		.52	.85	1.24	3.00	4.44	4.42	4.38	3.39	3.32	2.33	1.02	.98	29.98
Madison	1906	.75	1.10	1.45	6.18	4.51	2.95	2.70	3.39	4.45	3.33	.35	1.63	32.79
Madison Co.	1907	.40	1.00	.30	.87	1.87	2.51	6.00	2.90	3.05	.40	T	.55	19.85
	1908	.15	1.75	T	1.81	4.38	5.67	4.10	2.21	1.33	1.77	.53	.05	23.75
	1909	1.30	1.60	.25	....	3.33	4.55	4.32	4.35	5.18	1.43	2.80	2.20	....
	1910	.70	.30	T	.10	2.23	1.66	3.64	5.28	2.85	1.77	T	1.30	19.83
	1911	.40	1.05	.85	2.26	2.33	4.99	1.40	2.31	1.58	2.89	.71	2.25	23.02
	1912	.77	.80	3.40	2.92	2.48	2.06	3.33	2.99	4.99	.97	1.75	.30	26.76
	1913	.40	1.00	1.78	5.17	4.05	2.21	1.37	4.37	1.45	.19	1.15	2.26	25.40
	1914	1.10	.80	1.58	2.28	5.91	6.96	1.57	1.86	3.75	1.08	T	1.00	27.89
	1915	2.25	3.30	1.40	2.85	7.07	4.71	4.92	2.08	8.54	.96	.38	.63	39.09
Av., 22 yrs.		.61	.95	1.13	3.03	4.40	4.15	3.25	3.27	3.25	1.77	.86	.87	27.54
Marquette	1906	.41	.62	1.65	6.57	2.58	4.20	4.71	1.76	3.41	3.65	.36	1.25	31.17
Hamilton Co.	1907	.34	.80	.12	.94	3.14	4.41	5.09	3.53	4.00	.36	.09	.50	23.32
	1908	.30	1.09	.60	.83	8.22	7.55	6.63	5.57	.94	4.00	1.07	.02	36.82
	1909	.44	1.27	.42	.73	3.44	3.72	5.13	2.70	3.87	1.85	1.83	1.99	27.39
	1910	.55	.10	.25	.15	3.28	2.15	2.88	6.86	3.60	1.94	.30	.90	22.96
	1911	.30	.57	.26	1.52	2.58	1.08	4.92	4.15	3.71	2.73	.32	1.16	23.30
	1912	.40	1.24	2.10	1.83	2.01	2.28	2.81	4.33	2.25	1.99	2.40	.15	23.79
	1913	.20	.65	1.96	3.43	3.31	3.07	3.46	1.38	2.54	T	1.54	4.34	25.88
	1914	.12	1.67	2.51	1.53	2.71	5.49	1.90	3.69	1.59	4.55	T	.79	26.55
	1915	.88	1.97	2.20	1.42	5.02	6.72	7.56	2.98	1.91	.47	.85	.50	32.48
Av., 36 yrs.		.54	.81	1.08	2.55	3.92	4.30	4.22	3.17	2.54	2.20	.76	.76	26.85
Mary	1911	....	....	....	....	....	....	3.12	8.81	1.42	6.55	.07	.61	....
Brown Co.	1912	.18	.78	2.70	2.68	2.17	1.82	6.08	3.43	1.45	.68	o	.40	22.37
	1913	.09	.84	1.96	2.04	3.18	2.70	2.44	1.13	1.22	.38	.25	2.13	18.36
	1914	.08	.78	1.53	2.27	1.36	3.33	.83	4.36	1.99	1.44	T	.59	18.56
	1915	2.05	....	3.65	4.79	3.86	4.57	3.70	4.58	5.70	2.04	.14	1.11	....

MONTHLY PRECIPITATION.—Continued.

TOWN	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l
Mason City....	1906	......	.45	1.10	9.40	......	......	4.60	4.30	2.84	4.45	1.30	1.40	......
Custer Co.	1907	.53	.65	.20	......	......	2.63	......	3.30	3.02	.50	.02	1.16	......
	1908	.02	.25	.35	.30	2.03	4.83	5.47	2.10	2.77	2.50	......	.26	......
	1909	.20	.45	.25	.53	1.81	1.20	4.66	2.49	1.66	1.20	1.30	1.85	17.60
	1910	1.00	.05	.45	.62	3.39	4.29	1.32	5.86	1.64	o	.15	1.05	19.82
	1911	.15	.60	1.04	3.48	3.32	.92	6.38	2.02	2.25	4.00	.16	.52	24.84
	1912	.82	.30	2.80	1.60	......	1.38	3.53	1.87	3.25	.95	.10	.40	......
	1913	.45	1.02	2.22	1.94	1.75	2.03	2.92	1.58	2.13	.20	.65	5.65	22.54
	1914	.10	1.02	1.23	1.92	1.42	8.23	.46	1.61	.75	.61	o	.86	18.21
	1915	1.30	2.27	2.88	4.20	4.40	8.38	7.60	2.03	3.60	.70	.52	.94	38.82
Av., 14 yrs.		.48	.70	1.20	2.77	3.43	4.33	4.21	3.09	2.73	1.75	.47	1.02	26.18
Merriman	1906	.15	......	.42	......	1.06	1.10	.68	2.50	1.40	......	.05	.50	......
Cherry Co.	1907	.30	.30	.20	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	1914	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	1915	......	2.35	......	......	......	......	......	1.27	......	......	......	......	......
Minatare	1910	......	......	.20	......	2.09	2.06	1.52	.14	1.17	o	o	.50	......
Scotts Bluff	1911	.40	......	o	1.58	.94	2.44	1.20	2.01	1.20	1.67	.08	.29	......
Co.	1912	.61	1.30	1.92	2.46	1.49	2.59	4.13	3.34	2.81	1,08	.61	.70	23.04
	1913	.75	.54	1.12	.33	1.58	2.83	2.96	2.11	1.01	.31	.03	1.71	15.28
	1914	.08	.18	......	3.20	1.85	1.64	.59	.69	o	......	o	......	......
	1915	......	1.38	1.20	3.08	......	3.80	4.36	1.34	2.10	1.30	.08	.70	......
Minden	1906	.40	1.02	1.80	4.28	.78	2.40	3.35	2.91	1.74	2.95	.62	.02	28.17
Kearney Co.	1907	.59	.48	.62	1.75	2.64	4.55	2.41	1.86	2.31	.84	.18	.73	18.06
	1908	.46	1.75	.15	.39	2.95	6.44	5.32	7.64	.98	4.07	1.03	.04	31.22
	1909	.23	1.54	1.53	.85	2.41	2.60	4.00	1.67	3.40	3.06	2.34	1.78	25.41
	1910	.83	.04	.04	1.23	2.31	3.74	1.47	4.24	1.89	1.84	.35	.59	18.57
	1911	.36	.42	.42	1.75	1.76	1.01	2.46	6.46	2.87	1.64	.23	1.39	20 77
	1912	.56	.87	2.21	2.14	.73	3.27	3.43	1.92	1.46	1.21	1.10	.22	19.12
	1913	.23	.94	1.40	4.34	1.00	2.11	.85	.70	3.15	.04	.91	5.04	20.71
	1914	.24	......	.60	1.60	1.82	2.88	5.03	2.43	1.01	1.22	o	1.03	......
	1915	.64	2.10	2.22	2.94	5.84	8.86	6.24	6.03	3.74	.40	.51	.54	40.06
Av., 38 yrs.		.75	1.08	1.35	3.20	4.47	4.80	4.45	3.60	2.59	1.96	.89	.81	29.95
Mitchell	1909	......	......	......	......	......	4.22	1.13	3.76	0.54	.63	.69	.46	......
Scotts Bluff	1910	.10	.06	.52	1.04	1.73	2.23	1.43	.78	1.64	.31	.05	.28	10.17
	1911	.38	.11	T	1.74	.75	2.15	1.84	.71	1.63	1.74	.10	.29	11.44
	1912	.25	.54	.67	2.02	1.77	1.61	4.43	3.59	3.38	1.05	.52	.02	19.85
	1913	.08	.46	.85	.23	3.51	1.28	2.48	4.37	1.21	.38	.16	1.07	16.08
	1914	.08	.34	.28	3.09	1.60	1.61	1.20	0.29	.65	.71	.04	.23	10.12
	1915	.15	.71	2.12	3.39	1.96	2.43	2.55	5.14	3.92	.73	.05	.60	23.75
Monroe	1906	.63	1.46	.91	6.39	2.82	2.24	1.85	3.04	4.47	3.54	.57	1.14	29.06
Platte Co.	1907	.34	1,00	.27	.89	1.99	4.55	6 73	2.85	3.96	.20	.03	.32	23.13
	1908	.18	1.51	.31	2.10	8.50	8.17	4.32	4.93.	1.42	2.26	.88	.03	34.61
	1909	1.01	1.19	.40	.84	3.58	3.80	7.38	2.61	3.70	1.37	2.69	2.62	31.19
Av., 12 yrs.		.40	.81	.78	2.60	4.47	4.43	4.29	3.46	3.57	2.00	.88	.62	28.43
Mullen	1911	......	......	......	......	......	......	1.78	3.90	1.09	6.61	......	......	......
Hooker Co.														
Nebraska City	1906	.35	1.00	3.24	2.64	1.06	6.52	4.12	3.79	8.65	1.17	.70	.95	34.79
Otoe Co.	1907	.60	1.60	.70	1.85	1.10	5.07	5.82	2.77	8.14	2.67	.85	2.12	33.29
	1908	.30	2.35	.56	.90	9.58	10.81	4.65	3.43	.33	3.43	.35	.20	36.89
	1909	.85	.68	1.65	1.41	3.85	7.33	4.01	.17	5.77	......	6.79	2.20	......
	1910	2.20	.40	.05	.10	5.84	1.80	.95	7.73	5.00	.75	T	.60	25.42
	1911	.30	3.30	.57	3.24	2.49	.50	2.24	1.73	9.58	.50	1.10	2.95	28.50
	1912	.22	3.55	2.70	2.30	.72	2.70	4.99	1.94	5.25	3.48	.50	.20	28.55
	1913	.75	1.10	1.95	3.15	7.45	3.70	.76	.20	4.34	1.91	1.92	4.55	31.78
	1914	.72	1.75	2.69	2.85	1.71	6.15	2.04	1.51	7.65	4.89	.10	1.24	33.28
	1915	2.89	2.92	2.87	1.15	7.22	5.04	8.97	4.36	4.49	1.77	1.68	.40	43.76
Av., 38 yrs.		.83	1.20	1.55	2.56	4.67	4.86	3.72	3.50	4.11	2.75	1.04	.97	31.76
Nelson	1911	......	......	......	......	......	......	7.27	5.31	2.07	1.18	.30	1.95	......
Nuckolls Co.	1912	T	1.18	2.26	1.58	2.91	4.57	1.64	7.44	1.04	2.04	.68	T	25.34
	1913	.30	.51	.28	2.59	2.26	1.47	.48	.00	2.41	0.70	2.35	5.39	18.74
	1914	.10	.44	.80	.63	3.07	5.83	1.64	4.42	1.08	0.89	.00	.47	19.97
	1915	.02	2.85	2.70	1.71	5.00	7.91	7.85	6.29	3.10	.82	.39	.74	40.58

MONTHLY PRECIPITATION.—Continued.

TOWN	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l
Nemaha	1906	0.35	0.54	1.96	4.45	1.00	7.25	3.72	4.83	5.24	1.84	0.15	....	....
Nemaha Co.	1907	0.40	0.97	0.30	1.80	0.68	4.43	14.30	4.25	3.25	1.85	1.85	....	....
	1908	0.05	2.42	1.50	2.20	11.55	10.70	0.95	3.60	0.17	3.32	0.80	....	....
Av., 14 yrs.		0.58	1.09	1.50	3.06	5.56	5.07	5.14	5.23	3.57	2.64	1.15	0.65	35.24
Norfolk	1906	.54	1.01	1.08	5.70	5.95	4.32	2.22	2.79	6.11	3.31	.72	1.25	35.00
Madison Co.	1907	.36	1.17	.41	.92	3.22	3.86	7.08	3.96	3.79	.51	.02	.59	25.89
	1908	.29	1.52	.46	3.43	3.90	7.11	8.48	4.81	1.03	1.38	.77	.44	33.62
	1909	.94	2.19	.19	2.05	2.55	4.39	4.71	2.78	3.64	1.98	2.74	2.34	30.50
	1910	.55	.26	T	.40	2.34	1.36	3.04	4.58	2.32	.83	.35	.83	16.86
	1911	.27	1.07	1.05	2.09	1.68	5.22	2.83	2.53	1.25	2.75	.81	1.21	22.76
	1912	.76	.73	3.46	2.84	2.01	3.21	2.97	4.04	3.43	1.63	1.08	.20	26.36
	1913	.22	.55	1.67	4.61	4.02	3.03	1.79	3.15	2.87	0.39	1.05	1.90	25.25
	1914	.48	.93	1.60	1.68	5.98	5.03	1.06	1.44	3.20	0.49	T	1.19	23.08
	1915	1.14	1.70	1.36	2.44	7.40	5.01	6.02	1.98	4.77	1.04	1.17	.36	34.39
Av., 32 yrs.		.45	.85	1.06	2.66	4,10	4.50	4.04	3.66	3.01	1.55	.75	.82	27.45
North Loup	1906	.67	.40	.69	6.41	1.33	1.46	4.61	3.98	3.12	2.82	1.09	1.32	27.90
Valley Co.	1907	.38	.72	.15	1.28	2.35	2.65	4.12	2.92	1.83	o	T	.68	17.08
	1908	.02	.97	.54	1.81	4.56	9.80	3.12	3.06	1.85	2.25	.35	.02	28.35
	1909	.30	.60	.22	1.40	4.57	1.28	6.20	.95	1.90	.98	1.26	1.29	20.95
	1910	.40	T	.60	.56	2.75	3.58	.72	7.33	1.51	.73	.08	1.04	19.90
	1911	.30	1.52	.58	3.22	3.31	4.92	3.96	2.95	1.53	4.10	.36	.85	27.60
	1912	.50	.54	3.58	2 35	1.34	1.79	3.42	1.65	5.56	.97	.37	.20	22.27
	1913	.17	.78	1.05	3.80	3.41	5.22	1.75	2.28	1.90	T	.71	4.74	25.81
	1914	.20	.44	.50	2.50	3,29	7.50	1.28	4.28	1.14	.40	T	.56	22.09
	1915	1.80	1.77	1.67	2.35	4.85	7.93	7.30	4.30	4 22	.60	1.05	.42	38 26
Av., 27 yrs.		.59	.68	1.04	2.86	3.27	4.71	3.89	2.90	2.22	1.55	.54	.72	24:97
North Platte	1906	.61	.80	2.22	2.89	2.82	.68	3.14	5.56	4.25	3.05	1.01	.96	27.99
Lincoln Co.	1907	.39	.51	.10	.43	2.40	2.69	6.79	2.14	2.91	.14	.31	.80	19.61
	1908	.16	.78	.20	.64	3.95	5.07	3.17	1.57	.24	3.39	.59	.20	19.96
	1900	.29	1.61	.98	.72	2.32	5.46	5.21	1.24	.77	.20	2.24	1.37	22.41
	1910	.34	.02	.19	.48	2,59	2.75	.50	2.02	.97	.01	.11	.72	10.70
	1911	.28	.39	.20	2.48	1.73	1.13	3.31	2.19	1.37	3.66	.04	.65	17.43
	1912	.74	.81	3.08	2.93	1.93	.57	4.01	1.27	2.04	1.12	.01	.18	18.69
	1913	.16	.94	1.69	2.07	3.50	2.13	3.37	.95	.90	.14	.14	3.09	19.11
	1914	.18	.96	.41	1.48	2.14	4.63	.58	3.45	.17	.92	T	.87	15.79
	1915	.51	1.11	2.23	7.10	5.55	3.39	4.66	4.23	1.81	1.07	.22	.82	32.70
Av., 41 yrs.		.47	.40	.87	2.15	3.06	3.25	2.68	2.46	1.50	1.15	.40	.47	18.86
Oakdale	1906	.47	.98	.99	4.90	2.16	3.91	1.49	3.53	5.12	3.25	.87	1.49	29.16
Antelope Co.	1907	.37	.77	.40	1.01	1.87	3.44	5.15	2.23	1.72	.01	.02	.97	17.96
	1908	.10	.65	.59	1.41	3.33	10.20	4.52	4.01	.82	1.37	.64	.31	27.95
	1909	.83	1.93	.20	1.34	5.78	2.53	3.59	5.34	4.13	1.89	2.02	2.00	31.58
	1910	.48	.15	.17	.72	1.95	1.23	3.88	4.17	1.13	1.13	.26	.78	16.05
	1911	.32	1.56	.60	2.08	2.55	3.64	4.52	3.44	1.23	3.88	.39	1.09	25.30
	1912	.41	.43	2.83	2.21	3.55	1.40	3.21	2.32	3.03	1.93	.16	.43	21.91
	1913	.20	.80	1.90	4.30	3.34	3.70	1.27	1.98	1.54	.16	.61	1.86	21.66
	1914	.20	.49	0.92	2.16	5.19	3.70	1.84	4.09	2.36	.96	T	.89	22.80
	1915	1.12	3.03	1.40	1.76	5.79	4.59	5.89	1.70	7.13	1.21	.67	.10	34.45
Av., 28 yrs.		.46	.76	1.03	2.70	3.87	4.33	3.60	2.87	2.40	1.58	.62	.74	24.96
Oakland	1906	.59	1.91	2.85	3.31	4.73	4.95	2.62	3.95	4.94	3.08	.11	1.20	34.24
Burt Co.	1907	.11	.99	.40	.80	1.00	....	4.79	5.06	2.14	1.12	.90	.60	....
	1908	.11	1.67	.09	.75	5.31	6.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Odell	1906	.24	1.12	1.65	1.93	2.26	3.28	4.67	7.18	4.21	1.67	.50	.90	29.61
Gage Co.	1907	.47	.95	....	.82	2.00	4.45	8.05	3.44	3.07	2.55	2.05	.90	....
	1908	.10	1.65	.40	2.23	10.36	10.86	5.95	4.32	.87	2.05	.43	.10	39.32
	1909	.07	.40	1.60	.98	5.33	6.17	7.37	0.42	7.96	.55	5.55	2.65	39.05
	1910	1.05	....	o	.06	7.24	3.05	.63	3.62	2.71	1.05	.10	.67	....
	1911	.02	3.85	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Av., 16 yrs.		.49	1.17	1.19	2.38	5.54	4.99	4.78	4.42	3.16	2.20	1.29	.77	32.38
Ogallala	1914	....	....	....	....	....	....	.81	4.49	.29	.96	o	.49	....
Keith Co.	1915	.35	.83	1.38	7.60	8.75	3.61	7.09	5.49	1.43	1.30	.10	.78	38.77
Omaha	1906	.60	.71	1.75	3.07	2.50	5.30	2.85	2.03	4.84	1.56	.52	1.26	27.59
Douglas Co.	1907	.53	1.45	.29	1.31	1.58	4.69	6.45	3.03	2.35	2.09	.46	.37	24.00

MONTHLY PRECIPITATION.—Continued.

TOWN	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l
	1908	.28	2.14	.61	1.09	6.65	8.72	2.47	2.20	.26	1.92	.50	.26	27.10
	1909	1.00	1.21	.63	1.34	3.80	7.54	4.40	0.88	5.25	1.70	6.24	2.83	36.32
	1910	.94	.28	T	.26	2.23	.43	1.90	4.76	3.43	.72	.17	.37	15.49
	1911	.45	2.13	1.29	2.34	2.70	.94	1.08	.71	2.55	1.26	.42	2.59	18.46
	1912	.26	1.28	2.50	1.81	1.30	8.09	1.78	4.78	7.12	2.41	.31	.32	26.46
	1913	.69	.64	3.03	3.00	5.27	2.28	1.92	.18	3.62	1.06	1.15	2.19	25.02
	1914	.56	.87	1.52	3.13	2.16	7.01	1.09	2.24	3.56	3.70	.03	1.38	27.25
	1915	1.87	2.62	1.67	.81	6.05	2.83	7.75	3.06	2.17	.89	1.51	.34	31.57
Av., 45 yrs.		.65	.76	1.39	3.01	4.50	5.05	4.33	3.62	3.03	2.35	1.06	.91	30.66
O'Neill .... Holt Co.	1906	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1907	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1908	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1910	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1911	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1912	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1913	.05	.57	2.00	2.83	6.02	1.52	2.85	2.59	1.44	1.15	.53	.53	22.08
	1914	....	....	....	1.89	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1915	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Av., 15 yrs.		.40	.60	1.29	3.33	3.10	4.09	2.94	2.76	2.33	1.30	.48	.68	23.30
Ord .... Valley Co.	1906	.32	.97	.99	7.95	1.64	.57	2.62	6.75	6.21	3.94	1.37	1.65	34.98
	1907	.00	.94	.18	1.16	2.25	4.12	5.07	1.21	2.75	o	o	1.60	19.88
	1908	o	.94	o	.79	4.23	10.13	4.86	3.53	1.75	1.77	.36	.08	28.39
	1909	.43	.56	.73	.67	3.21	1.34	4.97	1.87	2.23	1.00	1.36	.84	19.21
	1910	.68	.05	.81	.55	4.09	4.21	1.11	5.16	2.78	1.08	.20	1.63	21.85
	1911	.06	1.14	1.21	2.85	1.96	2.17	3.45	3.25	1.29	4.46	.15	1.30	23.29
	1912	.87	....	....	2.51	.78	1.80	2.90	1.97	2.45	.84	o	.03	....
	1913	.30	.60	2.25	3.08	4.38	3.01	2.58	2.85	2.89	o	.69	5.25	27.88
	1914	.03	.50	1.15	2.14	2.15	6.65	1.47	2.87	1.38	.71	o	.39	19.44
	1915	1.03	1.62	1.80	2.62	4.46	5.69	6.25	4.58	4.55	.47	.39	.32	33.78
Av., 21 yrs.		.40	.68	.96	2.64	3.14	4.30	3.50	3.05	2.63	1.75	.51	.80	24.36
Orleans .... Harlan Co.	1908	....	....	....	....	3.35	6.36	2.23	5.09	.80	2.12	1.23	o	....
	1909	.20	.59	1.23	.93	1.01	3.84	2.76	2.33	3.41	2.54	2.28	.80	21.92
	1910	.50	.25	o	.30	3.69	1.51	2.30	3.51	3.05	.46	,14	.30	16.01
	1911	.37	.96	.08	1.72	1.81	1.11	8.47	10.83	1.82	1.65	o	.55	29.37
	1912	.30	.65	....	1.81	.61	5.27	2.62	3.58	1.30	.93	1.65	o	....
	1913	.30	.80	.55	3.15	.75	3.67	.05	.11	2.72	.27	1.04	5.20	18.61
	1914	.14	.50	.30	1.83	1.54	4.21	5.04	2.45	1.72	.55	o	.55	18.83
	1915	.40	1.30	1.10	5.16	5.37	10.45	5.82	6.60	.74	.30	.25	.40	37.89
Osceola .... Polk Co.	1906	.20	1.05	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1907	....	1.10	.00	.20	3.92	3.97	....	3.15	4.00	....	T	.77	....
	1908	.17	1.35	.56	.74	5.32	9.01	....	....	....	4.09	1.30	....	....
	1909	.04	.70	.47	....	....	....	....	....	....	2.36	1.92	1.30	....
	1910	.70	.40	.20	.30	4.28	4.39	3.26	11.06	2.25	1.33	.40	....	....
	1911	.50	1.20	.60	3.02	2.58	1.35	5.65	3.39	1.87	....	....	....	....
	1912	1.00	1.65	3.80	....	....	1.73	2.63	7.33	....	....	1.90	T	....
	1913	.60	.80	1.90	2.61	3.29	3.92	2.63	1.16	2.45	....	1.62	1.03	....
	1914	T	.60	1.60	1.08	1.79	5.34	4.04	2.85	1.90	2.34	.00	.72	22.26
	1915	1.75	3.22	2.60	....	....	4.68	6.88	3.67	7.05	.72	.27	....	....
Av., 17 yrs.		.43	.91	1.28	2,77	4.33	4.30	4.56	3.97	3.32	2.22	.85	.58	29.52
Oshkosh .... Garden Co.	1913	....	....	....	....	....	1.69	3.85	1.19	2.48	.47	.06	2.35	....
	1914	T	.39	.17	2.35	3.61	2.34	1.09	2.22	.24	2.20	o	.28	13.89
	1915	.26	.93	1.15	4.27	3.65	1.58	2.51	6.13	2.73	.94	.08	.42	25.65
Palisade .... Hitchcock Co.	1909	....	....	1.53	....	3.14	4.72	....	....	.48	.26	2.04	1.18	....
	1910	o	o	o	.67	3.64	1.36	.51	2.48	1.53	o	o	....	....
	1911	....	.48	.05	2.51	1.44	.39	2.19	3.55	.53	2.65	T	1.00	....
	1912	.14	.35	1.46	2.22	.08	2.78	2.81	2.91	1.91	.77	.50	.12	16.05
	1913	.20	1.10	.53	1.44	.73	1.43	1.45	.43	1.43	.40	.25	3.03	12.42
	1914	....	....	....	....	2.30	5.81	2.44	4.05	.06	1.50	o	.66	....
	1915	.26	2.05	2.23	4.22	6.33	6.52	4.24	4.14	1.03	2.48	.44	1.10	35.04
Palmer .... Merrick Co.	1906	.30	.40	2.00	8.02	1.80	6.65	3.95	2.50	3.20	3.20	T	1.10	33.12
	1907	.40	.55	.05	.75	2.30	....	....	....	....	....	....	.40	....
	1908	T	.90	T	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Av., 20 yrs.		.62	.70	1.34	2.93	3.79	4.34	4.03	3.27	2.63	1.49	.63	.60	26.37

MONTHLY PRECIPITATION.—Continued.

TOWN	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l
Palmyra	1906	.20	.69	2.75	2.05	.85	3.25	5.70	2.65	7.75	2.05	.45	.70	29.09
Otoe Co.	1907	.50	1.40	.50	1.65	4.75	7.20	4.60	3.20	5.55	1.80	.62	.70	32.47
	1908	.40	2.05	.95	1.30	7.45	11.60	7.00	3.23	.10	1.94	.67	.34	37.03
	1909	....	....	....	1.50	5.26	5.02	5.15	0.43	5.33	1.43	7.84	....	....
	1910	1.10	.30	.14	T	4.55	2.19	1.50	12.65	7.27	.87	.17	.46	31.20
	1911	....	3.16	.92	2.94	2.66	.49	1.69	3,57	4.94	1.07	.28	2.67	....
	1912	.05	....	....	2.03	.70	2.36	2.43	4.12	4.77	4.47	.50	.10	....
	1913	....	.75	1.70	3.20	5.19	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Av., 16 yrs.		.38	.92	1.03	2.40	4.53	4.63	4.18	3.87	3.90	2.06	1.32	.75	29.97
Pawlet	1904	....	....	....	.97	2.56	2.47	1.58	....	1.38	....	....	....	....
Deuel Co.														
Pawnee	1906	.85	.86	1.82	2.44	2.65	8.89	3.51	4.74	3.47	1.93	.46	.40	27.02
Pawnee Co.	1907	.59	1.00	.95	1.30	1.17	8.30	9.33	3.31	4.19	2.49	.92	1.50	30.05
	1908	.05	1.57	.37	2.09	14.61	8.53	3.97	4.93	.37	3.02	.53	.20	40.24
	1909	.55	.70	1.66	1.23	3.27	5.43	7.61	.24	6.36	1.19	8.35	2.56	39.15
	1910	1.05	.05	T	T	6.85	3.52	1.32	6.52	3.54	.40	.15	.50	23.90
	1911	.55	3.83	.78	1.50	1.16	.81	5.74	5.72	9.86	1.87	.70	2.42	34.94
	1912	,05	2.32	2.10	2.27	2.63	1.65	1.28	3.25	3.26	3.80	.50	.30	23.41
	1913	.40	.75	1.40	2.96	6.77	2.68	.18	1.47	4.00	2.72	1.11	4.62	29.06
	1914	.15	.90	2.52	2.25	1.22	4.60	.40	1.84	6.50	2.15	T	.70	23.23
	1915	1.75	3.67	1.67	2:24	7.55	7.92	6.56	5.01	4.71	1.34	2.02	1.25	45.69
Av., 20 yrs.		.79	1.16	1.20	2.57	4.84	4.83	4.01	3.74	3.85	2.47	1.66	1.08	32.20
Paxton	1910	....	....	.06	....	....	2.59	1.31	2.96	1.08	o	.02	.40	....
Keith Co.	1911	.20	.40	.05	2.09	1.73	1.77	.81	4.68	1.02	2.83	.13	1.01	16.72
	1912	.64	.83	2.11	1.25	3.04	1.69	6.03	2.61	2.22	1.11	T	.25	21.78
	1913	.25	1.40	1.37	2.36	3.02	1.65	4.01	.77	2.23	.04	T	2.88	19.98
	1914	.35	.60	.37	2.64	1.75	3.88	1.10	4.06	.08	1.49	T	.27	16.59
	1915	.48	.59	1.98	9.06	9.13	4.01	2.52	6.87	1.38	1.20	.01	.59	37.82
Plainview	1915	....	....	....	....	....	5.47	6.52	1.55	4.58	1.11	.37	.10	....
Pierce Co.														
Plattsmouth	1906	.52	.95	3.10	2.56	1.54	6.26	3.75	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cass Co.	1915	....	....	....	1.40	5.62	2.02	9.10	....	....	....	....	....	....
Av., 37 yrs.		....	....	....	2.75	4.40	5.20	5.29	....	....	....	....	....	....
Plymouth	1906	.01	.80	1.18	3.90	2.90	2.86	3.74	2.52	4.04	1.95	.23	.70	24.83
Jefferson Co.	1907	.47	.90	.80	1.23	2.10	5.32	6.13	2.09	5.41	1.92	.63	.44	27.44
	1908	.07	2.02	.65	1.92	8.03	15.58	3.65	3.50	1.08	1.73	.62	.26	39.11
	1909	.76	.87	1.53	1.14	3.71	2.14	8.63	.28	5.27	.40	6.13	3.32	34.18
	1910	.79	.10	o	.04	4.86	1.89	1.32	4.95	4.00	.76	.08	.53	19.32
	1911	T	2.01	.62	1.73	1.79	1.05	6.25	3.84	4.82	1.51	.52	1.49	25.03
	1912	.09	1.17	1.12	2.20	2.04	3.25	1.60	2.78	3.04	3.98	.33	o	21.60
	1913	.18	.73	....	....	....	2.60	.20	.49	2.81	.75	1.92	3.78	....
	1914	.20	1.41	1.60	2.06	4.61	4.44	1.08	....	2.80	1.55	o	....	....
	1915	2.10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Av., 10 yrs.		.57	1.12	.90	1.86	3.89	4.40	3.76	2.76	3.64	1.58	1.31	1.08	26.87
Purdum	1906	.65	.20	2.25	5.17	2.77	1.33	1.02	5.91	2.78	3.20	1.78	1.44	28.50
Blaine Co.	1907	.60	.75	1.02	.30	....	4.57	3.65	.92	1.17	.81	.10	1.10	....
	1908	.07	.75	.57	.33	4.97	4.09	3.06	2.50	.54	3.03	.30	.30	20.51
	1909	.50	1.40	.90	1.43	3.15	1.98	3.04	2.33	2.17	.43	1.99	2.21	21.53
	1910	.90	T	.65	.42	1.60	4.01	1.72	3.33	1.27	.08	.26	1.18	15.42
	1911	.45	.63	.29	4.66	2.96	1,08	5.79	2.66	1.25	6.13	.13	.45	26.48
	1912	.49	.70	4.10	1.84	1.82	.87	4.56	4.06	1.45	.87	o	.17	20.93
	1913	,10	1.17	1.10	2.71	3.94	2.38	2.42	1.09	1.34	.63	.10	2.02	19.00
	1914	.10	.71	1.35	2.11	1.72	5.05	.49	5.84	1.66	1.44	.02	1.12	21.61
	1915	1.55	2.22	3.31	6.04	3.37	4.72	2.98	2.36	5.83	2.00	.23	1.35	35.90
Av., 15 yrs.		.55	1.06	1.42	2.44	3,03	3.03	3.30	3.23	2.00	1.75	.47	.95	23.23
Ravenna	1906	.51	.82	1.52	6.39	2.27	2.12	4.00	4.57	2.35	2.70	.85	1.60	29.70
Buffalo Co.	1907	.31	.84	.20	1.35	1.93	2.51	2.54	4.11	2.82	.17	.04	.75	17.57
	1908	.20	1.19	.19	1.25	2.62	9.68	3.90	5.16	.78	2.80	.49	.07	28.42
	1909	.26	1.20	.53	1.10	2.55	1.78	5.47	2.74	1.57	1.52	1.77	1.41	21.90
	1910	.81	.04	.19	1.80	2.05	4.70	2.02	3.73	2.31	.72	.23	.87	19.47
	1911	.55	.77	.23	2.18	2.72	1.56	3.74	4.26	1.70	3.47	.36	.79	22.26
	1912	.77	.69	1.95	2.56	1.61	1.43	2.16	.58	1.90	.99	1.60	.18	16.42

MONTHLY PRECIPITATION.—Continued.

TOWN	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l
	1913	.30	.78	1.55	3.24	4.83	3.17	2.34	1.55	2.12	.20	.80	4.99	25.87
	1914	,17	.68	1.02	1.49	1.96	7.79	.83	3.28	2.64	,76	o	.84	21.46
	1915	.95	1.64	2.52	2.18	4.05	6.39	5.98	3.89	2.21	.31	.40	.55	31.07
Av., 28 yrs.		.61	.88	1.27	2.60	3.37	3.96	4.08	3.23	2.18	1.65	.63	.76	25.22
Red Cloud........	1906	.85	.51	....	4.52	....	1.50	4.42	....	2.40	2.48	.50	.91	....
Webster Co.	1907	.68	,20	T	1.32	1.25	5.04	....	....	....	.51	.17	.72	....
	1908	.04	1.46	.39	1.10	4.16	7.98	7.87	6.15	.89	1.42	.84	T	32.30
	1909	.13	.21	1.57	,45	2.15	6.19	5.73	1.05	5.32	1.56	3.28	1.79	29.43
	1910	.54	.15	T	.93	4.15	3.04	2.18	2.09	3.18	1.18	.29	.05	18.98
	1911	.14	.97	.05	3,09	1.62	2.23	6.43	6.06	2.17	.62	.22	1.19	25.39
	1912	.10	1.41	2.88	1.44	2.13	5.36	1.59	4.01	.77	.71	.88	.02	21.30
	1913	.31	.78	.82	2.06	4.59	2.44	.58	0.46	3.64	.07	2.42	4.11	22.28
	1914	.18	.96	.69	.98	2.47	7.41	2.13	1,89	1.46	.99	T	.57	19.73
	1915	.67	2.12	1.94	2,49	5.19	13.12	5.87	3.32	2.89	.26	.66	.60	39.13
Av., 23 yrs.		.32	.71	.83	2.16	3.29	5.06	4.37	2.89	2.68	1.39	.80	.74	25.24
Republican	1906	.55	.29	1.80	....	....	....	.40	5.50	2.00	3.10	....	.50	....
Harlan Co.	1907	....	.20	.80	.85	....	3.71	.35	1.36	1.05	.55	.05	.65	....
	1908	.45	1.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Av., 12 yrs.		.30	.62	,83	3.04	3.41	3.94	3.24	3.06	2.47	.64	.63	.31	22.49
Rulo	1906	.75	2.05	1.85	4.14	.72	3.87	1.88	3.85	8.77	1.85	2.20	.30	32.23
Richardson Co.	1907	1.25	1.20	....	1.45	3.40	5.80	11.50	5.62	....	....	....	....	....
Av., 12 yrs.		.89	.89	1.69	3.15	5.67	4,31	5.80	4.72	4.35	2.30	1.29	.79	35 85
St. Libory........	1906	.55	1.18	1.64	7.24	1.50	3.61	2.96	3.40	2.43	3.04	.43	1.53	29.51
Howard Co.	1907	.32	....	.20	1.25	4.39	4.74	3.78	4.28	3.44	.22	.10	.65	....
	1908	.15	1.40	.18	1.64	3.79	8.17	7.17	4.44	.61	3.97	.91	,08	32.51
	1909	.30	.90	.35	.84	3,30	3.70	9.96	2.42	2.81	2.88	1.99	1.54	30.99
	1910	.80	.10	.30	.61	3.40	3.26	1.00	5.05	2.00	1.12	.26	1.05	18.95
	1911	.40	,90	.36	1.20	3.89	0.75	4.73	3.09	3.60	3 51	.23	1.57	24.23
	1912	.60	.80	2.22	2.59	2.00	2.68	3.67	2.30	2.99	.94	2.45	.25	23.49
	1913	.60	.85	1.55	4.16	4,88	4.44	2.53	.99	2.23	.08	1.22	5.26	28.79
	1914	.23	.90	2.30	2.75	2.10	7.86	.85	7.15	3.89	1.63	,03	1.46	31.15
	1915	1.32	2.70	2.90	.99	3.73	8.27	6.37	3.38	2.13	.63	.47	.70	33.59
Av., 20 yrs.		.53	.92	1.17	2.71	3.98	4.70	4.47	3.43	2.86	1.99	.83	.96	28.55
St. Paul............	1906	.46	.53	1.38	6.17	5.01	1.93	3.68	2.24	2.39	3.08	.55	1.33	28.75
Howard Co.	1907	.41	1.08	.14	1.15	2.66	5.08	4.09	3.41	3.32	.35	T	.52	22.21
	1908	.10	1.30	.16	2.29	3.33	9.52	5.66	4.61	.85	2.49	.55	T	30.86
	1909	.21	.60	.22	1.22	2.56	2.17	6.76	1.57	2.50	1.33	3.20	1.18	23.52
	1910	.69	.04	.19	.28	2.75	2.46	.44	4.56	1.56	1.43	.21	.87	15.48
	1911	.10	,96	.30	1.16	4.43	1.16	3.62	2.75	1.92	3.89	.17	.83	21.29
	1912	.37	.32	2.17	2.21	2.35	3.52	2.49	3.10	1.61	.59	2 02	.13	20.88
	1913	.09	.44	1.02	3.24	4.59	4.49	1.81	1.18	1.90	.02	.90	4.19	23.87
	1914	.06	.58	1.51	1.64	3.02	7.30	1.17	3.89	1.89	.57	o	1.04	22.67
	1915	1.44	2.80	1.88	1.18	3.90	6.29	5.19	3.47	2.95	.65	.51	.39	30.65
Av., 21 yrs.		.42	.78	1.01	2.42	3.55	5.07	4.47	3.41	2.52	1.82	.78	.74	26.97
Santee	1906	.60	.64	1.29	2.99	3.53	3.41	2.39	4.60	3.00	4.61	1.19	1.17	29.42
Knox Co.	1907	.90	1.40	.21	1.82	2.26	6.32	7.54	1.26	3.60	T	....	.82	....
	1908	.03	.83	2.14	1.47	3.52	8.26	3.13	3.26	1.19	2.86	.98	.95	28.62
	1909	.22	1.20	1.37	1.75	8.44	8.07	2.93	1.34	.36	2.09	1.97	2.23	31.97
	1910	1.00	.40	.28	1.08	2.20	1.77	4.50	2.65	1.50	1.30	o	.70	17.38
	1911	.40	.75	.70	3.35	1.97	1.30	3.70	2.81	2.85	8.11	.60	1.00	27.54
	1912	....	.15	1.10	2.43	4.31	.75	5.30	3.33	1.28	.95	o	.22	....
	1913	.08	.42	1.86	3.33	5.19	5.68	1.11	3.15	....	1.00	....	....	....
	1914	.16	....	....	1.05	3.57	2.70	2.60	1.52	5.79	1.00	o	.45	....
	1915	....	....	1.87	1.98	....	5.10	8.42	....	....	....	....	....	....
Av., 26 yrs.		.51	.69	1.18	2.53	3.58	4.14	3.75	2.73	2.31	1.93	.80	,09	24.83
Sargent	1908	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.52	.05	....
Custer Co.	1909	.30	1.05	....	.62	2.54	1.83	5.75	2.12	1.57	.90	.80	....	....
	1910	.70	....	....	.20	1.82	3.21	1.40	6.47	1.40	.15	T	.75	....
	1911	.75	.10	.20	1.99	2.55	.58	5.49	4.65	2.11	4.04	T	....	....
Av., 12 yrs.		.59	.58	.99	2.33	2.59	3.57	3.56	3.40	1.64	1.31	.51	.68	21.75

MONTHLY PRECIPITATION.—Continued.

TOWN	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l
Schuyler	1906	.60	1.15	1.72	3.77	4.90	2.22	3.20	4.71	4.40	3.32	.25	1.06	31.30
Colfax Co.	1907	.41	1.40	.30	1.11	1.75	4.20	6.67	4.39	1.57	1.92	.20	.46	24.38
	1908	.35	2.35	.20	1.26	5.83	9.04	5.31	3.61	.83	2.70	.50	o	31.98
	1909	.20	1.25	.30	1.03	5.18	4.57	6.86	1.81	4.56	.80	2.58	2.57	31.71
	1910	.50	.38	T	.70	2.62	1.61	.91	8.99	1.52	1.42	.22	.77	19.64
	1911	.40	1.85	.40	2.60	3.95	.65	1.12	3.37	2.28	2.12	T	2.35	21.18
	1912	....	....	2.62	2.18	1.35	....	....	....	3.40	1.55	1.26	.23	....
	1913	.49	.71	1.55	2.07	3.35	7.43	2.74	1.77	2.83	.13	1.15	2.95	27.17
	1914	.18	1,08	1.95	2.87	3.14	8.91	1.56	2.48	5.97	2.24	T	1.03	81.41
	1915	.36	3.66	2.00	2.64	4.53	5.36	9.47	5.04	4.95	.63	.65	.25	89.54
Av., 22 yrs.		.43	.99	1,01	2.75	4.31	4.78	3.80	3.96	2.76	1.94	.80	.89	28.42
Scottsbluff	1907	.80	.62	.05	.47	3.04	2.62	2.77	1.39	1.04	.04	.35	.23	18.42
Scotts Bluff	1908	.36	T	.31	1.78	4.15	1.92	2.40	2.19	.09	2.79	.23	.81	17.03
Co.	1909	.73	1.47	.79	.74	4.04	4.56	2.53	0.25	1.77	.97	.72	.70	19.18
	1910	.16	.16	.33	1.18	1.93	3.05	1.15	.24	1.15	.17	.03	.36	9.91
	1911	.57	.20	.01	4.40	1.30	2.71	1.53	1.04	0.98	1.96	.03	.54	15.27
	1912	.56	.98	1,38	1.63	1.13	1.65	5.33	3.73	2.93	1.46	.67	.15	21.60
	1913	.20	.77	1.18	.34	3.12	2.39	2.52	2.03	1,27	.44	.13	2.22	16.61
	1914	.12	.66	.23	4.35	.72	1.24	.63	.55	.71	.81	.08	.29	10.39
	1915	.17	.98	2.48	3.28	3.04	2.89	3.55	5.66	3.65	1.01	.13	.64	27.48
Av., 26 yrs.		.45	.58	.84	1.97	2.64	2.66	2.17	1.52	1.22	.84	.33	.56	15.78
Seneca	1906	....	....	....	....	4.75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thomas Co.														
Seward	1906	.60	1.00	3.14	5.55	.90	4.30	4.07	4.35	8.70	3.15	.15	1.20	37.11
Seward Co.	1907	.59	1.47	.05	.95	7.13	4.35	4.27	3.15	5.34	.66	.10	.35	28.41
	1908	.45	2.95	.04	.09	6.16	13.74	9.65	7.58	1.00	2.53	1.12	T	45.91
	1909	.32	1.01	.22	.62	3.83	4.17	5.77	1.93	4.52	3.65	4.61	2.77	33.42
	1910	.92	.10	.05	.32	4.80	2.80	2.65	10.85	4.35	1.25	.35	.85	29.29
	1911	.30	1.94	.42	2.75	4.22	.70	3.30	3.98	4.80	2.20	.10	2.35	27.06
	1912	.23	1.40	3.10	2.60	2.15	4.45	2.35	6.13	4.14	5.05	.84	T	32.44
	1913	.50	1.20	2.37	3.04	7.74	2.08	.80	.49	3.26	.97	1.39	4.11	27.95
	1914	.03	1.00	3.64	1.85	3.02	9.93	1.29	3.49	4.87	2.52	T	.87	32.51
	1915	1.98	2,63	1.80	2.28	4.18	4.57	9.11	5.61	4.66	1.40	.81	.00	39.63
Av., 25 yrs.		.57	1.06	1.39	2.89	4.54	4.61	4.35	4.16	3.42	2.33	1.01	.88	31.21
Sidney	1909	T	1.60	1.80	.40	1.97	6.63	1.92	1.57	1.84	.49	.51	.70	19.43
Cheyenne Co.	1910	.30	.30	.50	.71	3.45	3.44	1.27	2.11	1.92	.04	.15	.18	14.37
	1911	.28	.25	.05	2.93	.86	3.02	1.22	2.33	0.77	2.06	.28	.09	14.74
	1912	.82	1.07	2.37	2.66	2.70	2.80	5.09	4.18	2.98	1.56	.32	.52	27.07
	1913	.35	.70	1.55	2,79	1.49	1.80	3.31	1.99	2.03	.52	.10	3.26	19.98
	1914	o	.70	.05	2.93	2.34	1.81	.81	1.88	.15	2.23	o	.40	13 30
	1915	1.05	1.48	1.40	5,50	4.13	3.65	1.11	4.72	1.92	1.81	.07	.30	27.14
Av., 23 yrs.		.49	.68	.92	2.05	2.71	1.97	2.30	2.13	1.17	1.02	.26	.47	16.17
Smithfield	1906	0.45	0.60	1.80	5.30	0.92	1.07	5.83	4.74	1.85	3.75	0.96	....	....
Gosper Co.														
Springfield	1912	....	1.13	3.31	1.12	.52	2.91	3.29	2.89	5.28	2.74	.40	.24	....
Sarpy Co.	1913	.70	.65	3.04	3.62	5.72	3.83	1.48	.03	4.70	1.51	1,00	3.91	30.19
	1914	.55	.96	2.39	2.08	4.42	7.24	.45	1.21	3.66	2.81	.01	.95	26.73
	1915	1.38	3.15	2.36	1.06	7.77	2.60	8.82	2.96	2.65	1.25	1.68	.68	36.36
Springview	1906	0.40	....	1.05	3.80	2.21	1.23	0 37	6.38	3.24	2.86	0.25	....	....
Keya Paha	1907	....	0.80	0.60	1.36	2.54	2.85	9.35	0.51	2.17	1.17	T	0.40	....
Co.	1908	T	1.30	0.42	1.67	4.57	6.61	3.88	4.59	0.30	1.97	0.20	1.15	26.66
	1909	0.50	2.40	1.20	1.05	4.12	3.13	2.08	3.16	1.33	0.55	2.00	2.40	23.02
	1910	1.10	0.10	0.05	0.40	3.13	3.88	1.38	6.85	0.24	0.18	0.12	1.10	19.13
	1911	0.30	1.00	0.40	2.70	2.71	1.22	2.25	3.22	1.70	5.83	0.50	0 50	22.33
	1912	0.75	0.50	2.20	2.49	4.10	1.03	4.27	4.21	1.08	0.51	T	0.20	21.34
	1913	0.20	0.80	1.73	3.10	2.70	1.72	4.95	3.09	0.19	0.29	....	....	....
	1914	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	T	....	....
Av., 21 yrs.		0.49	0.68	1.00	2.41	3.01	3.45	3.21	3.20	1.38	1.23	0.41	0.71	21.18
Stanton	1906	.62	1.86	2.25	6.07	3.31	3.10	1.95	2.83	4.61	3.20	.49	1.42	31.71
Stanton Co.	1907	1.00	1.07	.35	1.95	1.78	3.38	6.33	2.51	3.52	.18	T	.60	22.67
	1908	.30	1.30	.25	1.37	4.65	8.21	6.25	3.73	1.32	1.79	.81	.25	30.23
	1909	.70	2.15	.20	1.35	3.19	3.83	4.29	2.96	4.82	1.79	2.85	2.20	30.33

MONTHLY PRECIPITATION.—Continued.

TOWN	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l
	1910	.80	.30	T	.92	1.92	1.75	3.45	5.05	3.38	.85	.25	.80	18.97
	1911	.45	1.25	.95	2.40	2.21	5.16	2.12	3.31	1.75	2.63	.85	2.10	25.18
	1912	1.15	1.10	3.50	2.51	1.94	1.43	2.03	1.65	3.80	1.45	1.40	.10	22.06
	1913	.50	.70	2.78	3.48	2.79	4.93	2.09	2.19	2.13	.60	.90	1.85	24.94
	1914	.70	.80	1,64	2.12	5.94	4.06	2.52	1.87	3.31	.66	T	1.40	25.02
	1915	2.30	......	1.45	......	......	......	6.19	3.37	7.21	.56	.51	.30	......
Av., 24 yrs.		.51	.83	1.16	2.89	3.89	4,18	3.76	3.16	3.13	1.57	.86	.90	26.84
Stapleton	1913	......	......	......	......	......	......	2.18	3.16	1.18	......	......	2.62	......
Logan Co.	1914	......	......	......	1.52	1.98	2.17	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	1915	......	......	......	4.65	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Strang	1906	0.20	0.40	3.00	5.53	2.54	2.16	5.41	4.15	2.23	3.08	T	1.15	29.85
Fillmore Co.	1907	0.55	0.30	0.80	0.72	2,40	5.87	3.72	2.17	7.26	0.35	T	0.60	24.74
	1908	0.38	1.56	0.25	2.12	7.12	9.93	10.00	5.05	1.89	3.50	0.85	T	42.65
	1909	0,20	0.90	1.90	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Av., 14 yrs.		0.38	0.81	1.07	3.48	5.28	5.09	4.93	3.37	3.71	2.63	0,84	0.51	32.10
Stratton	1906	.30	.40	1.83	2.93	1.90	.78	1.73	3.67	.74	1.37	1.25	.40	17.30
Hitchcock	1907	.10	o	.20	1.63	2.40	1.65	2.77	2.20	1.29	.21	.10	.60	13.15
Co.	1908	......	1.55	.25	,25	2.78	2.97	1.63	3.32	1.08	2.62	1.32	o	......
	1909	o	.20	2.30	.60	1.06	4.33	.94	2.72	1.77	.35	2.50	1.61	18.38
	1910	.30	o	.05	.60	2.35	3.60	1.31	4.79	1.93	o	.30	......	......
	1911	.32	.75	o	2.73	1.33	o	.60	2.55	.33	2.16	T	......	......
	1912	.20	.74	2.60	3.17	.25	6.23	2.61	5.86	1.76	.45	.80	T	24.67
	1913	.30	1.10	1.22	1.35	1.37	1.57	2.43	.15	1.72	1.30	.10	3.40	16.01
	1914	.20	,30	.36	2.12	2.59	4.25	3.35	2.23	.27	1.31	o	.80	17.78
	1915	.30	.70	1.50	3.68	6.27	8.65	3.05	3.95	1.10	3.76	.50	.65	34.41
Av., 20 yrs.		.27	.66	1.12	2.14	2.60	3.50	2.40	2.69	1.64	1.35	.64	.61	19.62
Stromsburg	1906	0.30	1.08	......	7.49	0.90	6.45	6.06	4.43	5.37	4.31	0.0	1.00	......
Polk Co.														
Superior	1906	.40	.31	1.87	4.44	3.30	2.52	1.66	2.07	2.52	2.46	.05	.68	22.28
Nuckolls Co.	1907	.68	.50	1.00	1.40	1.56	3.84	2.63	4.00	4.57	4.04	.10	.35	24.67
	1908	.05	1.85	0.00	1.31	3.62	10.32	6.70	4.85	1.08	1.78	.72	0.0	32.28
	1909	.10	......	1.55	......	2.63	......	......	......	5.37	2.65	4.10	1.40	......
	1910	.60	.05	0.0	.22	......	2.35	1.40	6.94	3.45	.80	.20	.53	......
	1911	T	1.70	.15	2.52	2.10	.90	7.07	3.55	1.60	1.75	......	2.00	......
	1912	......	1.50	......	1.50	1.20	8.95	2.57	5.10	.95	2.80	.43	0.0	......
	1913	.40	1.10	.50	1.85	4.35	2.39	.28	0.0	2.33	0.0	1.75	4.05	19.00
	1914	.25	.70	......	.88	......	4.51	......	3.91	1.63	.76	T	.37	......
	1915	1.33	3.17	1.90	1.92	5.17	9.71	4.94	3.29	2.64	.75	.82	.75	36.39
Av., 20 yrs.		.52.	.94	.87	2,64	3.70	4.36	4.56	3.06	2.40	2.05	.88	.69	26.67
Syracuse	1906	.87	1.16	3.60	2.25	1.53	5.08	3.46	1.83	6.93	1.18	.83	.89	29.61
Otoe Co.	1907	.75	1.78	.71	1.66	1.76	5.11	4.16	2.91	6.00	2.13	.79	1.28	29.04
	1908	.55	2.24	.76	.85	9.05	9.27	6.36	2.69	.38	2.61	.44	.40	35.00
	1909	.83	1.08	1.42	1.96	3.64	3.63	5.68	.36	6.52	1.87	7.38	3.53	37.40
	1910	1.25	.65	.16	.17	5.48	1.76	.65	6.60	4.52	.78	.21	.55	22.78
	1911	.30	3.05	.83	2.86	2.26	.74	1.98	3.41	6.49	1.23	.55	3.17	26.87
	1912	.30	2.50	3.96	1.74	.33	2.85	3.20	2.50	3.92	4.00	.30	.20	25.80
	1913	1.12	1.50	1.82	3.11	6.85	6.20	.73	.39	3.33	1.51	1.58	4.14	32.28
	1914	.40	1.75	2.72	1.58	2.55	5.80	.69	1.38	6.59	5.52	T	1.40	30.38
	1915	2.60	3.66	1.56	2.23	6.50	4.67	7.33	7.68	3.87	1.07	1.40	.50	43.07
Av., 23 yrs.		.83	1.38	1.50	2.36	4.46	4.62	4.15	3.26	3.31	2.45	1.05	1.24	30.61
Table Rock......	1906	.70	1.26	1.99	3.04	2.38	5.40	3.35	2.44	4.85	1.53	.52	.45	27.91
Pawnee Co.	1907	1.00	1.72	1.00	1.80	1.25	4.92	13.11	3.98	4.12	2.30	1.96	1.89	39.05
	1908	.18	1.77	.67	1.46	12.32	7.50	2.46	3.61	.54	3.15	.46	.20	34.32
	1909	.38	.83	1.80	1.90	4.29	4.23	7.89	.34	5.16	1.20	8.57	3.17	39.76
	1910	1.47	.11	T	.14	6.06	2.85	1.55	5.81	4.81	.70	.22	.63	24.35
	1911	.54	4.60	.94	2.75	1.18	1.06	4.36	5.50	6.79	5.23	.82	3.15	36.92
	1912	.15	2.91	2.58	2.43	1.70	2.89	1.11	3.01	3.83	3.76	.50	.36	25.23
	1913	.82	1.44	1.35	3.42	6.87	1.80	.97	1.50	3.97	2.69	1.53	4.42	30.78
	1914	.31	1.13	2.47	1.98	1.31	6.08	1.90	1.37	8.02	2.65	.10	.95	28.27
	1915	2.64	4.50	2.81	2.28	6.79	7.24	......	5.57	5.98	1.18	1.47	.73	......
Av., 30 yrs.		.64	1.47	1.44	2.53	4.60	4.89	4.20	3.64	3.53	2.43	1.30	.98	31.65

MONTHLY PRECIPITATION.—Continued.

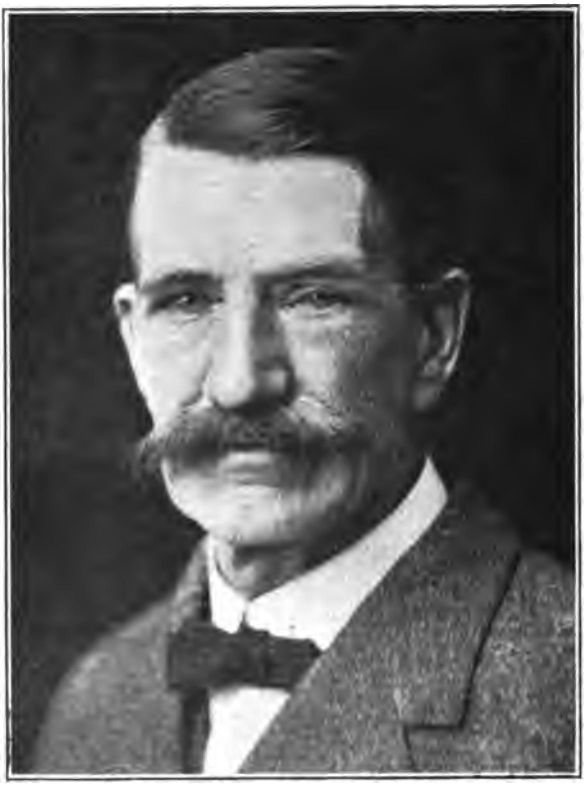
TOWN	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l
Tecumseh	1906	.28	1.20	2.05	1.87	1.96	9.19	1.56	4.34	5.09	1.40	.50	.49	30.53
Johnson Co.	1907	.00	1.47	.80	1.34	1.15	3.75	7.15	3.67	4.21	2.00	.83	2.01	29.58
	1908	.06	2.10	.30	1.70	12.82	8.94	4.15	2.63	.43	4.04	.51	.18	38.46
	1909	.60	.53	1.25	1.59	2.65	3.96	8.02	.22	5.36	1.57	7.83	2.57	36.15
	1910	1.30	.10	T	.07	4.29	1.67	.78	5.90	5.97	.89	.18	.50	21.65
	1911	.20	......	......	......	1.78	.46	4.53	2.32	3.26	5.60	.42	3.25	......
	1912	.02	2.30	......	......	.60	3.11	......	......	......	......	.36	.30	......
	1913	.72	1.13	1.06	4.06	6.70	1.91	......	.40	4.52	1.80	1.12	3.75	......
	1914	.29	1.20	2.02	3.77	1.77	8.46	2.30	1.44	8.43	3.83	T	.92	34.43
	1915	1.47	3.50	1.67	2.31	6.87	7.01	8.31	5.05	5.81	1.22	.89	.85	44.96
Av., 36 yrs.		.84	1.18	1.56	2.84	4.61	5.01	4.41	3.62	3.00	2.62	1.15	.95	31.88
Tekamah	1906	.80	1.60	2.56	4.32	5.08	6.60	4.35	3.21	5.00	2.92	.49	1.33	38.26
Burt Co.	1907	.60	1.57	.47	.98	1.66	4.79	8.20	2.82	1.75	1.24	.90	.81	25.79
	1908	.40	2.45	.93	1.60	6.78	10.62	6.70	3.63	.84	3.55	.52	.40	38.42
	1909	.83	1.62	.78	1.28	3.90	7.13	6.42	2.07	2.73	2.57	4.50	2.47	36.30
	1910	.75	.45	o	.63	2.35	1.09	2.13	8.30	3.55	1.09	.13	.00	21.07
	1911	.15	1.87	.85	2.33	4.09	1.62	2.37	5.00	1.19	3.32	.13	3.64	26.56
	1912	.63	.95	3.65	2.68	1.61	3.23	2.87	4.08	5.97	2.23	.81	.26	28.97
	1913	.70	1.05	2.56	2.77	8.08	3,42	3.24	1.71	3.75	2.26	.87	1.48	31.89
	1914	.22	.35	1.50	3.38	5.50	8.30	.64	2.32	4.14	1.64	.13	1.40	29.52
	1915	1,09	1.00	1.80	1.24	10.80	3.67	9.62	2.25	5.76	.45	1.07	.65	39.40
Av., 25 yrs.		.71	1.03	1.51	2.83	4.65	5.59	4.38	3.76	3.07	1.88	1.11	1.08	31.60
Tobias	1910	......	.20	T	.07	4.00	2.18	.52	6.77	3.98	.66	T	1.10	......
Saline Co	1911	.10	1.57	.45	2.10	3.44	1.20	8.69	4.57	2.83	......	.05	2.30	......
	1912	......	1.90	2,70	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Uni. Farm........	1906	.29	.54	3.21	2.86	1.71	3.46	7.88	2.32	6.79	1.95	.32	.86	32.19
Lancaster Co.	1907	.47	1.27	.46	.77	3.66	6.59	3.26	4.40	3.40	1.15	1.08	.14	26.65
	1908	.20	2.40	.59	1.93	5.26	11.73	9.58	2.30	.44	2.54	.50	.12	37.59
	1909	.26	.96	.40	1.34	4.60	1.95	3.82	1.09	4.48	.47	8.00	2.02	29.39
	1910	.88	.09	.08	.05	3.30	1.64	2.42	14.41	4.42	.91	.18	.57	28.95
	1911	.37	2.19	.36	2.90	3,33	.78	1.90	2.87	4.85	2.17	.16	2.23	24.11
	1912	.07	1.31	2.06	2.23	.09	4.03	2.68	4.15	3.81	3.07	.29	.02	24.41
	1913	.33	.90	2.17	2.44	5.86	2.57	2.37	.25	3.50	.85	2.40	4.03	27.67
	1914	.16	.73	3.44	2.82	4.23	9.62	3.04	1.10	7.27	3.26	.02	.08	30.37
	1915	1.61	1.99	1.62	1.68	4.77	4.18	6.20	5.38	3.23	1.30	1.88	.85	34.69
Av., 30 yrs.		.53	1.08	1.21	2.50	4.39	4.52	4.05	3.74	2.94	2.21	1.02	.94	29.13
Upland	1913	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	T	1.29	5.24	......
Franklin Co.	1914	.05	.35	.61	1.13	2.84	2.03	3.06	.93	.63	.78	o	.78	13.19
	1915	.69	1.35	2.11	2.14	5.99	12.01	7.40	6.60	1.80	.91	.50	.45	41.95
Valentine	1906	.52	.33	2.50	2.68	4.14	1.56	1.88	5.02	3.17	3.42	.92	.40	26.54
Cherry Co.	1907	.36	.30	.70	.91	2.35	2.74	5.22	1.19	1.24	.30	.03	.57	16.21
	1908	.16	.40	1.19	.96	4.78	2.91	2.33	1.97	.11	2.64	.08	1.38	19.51
	1909	.75	.86	1.14	1.35	2.90	1.64	1.62	4.40	3.18	.02	1.63	1.14	20.63
	1910	1.61	.27	.86	.12	1.16	5.12	2.14	4.95	.67	.20	.12	1.22	18.44
	1911	.40	.71	.48	2.34	1,37	.99	.68	3.60	2.17	4.81	.05	.30	17.90
	1912	.49	.34	1.26	2.43	3.06	.99	2.07	2.60	1.43	1.07	.01	.24	15.99
	1913	.15	.44	1.19	2.94	3.13	1.03	3.94	2.54	1.15	.19	.45	.88	18.03
	1914	.07	.56	.47	3.53	1.59	3.94	1.43	2.50	2.65	1.79	.08	.68	19.29
	1915	.57	1.35	1.35	3.46	3.84	4.52	7.40	.89	2.73	1.54	.38	.49	28.52
Av., 26 yrs.		.52	.60	1.20	2.32	3.33	3.81	3.40	2.82	1.79	1.32	.73	.62	22.46
Wahoo	1906	.60	.60	2.52	7.72	1.05	6.05	5.17	4.25	9.77	2.68	.50	1.00	41.91
Saunders Co.	1907	.87	1.60	.10	.64	......	5.31	8.70	4.95	4.10	1.40	.25	.30	......
	1908	.35	2.20	.35	1.29	7.20	12.80	7.31	4.64	.99	3.34	.60	.20	41.27
	1909	.40	1.65	.76	1.33	5.11	4.17	6.67	1.61	6.01	1.93	5.65	3.06	38.35
	1910	.90	.50	.30	.50	3.25	.60	.69	9.55	4.37	.97	.30	.90	22.83
	1911	.40	1.90	.62	3.66	3.50	.77	1.98	1.41	1.13	1.08	.10	3.05	19.60
	1912	.30	1.45	4.00	2.09	1.20	4.14	3.63	2.84	4.43	3.40	.60	0.0	28.08
	1913	.80	1.20	3.32	3.12	6.85	2.50	3.38	.90	4.08	1.48	2.33	4.10	34.06
	1914	.27	1.20	3.67	3.56	3.19	8.51	.67	2.96	4.08	2.62	.15	1.25	32.13
	1915	2.10	3.65	2.00	2.08	7.11	6.21	10.62	7.02	4,04	.82	1.85	.45	47.95
Av., 13 yrs.		.71	1.45	1.67	2.80	4.56	4.61	4.49	4.12	4.18	2.17	1.31	1.14	33.21

MONTHLY PRECIPITATION.—Continued.

TOWN	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l
Wakefield	1906	.52	1.50	.97	3.58	4.23	5.23	1.12	6.18	8.22	3.74	.58	.80	36.67
Dixon Co.	1907	.52	1.04	.60	.74	2.59	3.87	7.33	3.75	2.60	.15	.08	1.11	24.38
	1908	.18	1.93	.66	1.92	6.03	5.03	3.86	4.14	1.29	2.46	.67	.86	28.53
	1909	.51	1.80	.40	2.22	3.98	5.40	3.99	2.18	3.26	1.70	3.05	1.62	30.11
	1910	.42	.25	.02	.40	2.81	2.39	2.36	3.46	3.39	1.02	.18	.47	17.17
	1911	.37	1.87	.86	3.12	1.44	2.82	1.62	2.95	2.35	2.63	.93	2.25	23.21
	1912	.88	.93	2.54	2.55	2.51	2.90	3.12	7.88	3.83	1.28	1.51	.37	30.30
	1913	.29	.69	1.95	5.71	5.20	1.07	1.61	2.03	1.80	.54	.77	1.07	22.73
	1914	.42	.46	1.15	1.93	3.15	5.91	1.97	1.90	3.00	1.60	.01	.97	22.47
	1915	1.08	2.96	1.26	2.51	6.24	4.74	7.71	1.73	6.18	1.76	.79	.54	37.50
Av., 21 yrs.		.56	.98	1.10	2.72	4.08	4.52	3.32	3.61	3.22	1.99	.96	.85	27.91
Wallace	1906	.60	......	......	4.25	......	2.20	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Lincoln Co.	1907	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	1908	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	1909	......	......	......	......	......	......	3.25	1.23	1.77	T	.92	......	......
	1910	.55	.05	T	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Walthill	1906	.45	1.15	1.55	3.08	......	......	......	2.90	5.27	4.30	.61	.62	......
Thurston Co.	1907	.85	1.12	.12	......	3.21	3.63	6.89	2.60	......	......	......	1.36	......
	1908	.20	1.83	1.13	1.52	7.17	3.35	3.28	......	......	......	......	......	......
	1909	......	......	......	......	......	......	1.27	......	......	1.30	2.85	......	......
	1910	.25	......	T	1.60	3.27	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	1911	......	.65	.66	2.84	2.52	2.78	2.10	4.52	.60	3.25	.28	2.10	......
	1912	.28	1.15	2.41	2.39	2.83	......	1.92	......	3.95	1.50	......	......	......
	1913	.60	.68	1.87	5.60	5.19	1.87	2.34	3.55	1.82	.20	.77	1.49	25.98
	1914	.37	.17	.87	2.76	2.87	6.01	2.46	2.46	3.64	2.57	T	.68	24.88
	1915	2.41	4.50	1.30	.60	5.92	7.74	6.95	2.45	7.97	.46	1.16	1.10	42.56
Av., 13 yrs.		.55	1.04	1.03	2.58	4.38	4.06	3.86	3.56	4.40	1.96	.98	.85	29.25
Watertown	1906	......	......	......	......	1.04	1.95	4.41	3.74	1.90	3.92	1.36	1.04	......
Buffalo Co.	1907	.80	.70	.15	.56	2.59	2.61	2.97	2.93	2.15	.37	.09	.39	16.31
	1908	.02	1.26	.23	.73	2.95	5.88	4.55	2.94	.99	1.73	.55	.06	21.89
	1909	.16	.61	.58	.77	1.07	1.53	3.50	2.52	1.13	1.24	1.11	1.45	15.47
	1910	.56	.02	.20	.60	2.70	3.64	1.40	3.12	2.39	.54	.22	.75	16.14
	1911	.40	.38	.21	1.98	2.94	1.52	3.48	4.10	2.68	5.22	.01	.62	23.54
	1912	.33	.31	.02	1.91	1.59	.87	2.23	1.05	2.47	1.10	.75	.15	13.68
	1913	.30	.70	.60	3.35	2.87	3.06	2.85	.90	1.70	o	.82	4.53	21.68
	1914	.08	.56	.43	2.86	2.28	5.73	.83	2.42	1.73	1.71	o	.52	19.15
	1915	.42	1.82	2.40	3.89	4.27	5.85	5.16	4.87	3.59	1.05	.74	.27	34.33
Av., 10 yrs.		.34	.71	.64	1.85	2.43	3,26	3.14	2.86	2.07	1.69	.57	.98	20.54
Wauneta	1906	.50	.90	3.50	4.05	2,44	1.41	1.24	3.58	1.85	2.00	.70	.65	22.82
Chase Co.	1907	.24	o.	.60	1.64	3.16	2.64	3.59	5.35	2.16	o	.20	.60	20.18
	1908	.10	.78	.25	.12	4.01	6.38	3.78	4.10	.20	3.90	1.15	o	24.77
	1909	o	1.05	1.70	.73	2.40	4.12	1.03	2.75	.93	.25	3.45	1.85	20.26
	1910	o	o	o	.82	2.30	3.44	.77	2.64	3.20	o	.10	.85	14.12
	1911	.10	.70	.50	3.45	1.75	1.35	1.30	3.07	1.80	3.30	o	1.50	18.82
	1912	.20	1.51	2.35	2.82	.95	1.89	3.26	2.78	2.61	1.43	.20	o	20.00
	1913	.35	1.40	.60	2.55	1.25	2.56	1.25	.30	1.95	.30	.30	3.25	16.05
	1914	.10	.85	.11	2.03	2.01	3.97	2.96	2.48	.32	2.03	o	.40	17.26
	1915	.05	.38	.99	4.43	5.96	5.01	3.25	3.28	.87	2.06	.41	.35	27.04
Av., 16 yrs.		.21	.77	1.22	2.22	2,65	3.66	2.74	2.99	1.75	1.26	.60	.66	20.73
Weepingwater	1906	.54	1.06	2.03	1.89	1.75	4.89	2.73	2.99	3.86	.82	.49	.82	23.87
Cass Co.	1907	1.42	1.93	1.09	3.01	2.23	4.52	6.12	3.58	3.66	1.43	1.42	.70	31.11
	1908	.47	2.59	1.27	1.59	7.06	12.24	3.74	4.19	.63	2.50	.40	.28	36.96
	1909	2.16	.92	.93	2.03	7.13	5.65	2.96	1.32	4.86	.90	9.20	3.03	41.09
	1910	1.92	.37	.10	.18	4.39	1.52	.73	10.00	3.09	.89	.19	.39	23.77
	1911	.33	2.83	.76	3.65	4.01	.39	1.58	1.95	4.04	2.00	.27	3.63	25.44
	1912	.10	2.05	2.65	1.77	.55	2.90	3.03	3.31	6.07	3.91	.32	.25	26.91
	1913	.42	.67	2.16	3.15	5.13	5.42	1.64	1.25	4.84	1.83	2.16	3.96	32.63
	1914	.43	1.28	3.62	1.88	3.37	5.41	1.04	1.85	2.60	4.37	T	.98	26.83
	1915	1.95	2.90	1.60	1.65	7.81	4.57	8.62	4.90	5.19	.95	1.21	......	......
Av., 37 yrs.		.92	1.09	1.41	2.47	4.29	4.86	3,84	3.90	3.19	2.30	1.24	1.01	30.53
Wellfleet	1910	......	......	......	......	2.86	1.20	.30	2.60	......	......	......	......	......
Lincoln Co.														

MONTHLY PRECIPITATION.—Continued.

TOWN	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l
Westpoint	1906	.30	.84	1.05	5.54	2.00	3.69	3.87	3.55	5.53	3.72	.32	1.08	31.49
Cuming Co.	1907	.35	.20	.10	.80	1.28	5.88	6.88	3.03	2.94	.84	.30	.30	22.90
	1908	.15	2.10	1.80	2.07	4.26	7.90	4.96	6.85	.65	3.86	1.25	.10	35.95
	1909	.90	1.30	.30	.88	2.90	9.94	4.76	2.78	5.04	1.98	2.83	2.25	35.86
	1910	.20	.40	T	.80	3.56	1.98	3.88	13.31	4.53	1.41	.25	.50	30.82
	1911	....	1.48	.60	3.42	2.96	3.90	1.84	3.20	2.29	2.44	.20	2.70	....
	1912	1.30	.50	2.70	2.05	1.35	2.97	3.85	3.15	4.32	1.74	2.30	o	26.83
	1913	....	.75	2.44	5.08	5.23	2.56	2.40	2.05	3.52	.62	1.49	1.81	....
	1914	.20	.60	1.17	5.27	5.57	9.43	2.99	2.34	7.40	2.58	T	1.30	38.85
	1915	1.35	3.62	2.50	1.16	7.73	3.99	12.81	5.80	....	.86	1.05	.70	....
Av., 29 yrs.		.66	.83	1.32	2.70	3.97	5.28	4.13	4.50	3.20	1.77	1.04	.91	30.31
Whitman	1906	.20	.07	2.25	2.28	4.15	2.53	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grant Co.	1907	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1908	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1909	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1910	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1911	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1912	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1913	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1914	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1915	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3.01	1.90	.71	1.84	....
Av., 12 yrs.		.24	.37	1.05	2.11	2.40	2.90	2.27	2.27	.62	.61	.29	.44	15.57
Wilber	1906	.52	.70	1.85	3.98	2.58	3.32	2.75	3.87	4.95	1.14	.15	1 00	26.81
Saline Co.	1907	.45	1.20	.30	2.04	3.35	7.33	5.70	2.15	5.40	1.80	o	.20	29.92
	1908	.60	2.60	.37	1.54	6.66	15.42	6.90	3.64	1.45	2.83	.60	.15	42.76
	1909	.30	1.00	1.30	.83	6.63	3.35	8.85	.49	3.82	.30	7.72	3.10	37.69
	1910	1.65	.40	o	T	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Av., 16 yrs.		.50	.84	.84	2.99	4.88	5.67	5.47	4.37	2.79	2.26	1.24	.71	32.56
Wilsonville	1906	0.30	0.20	2.10	5.10	1.75	3.00	2.20	....	....	2.65	0.35	0.50	....
Furnas Co.	1907	0.20	0.10	0.50	....	2.75	2.65	0.92	1.41	1.33	0.20	0.10	1.10	....
	1908	T	0.85	T	0.60	2.91	3.69	3.15	4.12	T	2.81	....	....	....
Av., 13 yrs.		0.24	0.61	0.83	3.43	3.61	3.39	3.18	2.59	1.73	1.41	0.47	0.37	21.86
Wisner	1906	.59	.82	2.82	8.48	4.34	4.35	2.28	3.02	8.40	5.03	1.01	2.41	43.55
Cuming Co.	1907	2.14	.58	.14	2.10	2.44	4.69	4.70	3.56	4.38	....	.39	.41	....
	1908	.09	1.83	1.75	2.00	7.02	7.93	3.72	3.91	1.59	3.43	.20	.16	33.63
	1909	.33	.47	.37	.19	3.42	9.39	9.89	1.13	5.83	1.74	2.01	1.63	36.38
	1910	....	....	....	....	....	....	2.91	5.21	2.55	1.52	.18	.52	....
	1911	.10	1.25	1.00	3.51	2.84	2.99	1.14	3.92	2.07	2.69	.46	2.92	24.89
	1912	.34	.35	2.28	2.85	1.85	3.14	3.05	1.57	5.02	2.03	1.83	.28	24.59
	1913	.28	.56	2.50	4.12	4.39	3.09	1.94	3.29	1.12	.23	1.41	2.30	25.23
	1914	.30	.50	1.20	3.44	5.11	7.85	2.26	2.25	4.90	3.10	T	.63	31.54
	1915	.72	2.34	....	1.90	10.76	5.11	10.05	2.63	7.33	.64	.77	.72	....
Av., 18 yrs.		.60	.78	1.42	3.11	4.75	4.91	4.16	3.30	4.11	2.28	1.13	1.06	31.61
Woodlawn	1908	....	....	....	0.95	6.01	9.83	....	4.86	0.89	2.81	0.72	0.13	....
Lancaster	1909	0.66	1.06	0.53	1.28	5.68	4.54	4.71	1.38	3.71	0.46	7.77	2.66	34.44
Co.	1910	0.99	0.25	0.11	0.03	3.04	2.02	1.88	11.42	2.94	1.08	0.08	....	....
Wymore	1906	0.40	0.64	2.36	1.52	1.91	2.63	1.71	2.53	3.00	1.60	0.35	0.50	19.15
Gage Co.	1907	0.21	1.75	0.60	0.25	....	....	10.05	3.05	3.22	0.95	1.52	0 92	....
	1908	0.20	1.94	0.24	2,05	10.30	10.24	4.17	2.97	0.90	1.62	T	T	34.63
	1909	....	0.25	0.70	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Av., 11 yrs.		0.54	0.96	0.97	2.59	6.13	4.58	3.58	3.31	2.99	2.49	1.07	0.47	29.68
York	1906	.07	.85	2.05	5.25	1.61	2.35	4.62	1.45	2.63	4.06	.22	1.03	26.79
York Co.	1907	.53	1.45	.30	.97	4.72	4.04	3.26	2.95	4.17	1.72	.15	.41	24.07
	1908	.45	1.53	.49	1.12	6.59	10.94	8.38	5.28	1.04	2.40	1.11	T	39.33
	1909	.42	1.00	.83	.81	2.86	3.35	9.12	2.08	3.36	1.82	3.84	3.13	33.52
	1910	.65	.30	.13	.54	5.03	1.07	3.46	8.72	3.07	.87	.30	1.20	25.34
	1911	.40	.90	.18	3.26	2.91	.35	2.68	5.41	4.91	2.42	.29	1.58	25.38
	1912	.42	1.32	2.00	2.33	1.38	2.01	2.37	2.93	.92	3.28	1.15	.10	20.21
	1913	.65	.90	1.98	2.42	3.30	3.19	1.17	.53	2.63	.15	1.73	4.46	23.11
	1914	.20	1.20	3.49	1.61	3.74	8.03	1.55	2.34	3.48	1.56	.01	1.06	28.27
	1915	1.87	2.82	2.15	2.16	4.48	5.78	5.49	4.26	4.18	1.03	.44	.65	35.31
Av., 26 yrs.		.56	.93	1.21	3.12	4.18	4.24	4.18	3.41	3.05	2.05	.80	.86	28.59



GEORGE F. DICKMAN

Born: November 10th, 1854
Died: March 6th, 1916

GEORGE F. DICKMAN

George F. Dickman was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, November 10, 1854, where he received a public school education. His young manhood was spent in commercial life in Boston. On the 19th day of March, A. D. 1879, he was united in marriage to Miss Florence B. Kemp. On January 2, 1883, they came to Nebraska and settled at Seward where the well known firm of "The Babson-Dickman Implement Company" was formed and he has been connected with this organization continuously since. Mr. Dickman acted in the capacity of speed clerk at the State Fair held in 1884.

He was appointed a member of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture to fill the unexpired term of Edmund McIntyre on Dec. 26, 1905, and elected as a member in January, 1906 and served continuously until the time of his death. He acted as one of the Board of Managers in 1909 and was elected Treasurer of the Board in 1910, which position he filled until the date of his death March 6th, 1916.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS: Almighty God, in his wisdom, has drafted our honored member, George F. Dickman, for service in the Great Beyond, and

WHEREAS: His consistent effort in the field of labor assigned to him by the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture has been of such value and character as to make such service impossible to measure by earthly compensation, and

WHEREAS: In contemplating his virtues, from our narrow, selfish viewpoint, we fain would have had his life spared for future earthly service both to his beloved wife and his fellowmen, therefore be it

RESOLVED: That we, the members of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture, in this dark hour of affliction extend to his bereaved wife our sincere, heartfelt sympathy in this measureless loss and that this resolution be spread upon our minutes and a copy thereof be forwarded to Mrs. Dickman.

W. R. MELLOR,
R. M. WOLCOTT,
J. F. McARDLE,
Committee.

CONTINUATION OF ARTICLE "A SHORT HISTORY OF THE NEBRASKA STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE" BEGAN IN 1905 REPORT PAGE 197.

By W. R. MELLOR

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE NEBRASKA STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

Year	
1907	Peter Youngers, Jr., Geneva.
1908	C. H. Rudge, Lincoln.
1909	C. H. Rudge, Lincoln.
1910	O. P. Hendershot, Hebron.
1911	O. P. Hendershot, Hebron.
1912	I. W. Haws, Minden.
1913	I. W. Haws, Minden.
1914	Jos. Roberts, Fremont.
1915	Jos. Roberts, Fremont.
1916	J. A. Ollis, Ord.

FIRST VICE PRESIDENTS OF THE NEBRASKA STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

Year	
1907	C. H. Rudge, Lincoln.
1908	G. W. Hervey, Omaha.
1909	O. P. Hendershot, Hebron.
1910	I. W. Haws, Minden.
1911	I. W. Haws, Minden.
1912	Jos. Roberts, Fremont.
1913	Jos. Roberts, Fremont.
1914	J. A. Ollis, Ord.
1915	J. A. Ollis, Ord.
1916	R. M. Wolcott, Central City.

SECOND VICE PRESIDENTS OF THE NEBRASKA STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

Year	
1907	Vincent Arnold, Verdon.
1908	Vincent Arnold, Verdon.
1909	Chas. McLeod, Stanton.
1910	Chas. McLeod, Stanton.

Year	
1911	Jos. Roberts, Fremont.
1912	J. A. Ollis, Jr., Ord.
1913	J. A. Ollis, Jr., Ord.
1914	R. M. Wolcott, Central City.
1915	R. M. Wolcott, Central City.
1916	J. F. McArdle, Omaha.

TREASURERS OF THE NEBRASKA STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

Year	
1907	E. Z. Russell, Blair.
1908	E. Z. Russell, Blair.
1909	E. Z. Russell, Blair.
1910	Geo. F. Dickman, Seward.
1911	Geo. F. Dickman, Seward.
1912	Geo. F. Dickman, Seward.
1913	Geo. F. Dickman, Seward.
1914	Geo. F. Dickman, Seward.
1915	Geo. F. Dickman, Seward.
1916	Jacob Sass, Chalco.

SECRETARIES OF THE NEBRASKA STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

Year		
1907	W. R. Mellor, Loup City.	Office Lincoln.
1908	W. R. Mellor, Loup City.	Office Lincoln.
1909	W. R. Mellor, Loup City.	Office Lincoln.
1910	W. R. Mellor, Loup City.	Office Lincoln.
1911	W. R. Mellor, Loup City.	Office Lincoln.
1912	W. R. Mellor, Loup City.	Office Lincoln.
1913	W. R. Mellor, Loup City.	Office Lincoln.
1914	W. R. Mellor, Loup City.	Office Lincoln.
1915	W. R. Mellor, Loup City.	Office Lincoln.
1916	W. R. Mellor, Loup City.	Office Lincoln.

BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE NEBRASKA STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

Year	
1907	C. H. Rudge, H. L. Cook, G. W. Hervey, L. W. Leonard, O. P. Hendershot.
1908	H. L. Cook, G. W. Hervey, O. P. Hendershot, P. Youngers, I. W. Haws.
1909	O. P. Hendershot, G. W. Hervey, P. Youngers, I. W. Haws, G. F. Dickman.
1910	C. H. Rudge, G. W. Hervey, P. Youngers, L. W. Leonard, E. Z. Russell.
1911	C. H. Rudge, I. W. Haws, L. W. Leonard, E. Z. Russell, J. A. Ollis, Jr.
1912	I. W. Haws, Jos. Roberts, J. A. Ollis, Jr., W. R. Mellor, C. H. Rudge, Peter Youngers, J. F. McArdle.
1913	I. W. Haws, Jos. Roberts, J. A. Ollis, Jr., W. R. Mellor, C. H. Rudge, Peter Youngers, J. F. McArdle.
1914	Jos. Roberts, J. A. Ollis, R. M. Wolcott, W. R. Mellor, C. H. Rudge, P. Youngers, J. F. McArdle.
1915	Jos. Roberts, J. A. Ollis, R. M. Wolcott, W. R. Mellor, George Jackson, William James, J. F. McArdle.
1916	J. A. Ollis, R. M. Wolcott, J. F. McArdle, W. R. Mellor, George Jackson, Charles Graff, E. R. Danielson.

MEMBERS OF THE NEBRASKA STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

1907	C. H. Rudge, William James, O. P. Hendershot, O. E. Mickey, John F. McArdle, L. W. Leonard, H. L. Cook, I. W. Haws, W. C. Caley, Elijah Filley, C. M. Lewelling, J. A. Ollis, Jr., E. M. Searle, Jr., Charles Bessey, Dr. Pritchard.
1908	J. D. Ream, H. R. Howe, W. F. Johnson, Charles Mann, V. Arnold, S. C. Bassett, George F. Dickman, W. R. Mellor, Peter Youngers, G. W. Hervey, Jos. Roberts, William Foster, R. M. Wolcott, E. Z. Russell.
1909	Elijah Filley, C. H. Rudge, O. P. Hendershot, O. E. Mickey, L. W. Leonard, I. W. Haws, W. C. Caley, J. A. Ollis, Jr., William James, John F. McArdle, Charles Bessey, Charles McLeod, W. Z. Taylor, W. W. Cole, R. Mousel.
1910	Charles Mann, W. R. Mellor, Peter Youngers, V. Arnold, G. W. Hervey, William Foster, R. M. Wolcott, E. Z. Russell, Jos. Roberts, George F. Dickman, J. D. Ream, H. W. Howe, W. F. Johnson, E. Von Forell.

1911 C. H. Rudge, O. P. Hendershot, L. W. Leonard, I. W. Haws, W. C. Caley, J. A. Ollis, Jr., William James, John F. McArdle, W. Z. Taylor, W. W. Cole, Robert D. Mousel, H. V. Riesen, Charles Graff, C. H. Gustafson, George Jackson.

1912 Charles Mann, W. R. Mellor, Peter Youngers, V. Arnold, William Foster, R. M. Wolcott, Jos. Roberts, George F. Dickman, W. B. Banning, J. H. Taylor, Jacob Sass, James E. Ryan, E. R. Purcell. Z. T. Leftwich.

1913 C. H. Rudge, L. W. Leonard, I. W. Haws, W. C. Caley, J. A. Ollis, Jr., William James, John F. McArdle, W. W. Cole, H. V. Riesen, Charles Graff, C. H. Gustafson, George Jackson, E. R. Danielson, L. H. Cheney, C. G. Crews.

1914 Charles Mann, W. R. Mellor, Peter Youngers, V. Arnold, William Foster, R. M. Wolcott, Jos. Roberts, George F. Dickman, W. B. Banning, J. H. Taylor, Jacob Sass, James E. Ryan, E. R. Purcell, T. B. Keedle.

1915 L. W. Leonard, W. C. Caley, J. A. Ollis, Jr., William James, John F. McArdle, W. W. Cole, H. V. Riesen, Charles Graff, J. H. Harms, George Jackson, E. R. Danielson, John Hasik, Z. T. Leftwich, C. G. Crews, Charles Strader.

1916 W. R. Mellor, Peter Youngers, V. Arnold, William Foster, R. M. Wolcott, Jos. Roberts, W. B. Banning, Jacob Sass, James E. Ryan, E. R. Purcell, T. B. Keedle, O. G. Smith, G. E. Hall, Thomas H. Wake.

LIST OF EXHIBITORS

1916 Nebraska State Fair

CLASS "A"—HORSES

Name	Address
G. Andrews	Cambridge, Nebraska
W. H. Billeter	Carroll, Nebraska
T. B. Bowman & Sons	Boone, Nebraska
C. S. Bratt	Arapahoe, Nebraska
L. Bridenthal	Wymore, Nebraska
Burress Bros	Carroll, Nebraska
Chrisman Bros	Broken Bow, Nebraska
G. M. Clark	Raymond, Nebraska
G. F. Eberspacher	Seward, Nebraska
George Hall	Alvo, Nebraska
James Jardine, Jr	Ashland, Nebraska
Peter Johnston	Hickman, Nebraska
Jones Pony Farm	Des Moines, Iowa
Keenan & Son	Shenandoah, Iowa
Daniel Kelly & Son	Lincoln, Nebraska
W. H. Kerr	Washington, Nebraska
Harry W. Mathews	Lincoln, Nebraska
H. L. Meyer	Roca, Nebraska
J. P. Peterson	Herman, Nebraska
Joseph Rousselle	Seward, Nebraska
C. P. Shafer	Emerald, Nebraska
T. F. Shirley	Lincoln, Nebraska
John B. Smith	Ceresco, Nebraska
W. J. Thompson	Dorchester, Nebraska
Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm	Bushnell, Illinois
D. G. Welty	Nevada, Iowa
Woods Bros. Co	Lincoln, Nebraska

CLASS "B"—CATTLE

Name	Address
Achenbach Bros	Washington, Kansas
Avalon Springs Farm	Hebron, Nebraska
J. M. Chestnut & Sons	Denison, Kansas
C. E. Churchill	Hartington, Nebraska
A. H. Croft	Bluff City, Kansas
T. J. Dawe & Son	Troy, Kansas
V. L. Dayton	Wayne, Nebraska

Name	Address
F. H. Ehlers	Tama, Iowa
Jesse Engle & Sons	Sheridan, Missouri
Escher & Ryan	Irwin, Iowa
Franson Bros	Malcolm, Nebraska
Galloway Messer Farms Co.	Waterloo, Iowa
William Galloway	Waterloo, Iowa
T. A. Gierens	Lincoln, Nebraska
Haecker & Cornell	Lincoln, Nebraska
O. Harris	Harris, Missouri
Harrison & Harrison	Indianola, Nebraska
John E. Harrison	Havelock, Nebraska
J. C. Hatz	De Witt, Nebraska
Haussler Bros	Holbrook, Nebraska
Robert H. Hazlett	El Dorado, Kansas
William Herkelmann	Elwood, Iowa
John Herold	Lewiston, Nebraska
Hildebrand & Jacobs	Seward, Nebraska
W. S. Hill	Alexandria, South Dakota
Albert Hultine	Saronville, Nebraska
W. L. Hunter & Son	Lincoln, Nebraska
Owen Kane	Wisner, Nebraska
L. R. Kershaw	Muskogee, Oklahoma
Frank Ketterer	Bethany, Nebraska
John Ketterer	Bethany, Nebraska
E. W. Kreischer	Solon, Iowa
J. W. Larabee	Earlville, Illinois
La Vernet Stock Farm	Jackson, Mississippi
J. W. McClung & Son	Indianola, Nebraska
W. W. Marsh	Waterloo, Iowa
Mayne & Brazie	Harlan, Iowa
S. A. Nelson & Sons	Malcolm, Nebraska
Rapp Bros	St. Edward, Nebraska
J. A. Reedy	Lincoln, Nebraska
H. Rees & Sons	Pilger, Nebraska
Retzlaff Bros	Walton, Nebraska
C. A. Ritchie	Gresham, Nebraska
D. K. Robertson & Son	Madison, Nebraska
G. L. Rolofson & Sons	Lincoln, Nebraska
Henry and H. J. Smith	Octavia, Nebraska
Ed Stegelin	Straight Creek, Kansas
S. W. Stewart & Son	Kennard, Nebraska
O. H. Swigart & Sons	Salisbury, Missouri
Tomson Bros	Carbondale, Kansas
Frank Toyne & Son	Lanesboro, Iowa
U. S. Indian School	Genoa, Nebraska
Vanderslice Bros	Cheney, Nebraska

Name	Address
Walker Bros.	Waverly, Nebraska
D. L. Wallace	Rising City, Nebraska
L. F. White	York, Nebraska
Wilcox & Stubbs	Des Moines, Iowa
W. L. Yost	Kansas City, Missouri
Hal C. Young	Lincoln, Nebraska

CLASS "C"—SWINE

Poland China

Name	Address
Henry Apking	Bruning, Nebraska
William Armstrong	Blair, Nebraska
Herman Bartling	Fontanelle, Nebraska
Cecil Bullock	Blair, Nebraska
W. M. Conn	Utica, Nebraska
W. B. Cooper	Milford, Nebraska
Phil Dawson	Endicott, Nebraska
W. H. Deigan	Raymond, Nebraska
G. F. Eberspacher	Seward, Nebraska
W. E. Epley	Diller, Nebraska
William Ferguson	Scribner, Nebraska
Frazer Bros.	Waco, Nebraska
I. J. Gallagher	North Bend, Nebraska
Otto Gloe	Martell, Nebraska
Will Hannah	Utica, Nebraska
T. B. Hutchison	Silver Creek, Nebraska
Jackson & Hartz	Roca, Nebraska
John Ketterer	Bethany, Nebraska
G. A. Kissinger	Milford, Nebraska
M. Lagoni	Hampton, Nebraska
William McCurdy	Tobias, Nebraska
H. C. McGath	Oxford, Nebraska
Samuel McKelvie	Fairfield, Nebraska
W. L. McNutt	Ord, Nebraska
J. C. Marford & Sons	Beaver Crossing, Nebraska
E. E. Matticks	Spring Ranch, Nebraska
J. C. Meese	Ord, Nebraska
H. H. Meyer & Sons	Fontanelle, Nebraska
Fred Moorberg	Milford, Nebraska
J. C. Morgan	Seward, Nebraska
B. E. Ridgley	Pickrell, Nebraska
Seitz & Armstrong	De Soto, Nebraska
J. W. Wharton	University Place, Nebraska
W. E. Willey	Steele City, Nebraska

Berkshires

Name	Address
C. G. Nash	Eskridge, Kansas
Charles E. Sutton	Lawrence, Kansas

Duroc Jersey

Name	Address
F. H Allen	Tobias, Nebraska
H. V. Allen	Tobias, Nebraska
Anderson & Briggs	Davenport, Nebraska
John Bader	Dodge, Nebraska
E. N. Barnes	Raymond, Nebraska
J. O. Bayne & Son	Aurora, Nebraska
Martin Bertelsen	Blair, Nebraska
J. R. Blackburn	Ord, Nebraska
Austin Boyer	De Witt, Nebraska
Briggs, Deek & Co	Clay Center, Nebraska
V. A. Briggs & Son	Seward, Nebraska
Walter Briggs	Seward, Nebraska
C. W. Buck	De Witt, Nebraska
C. L. Buel	Roca, Nebraska
P. P. Ceder	Genoa, Nebraska
C. B. Clark	Thompson, Nebraska
A. J. Duerr	Milford, Nebraska
Fred Duerr	Milford, Nebraska
J. E. Forke & Son	Malcolm, Nebraska
Ernest A. Fowlie	Hickman, Nebraska
A. H. Hanenkamp	Hickman, Nebraska
O. E. Harmon	Fairmont, Nebraska
H. O. Harney	Aurora, Nebraska
E. C. Jewell	De Witt, Nebraska
W. H. Jewell	De Witt, Nebraska
R. B. Johnson	De Witt, Nebraska
Ed Kern	Stanton, Nebraska
H. H. Koenig	De Witt, Nebraska
Robert Leisy	Wisner, Nebraska
Joseph McGaughy	Wisner, Nebraska
R. W. Mastin	Tobias, Nebraska
C. H. May	Roca, Nebraska
Earl Meader	Fairfield, Nebraska
W. H. Mendenhall	Lincoln, Nebraska
N. J. Nelson	Newman Grove, Nebraska
George W. Nicholas	De Witt, Nebraska
Joseph J. Pospisil	Morse Bluffs, Nebraska
B. F. Preston	Lincoln, Nebraska
W. G. Real	Fairmont, Nebraska

Name	Address
R. J. Regier	Henderson, Nebraska
William Retzlaff	Bennet, Nebraska
J. E. Rowa	Stockham, Nebraska
William Sauttler	Aurora, Nebraska
Ernest Smith	Kearney, Nebraska
Henry Stuthman	Pilger, Nebraska
W. W. Swartsley	Riverdale, Nebraska
Edgar Taylor	Plainview, Nebraska
E. B. Thomason	Bethany, Nebraska
S. J. Tillman	Ragan, Nebraska
U. S. Indian School	Genoa, Nebraska
G. Van Patten & Son	Sutton, Nebraska
C. F. Waldo	De Witt, Nebraska
H. O. Waldo	De Witt, Nebraska
Wallace & Taylor	Wisner, Nebraska
D. L. Wallace	Rising City, Nebraska
R. Widle & Sons	Genoa, Nebraska
R. M. Young	Cook, Nebraska

Chester White

Name	Address
Frank Adams	Friend, Nebraska
Alden Anderson	Story City, Iowa
M. Armentrout	Botna, Iowa
H. L. Bode	Friend, Nebraska
Raymond E. Brown	Dunlap, Iowa
Charles W. Crosier	Juniata, Nebraska
John Etmund	Princeton, Nebraska
George Gleim	Gresham, Nebraska
Hall Bros	Raymond, Nebraska
S. T. Harrison	Havelock, Nebraska
Louie Kemper	Bennet, Nebraska
Charles H. Murray	Friend, Nebraska
Charles A. Slepicka	Tobias, Nebraska
J. V. Slepicka & Sons	Wilber, Nebraska
Tichota Bros	Dodge, Nebraska
Vanderslice Bros	Cheney, Nebraska
Henry Wiemers	Diller, Nebraska

Hampshire

Name	Address
C. S. Bratt	Arapahoe, Nebraska
J. S. Curren	Silver Creek, Nebraska
William F. Downing	Fullerton, Nebraska
Fisher Parmer Co	Omaha, Nebraska

Name	Address
A. D. Jones	Litchfield, Nebraska
J. L. Manley	Stella, Nebraska
F. S. Manning	Friend, Nebraska
Fred S. Michelson	Friend, Nebraska
L. F. Newbold	Minden, Nebraska
Fred Padley	Fairmont, Nebraska
Vern Patterson	Fairmont, Nebraska
C. P. Paulsen	Nora, Nebraska
Scudder Bros.	Doniphan, Nebraska
F. F. Silver	Cantril, Iowa
Wickfield Farm	Cantril, Iowa

Mule Foot

Name	Address
J. W. Cox & Son	Arapahoe, Nebraska
George Sinn	Alexandria, Nebraska
Daniel Wilson	Monroe, Nebraska

CLASS "D"—SHEEP

Name	Address
George Allen & Sons	Lexington, Nebraska
Harry Allen	Lexington, Nebraska
William Allen	Lexington, Nebraska
George W. Damrow	Roca, Nebraska
A. T. Jones & Sons	Everly, Iowa
F. S. King Bros. Co.	Laramie, Wyoming
George McKerron & Sons	Pewaukee, Wisconsin
Sherwood Bros.	Shelbyville, Missouri
Robert Taylor	Abbott, Nebraska

CLASS "E"—POULTRY

Name	Address
George W. Ainsworth	Fremont, Nebraska
C. E. Andra	Lincoln, Nebraska
Lloyd Ankeny	Falls City, Nebraska
S. R. Anstine	Tamora, Nebraska
Autocrat Farm	Fremont, Nebraska
C. H. Barnett	Pawnee City, Nebraska
Clifford A. Barr	Lincoln, Nebraska
Carl W. Beck	Table Rock, Nebraska
C. H. Beethe	Elk Creek, Nebraska
Clyde A. Benham	Lincoln, Nebraska
L. B. Benson	Lexington, Nebraska
E. Bollman	Lincoln, Nebraska
C. Bonsall	Fairbury, Nebraska

Name	Address
Austin Boyer	De Witt, Nebraska
S. L. Browne & Son	Hooper, Nebraska
C. W. Buck	De Witt, Nebraska
G. H. Burdick	Lincoln, Nebraska
Vinton C. Cheuvront	Lincoln, Nebraska
Michael Coffey	Omaha, Nebraska
Charles G. Cottle	Edgar, Nebraska
W. D. Crawford	Lincoln, Nebraska
A. D. Dort	Pawnee City, Nebraska
James A. Eastwood	College View, Nebraska
Ernest Etter	Utica, Nebraska
S. D. Fitchie	University Place, Nebraska
Fred Finke	Bennet, Nebraska
J. D. Gardner	Bennet, Nebraska
Geneva Poultry Association	Geneva, Nebraska
F. E. Glover	Ord, Nebraska
J. C. Halbersleben	Lincoln, Nebraska
Liston L. Hall	Gering, Nebraska
Hanson's Farms	Dean, Iowa
W. M. Hare & Son	Fairbury, Nebraska
L. P. Harris	College View, Nebraska
Mae Belle Harris	College View, Nebraska
Hays & Foster	Falls City, Nebraska
Mrs. F. William Hoops	Byron, Nebraska
Charles Hurlburt	Utica, Nebraska
C. M. Hurlburt	Fairbury, Nebraska
Inter-State Poultry Association	Hardy, Nebraska
Mrs. J. T. Jamesson	College View, Nebraska
B. G. Japs	University Place, Nebraska
E. C. Jewell	De Witt, Nebraska
A. L. Jones	Bennet, Nebraska
Stanley Kaura	Wymore, Nebraska
Mrs. B. G. Kenny	Bethany, Nebraska
Keystone Poultry Farm	Lincoln, Nebraska
S. W. Kinney	Owatonna, Minnesota
W. A. Kirkpatrick	Lincoln, Nebraska
Otto A. Langhorst	Fontanelle, Nebraska
Robert Lanphere	Utica, Nebraska
E. R. Larsen	Lincoln, Nebraska
Fred M. Lewis	Lincoln, Nebraska
Gordon R. Lintt	Lincoln, Nebraska
C. L. McCandless	Lincoln, Nebraska
H. H. McLellan	Kearney, Nebraska
George Macy	Normal, Nebraska
J. C. Miller	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mugglestone Bros	Lincoln, Nebraska

Name	Address
Charles W. Mulloy	Fremont, Nebraska
Arthur Nelson	Genoa, Nebraska
M. P. Nelson	Florence, Nebraska
Ray Nelson	Utica, Nebraska
F. J. Nesetril	Munden, Kansas
H. C. Orr	College View, Nebraska
John Oswald	Falls City, Nebraska
Mrs. Mabel Palmer	Kearney, Nebraska
Russell D. Palmer, Jr.	Kearney, Nebraska
Russell F. Palmer	Kearney, Nebraska
F. J. Peck	Lincoln, Nebraska
Joseph W. Pepoon	Lincoln, Nebraska
Dr. H. Pew	Hebron, Nebraska
1733 Ranch	Kearney, Nebraska
Marshall J. Rockwell	College View, Nebraska
George N. Ronin	Fremont, Nebraska
Rev. John T. Rowan	Plainview, Nebraska
Louie Schluntz	University Place, Nebraska
Lee Schureman	Lincoln, Nebraska
Schwegman Bros	Walton, Nebraska
M. G. Scudder	Central City, Nebraska
W. C. Scudder	Doniphan, Nebraska
Erle Smiley	Beaver Crossing, Nebraska
Paul I. Stevens	University Place, Nebraska
Perry Strandberg	Davey, Nebraska
Fred Strobel	York, Nebraska
Harvey Sturm	Lincoln, Nebraska
Dwight Swan	Kearney, Nebraska
Edwin Swan	Kearney, Nebraska
James Swan	Kearney, Nebraska
Temple-Dotte Poultry Farm	Lexington, Nebraska
A. G. Thompson	Central City, Nebraska
R. E. Thompson	Normal, Nebraska
H. C. Troyer & Son	University Place, Nebraska
Otto Timm	Bennington, Nebraska
A. S. Vedder	Bennet, Nebraska
H. O. Waldo	De Witt, Nebraska
C. L. Walker	Havelock, Nebraska
H. D. Watson	Kearney, Nebraska
Williams Poultry Farm	Cedar Bluffs, Nebraska
O. Wilson	Bennet, Nebraska
John H. Wolfe	Pawnee City, Nebraska
Tollie Wolf	Rockport, Missouri
C. H. Wood	Valparaiso, Nebraska
Amil Youngblade	Lincoln, Nebraska

CLASS "F"—FARM PRODUCTS

Name	Address
T. D Ackland	Geneva, Nebraska
Mrs. Charles Anderson	Kimball, Nebraska
Haven Arnold	Franklin, Nebraska
W. H. Arnold	Franklin, Nebraska
C. E. Bader	Minden, Nebraska
James Bare	Clearwater, Nebraska
Tom Bassett	Fairmont, Nebraska
Mastin Bergin	Indianola, Nebraska
Rhine Bergner	Red Cloud, Nebraska
Max Bickel	Kimball, Nebraska
N. L. Brown	Kimball, Nebraska
Cecil Bullock	Blair, Nebraska
Maud Butterfield	Kimball, Nebraska
John Campbell	Kimball, Nebraska
Mrs. Lillie B. Carlisle	Bradshaw, Nebraska
William Carlson	Lincoln, Nebraska
O. C. Cate	Lincoln, Nebraska
John Clausen, Jr	Dix, Nebraska
E. E. Clifton	University Place, Nebraska
L. D. Clifton	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mr. Cronn	Kimball, Nebraska
Minor Deeds, Jr	Kimball, Nebraska
G. W. Deming	Fairmont, Nebraska
George Dierks	Bennington, Nebraska
Fred Eaton	Geneva, Nebraska
G. F. Eberspacher	Seward, Nebraska
Arthur Edghill	Franklin, Nebraska
John Endres	Lincoln, Nebraska
Winfield Evans	Scottsbluff, Nebraska
Elmer Faden	Kimball, Nebraska
H. S. Farwell	Du Bois, Nebraska
J. G. Feather	Lincoln, Nebraska
Fred Finke	Bennet, Nebraska
George L. Flack	Minden, Nebraska
W. C. Foster	York, Nebraska
John Fowler	North Platte, Nebraska
Ed Fox	Geneva, Nebraska
J. W. Gammel	McCook, Nebraska
Robert Garrard	Kimball, Nebraska
Glenn G. Geer	Fairmont, Nebraska
William Gormley	Lowell, Nebraska
J. T. Graham	Bethany, Nebraska
Robert Graham	Bethany, Nebraska
A. D. Grow	Lincoln, Nebraska
Leo Hagerty	Geneva, Nebraska

Name	Address
Ernest C. Haning	Walton, Nebraska
Maebelle Harris	College View, Nebraska
John E. Harrison	Havelock, Nebraska
Ira Heath	Geneva, Nebraska
I. G. Heckman	Fairmont, Nebraska
Stewart Heiderstadt	Geneva, Nebraska
S. O. Hofleigh	Kimball, Nebraska
J. S. Hole	University Place, Nebraska
Mrs. F. William Hoops	Byron, Nebraska
Harold Horsley	Minden, Nebraska
G. W. Hummel	Red Cloud, Nebraska
James Jefferson	Kimball, Nebraska
Mrs. A. S. Johnson	Lincoln, Nebraska
Theresa Kennedy	Milligan, Nebraska
N. W. Kerney	Lincoln, Nebraska
E. T. Kibble	Alliance, Nebraska
Mrs. C. H. King	University Place, Nebraska
W. A. Kirkpatrick	Lincoln, Nebraska
John Klatt	Milligan, Nebraska
H. W. Lambrecht	Inavale, Nebraska
George Lindsey	Red Cloud, Nebraska
Will Lonigan	Florence, Nebraska
Charles N. Lovercheck	Red Cloud, Nebraska
Mrs. Irving P. McCall	Lincoln, Nebraska
Ellis L. McCartney	Lincoln, Nebraska
N. McCartney	Lincoln, Nebraska
Frank McClusky	Geneva, Nebraska
R. W. McCombs	Ceresco, Nebraska
P. Maginnis	Kimball, Nebraska
Mrs. Markley	Kimball, Nebraska
Arnold Martin	Du Bois, Nebraska
A. J. Martin	York, Nebraska
Mr. Matlock	Kimball, Nebraska
H. L. Meyer	Roca, Nebraska
J. C. Miller	Lincoln, Nebraska
Fred Moulton	Elk City, Nebraska
J. W. Nelson	Lincoln, Nebraska
Len F. Newbold	Minden, Nebraska
A. M. Pattison	Gering, Nebraska
J. W. Pattison	Minden, Nebraska
J. Pedrett	Kimball, Nebraska
Dallas Perry	Dix, Nebraska
Chauncey Potter	Geneva, Nebraska
J. L. Predue	Cambridge, Nebraska
Mrs. Ralph L. Radcliffe	Lincoln, Nebraska
Roy Randolph	University Place, Nebraska

Name	Address
A. M. Rex	Ohiowa, Nebraska
John W. Rieschick	Falls City, Nebraska
J. H. Roberts	Hendley, Nebraska
W. S. Rodman	Kimball, Nebraska
James E. Ryan	Indianola, Nebraska
L. L. Sanborn	Bethany, Nebraska
M. C. Schmale	Malcolm, Nebraska
Charles N. Schmale	Emerald, Nebraska
H. C. Schmidt	Fairmont, Nebraska
L. K. Schoenleber	Bethany, Nebraska
W. B. Schoenleber	Bethany, Nebraska
Lee Smith & Sons	De Soto, Nebraska
Robert E. Smith	Indianola, Nebraska
Henry Sole	Geneva, Nebraska
Mary S. Spalding	Lincoln, Nebraska
Z. Stephenson	Fairmont, Nebraska
Effie Sturdevant	Malcolm, Nebraska
J. N. Taylor	Geneva, Nebraska
Chris Thompson	Kimball, Nebraska
A. S. Toops	Lincoln, Nebraska
J. W. Turner	Beaver City, Nebraska
Harry Warner	Geneva, Nebraska
Jacob Weis	Geneva, Nebraska
F. E. White	Gifford, Nebraska
U. G. White	Bushnell, Nebraska
L. H. Whitten	Geneva, Nebraska
R. D. Wilson	Kimball, Nebraska

CLASS "G"—DAIRY PRODUCTS

Name	Address
Mrs. Fred Anderson	Walton, Nebraska
Mrs. Hooker	College View, Nebraska
Mrs. J. A. Reedy	Lincoln, Nebraska
Roberts Sanitary Dairy	Lincoln, Nebraska
Anton Schiller	New Holstein, Wisconsin
Florence Schoenleber	Bethany, Nebraska
Mrs. E. A. Waters	Atkinson, Nebraska

CLASS "H"—DOMESTIC PRODUCTS

Name	Address
Agnes W. Abbott	Lincoln, Nebraska
Nell Adkins	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. Rebecca C. Adkins	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. W. L. Ambrose	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. James H. Amos	University Place, Nebraska

Name	Address
Mrs. August Anderson	Bethany, Nebraska
Mrs. Fred Anderson	Walton, Nebraska
Mrs. A. G. Barber	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. Effie E. Beeson	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. L. Betzer	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. F. D. Brittell	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. J. H. Caldwell	Agnew, Nebraska
Mrs. A. C. Campbell	University Place, Nebraska
Mrs. J. A. Campbell	Waco, Nebraska
Ollie Carlson	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. S. L. Chaplin	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. M. H. Christy	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. A. E. Church	University Place, Nebraska
Mrs. H. G. Clough	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. Mary Cooper	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. Jan Crawford	Falls City, Nebraska
Mrs. J. Creekpaum	Lincoln, Nebraska
Ida Cresse	Omaha, Nebraska
Mrs. John W. Cronley	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. Leta Dehart	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. C. C. Dumbaugh	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. A. A. Duncan	Lincoln, Nebraska
Ida J. Durham	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. L. F. Easterday	Lincoln, Nebraska
G. F. Eberspacher	Seward, Nebraska
Mrs. J. R. Farris	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. E. J. Ferris	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. A. N. Fetterley	Bennet, Nebraska
Kate Field	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. Fred Finke	Bennet, Nebraska
Mrs. John Francis	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. I. Frichette	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. C. W. Frost	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. Harriet Fry	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. Estella Gable	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. A. Gerstenberger	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. G. G. Given	Lincoln, Nebraska
Cecyl F. Goodrich	University Place, Nebraska
Mrs. Estelle E. Gould	Havelock, Nebraska
Mrs. Henry Haack	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. David Hagelin	Touhy, Nebraska
Mrs. F. J. Harris	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. L. P. Harris	College View, Nebraska
Mae Belle Harris	College View, Nebraska
Anna Heffley	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. Dan Hellweg	Lincoln, Nebraska

Name	Address
Mrs. Mary E. Hocking	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. Hooker	College View, Nebraska
Mrs. F. William Hoops	Byron, Nebraska
Mrs. Emma Hudson	University Place, Nebraska
Mrs. J. H. Hukill	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. L. S. Hullinger	University Place, Nebraska
May Irwin	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. A. A. Jacobsen	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. J. T. Jamesson	College View, Nebraska
Mrs. Edith Jewell	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. A. S. Johnson	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. W. R. Johnson	University Place, Nebraska
Mrs. J. C. Johnston	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. W. R. Jones	Fairbury, Nebrasna
Mrs. E. N. Kaufman	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. Charles H. Kelley	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. B. G. Kenny	Bethany, Nebraska
Florence Kess	College View, Nebraska
Mrs. C. H. King	University Place, Nebraska
Mrs. Belle W. Kizer	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. Mary Klema	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. F. L. Knight	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. Bessie La Follette	Lincoln, Nebraska
Phoebe B. Lamb	Lincoln, Nebraska
Florence Leavitt	Bethany, Nebraska
Mrs. H. F. Leonard	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. F. R. Likes	Lincoln, Nebraska
Margaret Little	University Place, Nebraska
Anna Luckey	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. H. C. Luckey	Lincoln, Nebraska
Eileen Lynch	Tecumseh, Nebraska
Mrs. J. A. Lytle	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. Irving P. McCall	Lincoln, Nebraska
Ellis L. McCartney	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. E. McCormick	University Place, Nebraska
Mrs. William J. McWhinnie	Lincoln, Nebraska
W. C. Manthey	Fairbury, Nebraska
Mrs. F. A. Maxwell	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. Joseph Meyer	Lincoln, Nebraska
Pauline Miller	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. Theo. Miller	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. J. A. Morgan	Bethany, Nebraska
Mrs. P. E. Meyers	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. F. F. Naylor	College View, Nebraska
Mrs. Elmer Nelson	Tecumseh, Nebraska
Mrs. F. H. Oswald	Lincoln, Nebraska

Name	Address
Mrs. Phil Overton	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. N. T. Parker	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. H. B. Pearson	Lincoln, Nebraska
A. V. Peas	Fairbury, Nebraska
Mrs. S. W. Perrin	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. J. R. Reddick	Bethany, Nebraska
Mrs. William N. Ress	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. C. J. Riley	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. B. M. Rohrbaugh	University Place, Nebraska
Mrs. V. N. Roush	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. Ann Rymer	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. C. E. Schafer	Lincoln, Nebraska
Ida Schmale	Lincoln, Nebraska
Florence Schoenleber	Bethany, Nebraska
Mrs. L. K. Schoenleber	Bethany, Nebraska
Mrs. R. Schroder	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. Lottie Sharp	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. W. R. Sheelor	Bethany, Nebraska
Mrs. Fred Shepherd	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. C. M. Shepherd	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. G. B. Simpkins	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. J. D. Slade	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. J. R. Smith	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. Nelson R. Soucie	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. Mary Spencer	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. E. P. Staley	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. Laura Swigart	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. E. Valentine	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. Samuel Wayne	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. J. M. Weber	Tecumseh, Nebraska
Mrs. Mabel Weekes	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. A. M. Whitehorn	University Place, Nebraska
Mrs. Mary J. Willis	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. Wilson	Lincoln, Nebraska
M. Witte	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. P. L. Yost	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. H. Zumwinkle	Utica, Nebraska
Mrs. E. H. Zurbrigen	Lincoln, Nebraska

CLASS "I"—BEES AND HONEY

Name	Address
Thomas Atkinson	Cozad, Nebraska
G. D. Caley & Son	Cozad, Nebraska
H. C. Cook	Omaha, Nebraska
F. J. Harris	Lincoln, Nebraska

Name	Address
George O. Olson	Wahoo, Nebraska
Leonard W. Trester	Lincoln, Nebraska

CLASS "J"—TEXILES

Name	Address
Mrs. Agnes Abbott	Lincoln, Nebraska
R. C. Abbott	Lincoln, Nebraska
Rosa Ackerman	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. Archie Adams	Havelock, Nebraska
Mrs. May Aget	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. A. P. Ake	Lincoln, Nebraska
E. A. Alexander	Lincoln, Nebraska
Doris Ambler	Weeping Water, Nebraska
Mrs. Frank Ambrose	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. A. S. Anderson	Hardy, Nebraska
Cegrede Anderson	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. E. Asbyll	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. W. P. Attins	University Place, Nebraska
Mrs. Maria Atwood	University Place, Nebraska
Mrs. R. J. Austin	University Place, Nebraska
Mrs. Anna Baker	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. Eliza Baker	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. L. Balis	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. F. W. Ballance	Pawnee City, Nebraska
Mrs. J. Bannister	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. Banton	Sawyer, Nebraska
Mrs. John W. Barr	University Place, Nebraska
Carrie Barslow	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. C. H. Bauer	College View, Nebraska
Mrs. M. W. Baxter	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. E. L. Beachly	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. William Beachly	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. G. G. Beams	Lincoln, Nebraska
Clara Beardsley	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. Perla May Beck	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. Effie E. Beeson	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. O. C. Bell	Lincoln, Nebraska
Ella L. Bellas	Nemaha, Nebraska
Mrs. Opal Benson	Havelock, Nebraska
Mrs. H. C. Berge	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. Berkholder	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. Etta Berry	Havelock, Nebraska
Mrs. J. A. Berry	Ord, Nebraska
Mrs. L. Betzer	Lincoln, Nebraska
Lillian N. Blanchard	Lincoln, Nebraska

Name	Address
Hedwig Bonekemper	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. W. J. Bonekemper	Lincoln, Nebraska
Lois Boston	Havelock, Nebraska
May Bothwell	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. H. A. Brainerd	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. Brookman	Lincoln, Nebraska
Margaret Brown	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. M. A. Brown	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. W. W. Brown	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. R. O. Brownell	Schuyler, Nebraska
La Vern Brubaker	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. Anna Bruckhardt	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. Cynthia Bryant	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. E. Buckner	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. I. M. Bumstead	Lincoln, Nebraska
Miss Reka Burke	Lincoln, Nebraska
Hazel F. Burns	Lincoln, Nebraska
Helen A. Burns	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. W. W. Burns	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. E. L. Busch	Syracuse, Nebraska
Mrs. James H. Caldwell	Agnew, Nebraska
Kate E. Caldwell	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. D. W. Camp	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. A. C. Campbell	University Place, Nebraska
Mrs. Harry Campbell	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. H. W. Campbell	Bethany, Nebraska
Mrs. J. A. Campbell	Waco, Nebraska
Mrs. J. J. Campbell	Shelton, Nebraska
Lee Campbell	Lincoln, Nebraska
Ruth Carveth	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. S. L. Chaplin	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. R. F. Cheuvront	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. M. V. Childers	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. N. L. Chinnoch	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. K. Christian	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. N. C. Christiansen	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. John P. Christopher	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. A. C. Church	University Place, Nebraska
Bessie Cizek	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. Joe S. Clark	Ravenna, Nebraska
Norma Clark	Lincoln, Nebraska
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Mrs. W. L. Fox	Lincoln, Nebraska
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Mrs. John Francis	Lincoln, Nebraska
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Edna S. Wilson	Lincoln, Nebraska
Helen Wilson	Lincoln, Nebraska
Helen A. Wilson	Lincoln, Nebraska
Lizzie Wischmeier	Lincoln, Nebraska
Etta Yont	Lincoln Nebraska
Lily Yont	Lincoln, Nebraska
Henry Young	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. J. L. Zimmer	Lincoln, Nebraska

CLASS "L"—EDUCATIONAL

Name	Address
Thea Anderson	Bennet, Nebraska
R. D. Bailey	Crete, Nebraska
L. J. Bouchal, Saline Co	Crete, Nebraska
Emily Brickley	Lincoln, Nebraska
Laverne Brubaker	Lincoln, Nebraska
Bula Cardwell	Yutan, Nebraska
Bessie Cizek	Lincoln, Nebraska
Thelma Clough	Lincoln, Nebraska
Erma Collins	Lincoln, Nebraska
H. A. Collins, Sarpy Co	
Marriam Collins	Lincoln, Nebraska
Lorena Connell	Giltner, Nebraska
Glenwood Coover	Lincoln, Nebraska
Gertrude Coon, Webster Co	Red Cloud, Nebraska
Myrtle Crane	Lincoln, Nebraska
Grace Cruise	College View, Nebraska
Lyndall Deming	Fairmont, Nebraska
Gladys Ellis, Knox Co	Creighton, Nebraska

Name	Address
Vera Ferris	Lincoln, Nebraska
Marjorie L. Foreman	Lincoln, Nebraska
Marguerite Fox	Lincoln, Nebraska
L. I. Frisbie	University Place, Nebraska
William Fulsaas	Bradish, Nebraska
W. H. Gardner, Lancaster Co.	Lincoln, Nebraska
Miss L. D. Green, Fillmore Co.	Geneva, Nebraska
Agnes Hac	Lincoln, Nebraska
Marguerite Hac	Lincoln, Nebraska
Ada L. Haldeman, Scottsbluff Co.	Gering, Nebraska
Helen Hansen	Normal, Nebraska
Maebelle Harris	College View, Nebraska
Aby Hilliard	Lincoln, Nebraska
Aileen Hilliard	Lincoln, Nebraska
Helen C. Hoag	Lincoln, Nebraska
Winifred E. Hoag	Lincoln, Nebraska
Willard Hogue, Saline Co.	Crete, Nebraska
Ludmilla Hausner	Brainard, Nebraska
Esther Huffman	Sutton, Nebraska
Lois Jamesson	College View, Nebraska
Verne Jenkins	Lincoln, Nebraska
Florence Kess	College View, Nebraska
Ruth Kess	College View, Nebraska
Charlotte E. Kizer	Lincoln, Nebraska
Dorothea Kolls, Hall Co.	Grand Island, Nebraska
Sarah Krechefsky	Havelock, Nebraska
Anna Luckey	Lincoln, Nebraska
Helen Luckey	Lincoln, Nebraska
Eileen Lynch	Tecumseh, Nebraska
Ellis McCartney	Lincoln, Nebraska
Margaret A. McConnell, Hamilton Co.	Aurora, Nebraska
Harold McKay	Lincoln, Nebraska
Dorothy Maddox	Lincoln, Nebraska
Leslie Mayes, Lancaster Co.	Lincoln, Nebraska
Minnie B. Miller, Holt Co.	O'Neill, Nebraska
Evea Moreland	Imperial, Nebraska
Erma Morgan	Bethany, Nebraska
Frances Morgan	Davey, Nebraska
Harold Morgan	Bethany, Nebraska
La Verne Morgan	Davey, Nebraska
Mildred Morgan	Bethany, Nebraska
Nelson College, Nuckolls Co.	Nelson, Nebraska
Nuckolls Co., Districts No. 2, 5, 9, 15, 18, 23, 38, 43, 44, 76 and 85	
Ruth A. Ogden	Lincoln, Nebraska
Ilah B. Ohlson, Stanton Co.	Stanton, Nebraska
Paul Palmer	Lincoln, Nebraska

Name	Address
Alma Pechous	Lincoln, Nebraska
Ruth Perrin	Lincoln, Nebraska
Arthur Petsch	Milford, Nebraska
Martha Pierce, Lancaster Co.	Lincoln, Nebraska
A. Rasmussen, Polk Co.	Osceola, Nebraska
Flossie Rinehart, Buffalo Co.	Kearney, Nebraska
Jeanne Robinson	Lincoln, Nebraska
Frieda Roth	Lincoln, Nebraska
Lucile Rundle	Hickman, Nebraska
Sacred Heart School	Lawrence, Nebraska
Dorothy Schoanober	Bethany, Nebraska
Lawrence Schoenleber	Bethany, Nebraska
Leonard Schoenleber	Bethany, Nebraska
Mable Schoenleber	Bethany, Nebraska
Irene Schowengerdt	Cortland, Nebraska
R. W. Seabright	University Place, Nebraska
E. L. Seely, Nuckolls Co.	Nelson, Nebraska
DeEtte Smith	Lincoln, Nebraska
F. C. Smith	Peru, Nebraska
Howard B. Smith	Peru, Nebraska
Rolland Smith	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mary Splain	Lincoln, Nebraska
Wylda M. Springer	Giltner, Nebraska
John Stoddard	
Carol Stroud	Lincoln, Nebraska
Dorothy Struble	Lincoln, Nebraska
E. W. Swett	Grafton, Nebraska
Cora Thompson	Morrill, Nebraska
Ruth L. Vinyard	Lincoln, Nebraska
Oscar Warp, Kearney Co.	Minden, Nebraska
Lucile Wayne	Lincoln, Nebraska
D. H. Weber, Richardson Co.	Falls City, Nebraska
C. F. White, Cuming Co.	Wisner, Nebraska
Ruth Willadsen	Lincoln, Nebraska
Ashley Williams	Lincoln, Nebraska
Dora Witte	Lincoln, Nebraska
Evelyn Wolph, Cass Co.	Nehawka, Nebraska
Bessie Woods	Waterbury, Nebraska
W. A. Yoder, Douglas Co.	Omaha, Nebraska
Ruth Zimmerman	Lincoln, Nebraska

CLASS "M"—MACHINERY

Name	Address
Adams, J. D.	Indianapolis, Indiana
Advance Rumley Thresher Co.	Lincoln, Nebraska
Appleton Mfg. Co.	Omaha, Nebraska

Name	Address
Avery Co.	Lincoln, Nebraska
Bain Bros	Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Balso Oil Co	Council Bluffs, Iowa
Beatrice Steel Tank Co	Beatrice, Nebraska
Beckman Bros	Des Moines, Iowa
Birdsell Mfg. Co	South Bend, Indiana
Buford, J. A	Wilcox, Nebraska
Camp Bros. Co	Washington, Illinois
Case, J. I. Threshing Machine Co	Lincoln, Nebraska
Case, J. I. Plow Works	Omaha, Nebraska
Challenge Co.	Omaha, Nebraska
Chicago Steel Post Co	Chicago Heights, Illinois
Cole, Fred	Boone, Iowa
Columbia Steel Tank Co	Kansas City, Missouri
Cushman Motor Co	Lincoln, Nebraska
Cushman Sprayer Co	St. Joseph, Missouri
Dempster Mfg. Co	Beatrice, Nebraska
Donelson Mfg. Co	
Dumbolton, J. A	Lincoln, Nebraska
Eureka Mfg. Co	Council Bluffs, Iowa
Frey, Albert	Evans, Colorado
Galloway Co., William	Waterloo, Iowa
Garden City Feeder Co	Lincoln, Nebraska
Gilbert, J. O	
Hastings Equity Grain Bin Mfg. Co	Hastings, Nebraska
Hay Tool Mfg. Co	Council Bluffs, Iowa
Hays Pump & Planter Co	Galva, Illinois
Hercules Gas Engine Co	Evansville, Indiana
Hog Motor Co	Minneapolis, Minnesota
International Harvester Co	Lincoln, Nebraska
Joliet Mfg. Co	Joliet, Illinois
Keetle, John H	Ashland, Nebraska
Keys Buggy Co	Council Bluffs, Iowa
King Drill Mfg. Co	Nebraska City, Nebraska
King & Hamilton Co	Council Bluffs, Iowa
Lauson Lawton Co	Omaha, Nebraska
Long Bell Lumber Co	Kansas City, Missouri
McCullough & Son, W. A	Webster City, Iowa
Marshalltown Hog Oiler Co	Marshalltown, Iowa
Maytag Co	Lincoln, Nebraska
Meyer Mfg. Co., A. F	Morton, Illinois
Meyer Corporation	Morton, Illinois
Milwaukee Air Power Pump Co	Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Moon Carriage Co	St. Louis, Missouri
Nebraska & Iowa Steel Tank Co	Omaha, Nebraska
Nebraska Bull Tractor Co	

Name	Address
Nebraska Material Co.	Lincoln, Nebraska
Nebraska Moline Plow Co.	Omaha, Nebraska
One Minute Mfg. Co.	Newton, Iowa
Penn Oil Co.	
Plattner Yale Mfg. Co.	Lincoln, Nebraska
Queen Incubator Co.	Lincoln, Nebraska
E. Robinson	
Rock Island Plow Co.	Omaha, Nebraska
Round Baler Co.	Lincoln, Nebraska
Rowe Mfg. Co.	Galesburg, Illinois
Russell Grader Co.	Minneapolis, Minnesota
Sandwich Mfg. Co.	Council Bluffs, Iowa
Sheldon Mfg. Co.	Nehawka, Nebraska
Smith, E. J.	Hastings, Nebraska
Smith, H. J.	Lincoln, Nebraska
Steel Products Co.	Mansfield, Ohio
Street Gate Co.	Litchfield, Illinois
Vermont Farm Machinery Co.	Bellow Falls, Vermont
Waterloo Gasoline Engine Co.	Waterloo, Iowa
Wheeler, G. A.	Hastings, Nebraska
Whelsone, A. E.	Long Pine, Nebraska
Wood Bros. Thresher Co.	Lincoln, Nebraska

AUTOMOBILE HALL

Name	Address
Alley & Kesterson	Lincoln, Nebraska
Apperson Motor Co.	Omaha, Nebraska
Automatic Electric Washer Co.	Newton, Iowa
Brisco Neb. Car. Co.	Omaha, Nebraska
Buckstaff Auto Co.	Lincoln, Nebraska
Card Adams Motor Co.	Lincoln, Nebraska
Chevrolet Motor Co.	Omaha, Nebraska
Cressman & Barkman	Jansen, Nebraska
Dailey Motor Car Co.	Lincoln, Nebraska
Dexter Co.	Fairfield, Iowa
Doty, L. E.	Omaha, Nebraska
Fisher Mfg. Co.	Lincoln, Nebraska
Grone Bowman Cycle Co.	Lincoln, Nebraska
Heaston Auto Co.	Lincoln, Nebraska
Huffman Auto Co., W. L.	Omaha and Lincoln, Nebraska
Jones Opper Co.	Omaha, Nebraska
K. & W. Sales Co.	Schuyler, Nebraska
Kelly Motor Co., T. J.	Lincoln, Nebraska
Kimball Sales Co.	Lincoln, Nebraska
King Ventilating Co.	Owatonna, Minnesota

Name	Address
Lawler Cycle Co	Lincoln, Nebraska
Lincoln Overland Co	Lincoln, Nebraska
Lininger Implement Co	Omaha, Nebraska
Lord Auto Co	Lincoln, Nebraska
Markel, J. H	Lincoln, Nebraska
Maytag Co	Newton Iowa
Mockett Auto Co., E. E	Lincoln, Nebraska
Morrill & Co., H. B	Omaha, Nebraska
Nebraska Blau Gas Co	Omaha, Nebraska
Nebraska Buick Co	Lincoln, Nebraska
Nebraska Elcar Co	Lincoln, Nebraska
Nebraska Oldsmobile Co., Inc	Lincoln, Nebraska
Northwall Co., T. G	Omaha, Nebraska
Pattee Plow Co	Monmouth, Illinois
Pinney's Garage	Lincoln, Nebraska
Security Mutual Life Ins. Co	Lincoln, Nebraska
Smith Truck Co., Tom A	Sioux City, Iowa
Snyder Friesen Co	Fairbury, Nebraska
Standard Motor Car Co	Omaha, Nebraska
Turney & Co., Joel	Fairfield, Iowa
Voss Bros. Mfg. Co	Davenport Iowa
Wertz Auto Co	Lincoln, Nebraska
White Lily Mfg. Co	Davenport, Iowa
Woodmance Mfg. Co	Freeport, Illinois

CLASS "O"—BETTER BABIES

Name	Address
Arthur Ward Abraham	Valley, Nebraska
Grace Elizabeth Allen	Lincoln, Nebraska
Allan C. Andersen	Bristow, Nebraska
Frank Wardner Andrus	Lincoln, Nebraska
Russell Lee Armstrong	Lincoln, Nebraska
Merlin Atwater	Albion, Nebraska
Melvin Atwater	Albion, Nebraska
Mildred Elleene Bachman	Sprague, Nebraska
Juanita Baker	Lincoln, Nebraska
Margaret Jeanette Baker	Lincoln, Nebraska
Gretchen Marie Bates	Wymore, Nebraska
Jane Amelia Bedson	Elmwood, Nebraska
Virginia Marie Bentz	Lincoln, Nebraska
Elsie M. Beschorner	Lincoln, Nebraska
James Lamoine Bible	Verona, Nebraska
Irvin Ray Birge	Lincoln, Nebraska
Erma Boone	Greenwood, Nebraska
Verdie Ruby Brott	Lincoln, Nebraska

Name	Address
Carl Herald Burhoop	Waco, Nebraska
Henry Christ Burhoop	Waco, Nebraska
Peter Youngers Burns	Geneva, Nebraska
Maxine Louise Butler	Lincoln, Nebraska
Nathan Elmer Candy	Havelock, Nebraska
Marjorie Eileen Capwell	Elmwood, Nebraska
Janet Carlisle	Wahoo, Nebraska
William Warner Carlson	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mary Eileen Carper	Weeping Water, Nebraska
Kathryn Alma Carver	Lincoln, Nebraska
Bob Johnston Cellar	Geneva, Nebraska
Richard De Witt Chowins	Lincoln, Nebraska
Ronald C.. Chase	Fairbury, Nebraska
Margaret Coolidge	Omaha, Nebraska
Jack Kenneth Covey	Lincoln, Nebraska
Doris Virginia Craven	Crete, Nebraska
Clyde W. Curd	Lincoln, Nebraska
Waldo Gerow Cripe	Colon, Nebraska
Martha Mae Dalton	Lincoln, Nebraska
Ruth Winifred Dalton	Lincoln, Nebraska
Eula Bernadene Davis	Lincoln, Nebraska
Marie Louise Davis	Palmer, Nebraska
Delbert Malcolm De Buse	Omaha, Nebraska
Paul Waldo Deck	Ewing, Nebraska
Royce Francis Deiner	Clay Center, Nebraska
Ruth Mary Deklotz	Lincoln, Nebraska
John Willard Delehant	Blue Springs, Nebraska
Mary Mable De Putron	Lincoln, Nebraska
Doris Irene Doan	Lincoln, Nebraska
Edward Dvorak	Wilber, Nebraska
Pauline Marie Eaton	Lincoln, Nebraska
Emmett Sylvester Eckhard	Friend, Nebraska
Winfield W. Eden	College View, Nebraska
Paul Leland Ehlers	Roca, Nebraska
Dorothy Elizabeth Enlow	Mitchell, Nebraska
Virginia Ann Erickson	Lincoln, Nebraska
Winfield James Evans	Scottsbluff, Nebraska
Eileen Feeken	Crete, Nebraska
Ila Fern Fellers	Carleton, Nebraska
Lenore Fenstermacher	Cedar Bluffs, Nebraska
Josephine Ferguson	Lincoln, Nebraska
Ronald Edgar Fike	Lincoln, Nebraska
Marjorie Ellen Filley	Lincoln, Nebraska
Gertrude Marie Finigan	Unadilla, Nebraska
Howard Taylor Francisco	Lincoln, Nebraska
Guinevere Franke	Walton, Nebraska

Name	Address
Lucile Sylvia Frantz	Eagle, Nebraska
Raynor Wendall Frisch	Clay Center, Nebraska
Dale John Fuger	Lincoln, Nebraska
Wilber Francis Gettel	Walton, Nebraska
Charles Gibbs	Ceresco, Nebraska
Margaret Anne Gillaspie	College View, Nebraska
Ned Woods Glenn	Wymore, Nebraska
Janice Evelyn Gonzales	Elmwood, Nebraska
Lois Elizabeth Gordon	Alliance, Nebraska
Donald Arthur Graham	Greenwood, Nebraska
Frances Elizabeth Gregory	Lincoln, Nebraska
Wallace Hagstrom	Ceresco, Nebraska
Julia Jessie Hall	Lincoln, Nebraska
Viola Hannemann	Havelock, Nebraska
Charles E. Hansen, Jr.	Osceola, Nebraska
Derrill Edwin Harlan	Lincoln, Nebraska
Margurette Elizabeth Hockley	Havelock, Nebraska
Raymond Willard Holroyd	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mildred Opal Huff	Havelock, Nebraska
Eugene Frederick Hulbert	Havelock, Nebraska
Lois Maxine Hunter	Omaha, Nebraska
Oscar Irons	Unadilla, Nebraska
Harold Edward Ivey	Lincoln, Nebraska
Byron Edward Jappert	Lincoln, Nebraska
William Richards Jennings	Lincoln, Nebraska
Anna Sylvia Johnson	Ceresco, Nebraska
Dorothy Marguerite Johnson	Lincoln, Nebraska
Elton Le Roy Johnson	Osceola, Nebraska
Noble Keith Johnson	Alvo, Nebraska
Paul B. Johnson	Alvo, Nebraska
Harold L. Jones	Osceola, Nebraska
Henry W. J. Kelberlan	Fremont, Nebraska
Gail J. Ketelhut	Nehawka, Nebraska
Bessie Murl Kivett	Nehawka, Nebraska
Josephine E. Kranz	Havelock, Nebraska
Wayne Henry Kuster	Roca, Nebraska
Robert Woodrow Lacy	Omaha, Nebraska
Cathryn Louise Lamb	Lincoln, Nebraska
Frank Eshleman Landis	Seward, Nebraska
Harry Revere Large	University Place, Nebraska
Glenn Dale Laughlin	Lincoln, Nebraska
Zelma D. Linch	Valparaiso, Nebraska
Herma Miriam Lindeman	Springview, Nebraska
Alice Elizabeth Lintt	Lincoln, Nebraska
Ruth Winifred Long	Cowles, Nebraska
Bernard Benton Lowry	Lincoln, Nebraska

Name	Address
Herbert Arthur Lowry	Lincoln, Nebraska
Nadine Christabel Lucas	Fremont, Nebraska
Rose Ada Luckhardt	Denton, Nebraska
Edward F. McCarthy	Lincoln, Nebraska
Margaret McClean	Fremont, Nebraska
Merle Edward McDermott	Wood River, Nebraska
Frank McGrew	Seward, Nebraska
Ruth Rebecca McGrew	Seward, Nebraska
Herbert Frank Malone	Havelock, Nebraska
Edward Dennis Marion	Lincoln, Nebraska
Herbert John Marrow	College View, Nebraska
Elizabeth Marshall	Arlington, Nebraska
Ruby Aileen Marshall	Syracuse, Nebraska
Shirley Warren Marshall	Lincoln, Nebraska
Henry Irving Mattison	Lincoln, Nebraska
Jack Robins Maupin	York, Nebraska
Dale Kenneth Mecham	Grand Island, Nebraska
Clayton Lloyd Meyer	Weeping Water, Nebraska
Mary Adell Miner	Omaha, Nebraska
Donald Eugene Misner	Lincoln, Nebraska
James Joseph Murphy	Normal, Nebraska
Logan M. Musser	Rushville, Nebraska
Dorothea Louise Nelson	Lincoln, Nebraska
Ida May Nelson	College View, Nebraska
Willard Harry Nelson	Nehawka, Nebraska
Francis O'Connor	Fairmont, Nebraska
Ava Guinevere Ohlswager	Wahoo, Nebraska
Ida Pauline Osenkupp	Bethany, Nebraska
Joseph Oldrich Emil Padrnos	Omaha, Nebraska
Priscilla Isabelle Painter	Lincoln. Nebraska
Jean Alice Palmer	Lincoln, Nebraska
Ranore Parker	Lincoln, Nebraska
Marion Louise Paul	University Place, Nebraska
Inez Pavey	Lincoln, Nebraska
Leo Alfred Pederson	Roca, Nebraska
Phyllis Aileen Pennington	Omaha, Nebraska
Copeman Phillips	Table Rock, Nebraska
Russell Nicholas Petersen	Dannebrog, Nebraska
Warren Andrew Portsche	Bethany, Nebraska
William H. Preston, Jr.	Lincoln, Nebraska
Francis Willard Ranum	Havelock, Nebraska
Clarence Raymond	Palmyra, Nebraska
Dorothy Nadyne Rennick	Wayne, Nebraska
Edwin Wendall Reynolds	Havelock, Nebraska
June Elizabeth Ridgell	Lincoln, Nebraska
Barbara Jean Robbins	Lincoln, Nebraska

Name	Address
Gordon Robbins	Omaha, Nebraska
Dorman Maurice Robertson	Alvo, Nebraska
Dorothy Anna Ruemelin	Elmwood, Nebraska
Earl Edwin Rummell	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mary Jean Russell	Lincoln, Nebraska
Ella Yvonne Rybin	Meek, Nebraska
Hubert Allen Ryerson	Lincoln, Nebraska
Gertrude Lillian Schafer	Nehawka, Nebraska
Dale Paul Schmidt	Lincoln, Nebraska
Harold Eugene Schmitz	Lincoln, Nebraska
Pauline Scrivens	Omaha, Nebraska
John Lowell Selby	Lincoln, Nebraska
Kenneth Malvin Shamp	Lincoln, Nebraska
Paul Shaw	Pleasant Dale, Nebraska
Elizabeth Jane Sheldon	Nehawka, Nebraska
Mary Jane Simonds	University Place, Nebraska
Lawrence D. Sites	Lincoln, Nebraska
Francis Joseph Smith	Lincoln, Nebraska
Velma Helene Smith	Lincoln, Nebraska
Barbara Ellen Soller	Wabash, Nebraska
Emma Jane Spadt	Crete, Nebraska
Richard Lee Spradling	Valparaiso, Nebraska
Helen Staley	Superior, Nebraska
Marie Jessie Steinhausen	Lincoln, Nebraska
Janice Ethelwyne Stevens	Rising City, Nebraska
Ida Mildred Stough	Lincoln, Nebraska
John Foster Stowe	Lincoln, Nebraska
Donald Lowell Swerdfeger	Berwyn, Nebraska
Altheda Muriel Swift	Crete, Nebraska
Alfred Taylor	Omaha, Nebraska
Beth Elaine Taylor	Lincoln, Nebraska
Bruce Winslow Taylor	Lincoln, Nebraska
Stanley Hart Taylor	Lincoln, Nebraska
Ruth A. Thompson	Syracuse, Nebraska
Joseph Frederick Thuringer	Omaha, Nebraska
Alice C. Thurtle	Lincoln, Nebraska
Opal Fern Tilton	Lincoln, Nebraska
Ruth Ellen Timmons	Valley, Nebraska
Mildred Alice Treadwell	Lincoln, Nebraska
George Kearby Van Kleeck	Lincoln, Nebraska
Dean Elliott Van Order	Omaha, Nebraska
Vernon Oscar Vogt	Lincoln, Nebraska
Margaret Walker	Lincoln, Nebraska
Ada Viola Ward	Lincoln, Nebraska
Paul Ellis Ward	Lincoln, Nebraska
Thomas Elliott Washburn	Lincoln, Nebraska

Name	Address
Richard Wickenkamp	Dorchester, Nebraska
Leroy Lynn Wilkinson	Brainard, Nebraska
Woodrow William Wilson	Arcadia, Nebraska
Irving Lyon Wood	Lincoln, Nebraska
Daniel Lea Yocum	Fremont, Nebraska
Harold F. Zwonecheck	De Witt, Nebraska

BOYS' SCHOOL ENCAMPMENT

Name	Address
Warren Adams	Grand Island, Nebraska
Arthur Allison	Wauneta, Nebraska
Clement Anderson	Oakdale, Nebraska
Morris Bahr	Broken Bow, Nebraska
Lee Bartleson	Ponca, Nebraska
Hans Beck	Minden, Nebraska
Lewis Berggren	Stromsburg, Nebraska
Leonard Bischel	Kearney, Nebraska
William Blythe	Tecumseh, Nebraska
Paul Bower	Fremont, Nebraska
Cornell Brown	Loup City, Nebraska
Edmund M. Brown	North Loup, Nebraska
Frank Brown	Dakota City, Nebraska
Joe Calder	Hardy, Nebraska
Earl Campbell	Clarks, Nebraska
Homer Cate	Nelson, Nebraska
Edward Chamberlain	Clarks, Nebraska
Raymond Chard	Brock, Nebraska
Joe Cryan	Newcastle, Nebraska
Claude Curd	Amherst, Nebraska
Herman Darnauer	Deshler, Nebraska
Howard Davis	Gordon, Nebraska
Irvin Davis	Harrison, Nebraska
Mansell Davis	Ord, Nebraska
William Dewhurst	Greeley, Nebraska
Lloyd Dickinson	Stanton, Nebraska
John Dunn	Springfield, Nebraska
Lawrence Dwish	Plymouth, Nebraska
Ross Earnhart	Chappell, Nebraska
Harry Eisele	Lincoln, Nebraska
John Eisele	Roca, Nebraska
Lynn Eisele	Lincoln, Nebraska
Paul Elliott	Auburn, Nebraska
Harold Ely	Nelson, Nebraska
Reuben Erickson	Wausa, Nebraska
Harold Fee	Culbertson, Nebraska
Arthur Finnegan	Lodge Pole, Nebraska

Name	Address
Ernest Francoeur	Chappell, Nebraska
Tudor Gairdner	Waco, Nebraska
Theo. Gesteyer	Loup City, Nebraska
Charles Gillilan	Hardy, Nebraska
Russell Grimes	Broken Bow, Nebraska
Philip F. Grove	Alliance, Nebraska
Elton Haase	Lincoln, Nebraska
Laverne Hanke	Wood River, Nebraska
Ernest Hartman	Chadron, Nebraska
Proylle Hennings	Stromsburg, Nebraska
Martin Hile	Loup City, Nebraska
Adelbert Hollingshead	Monroe, Nebraska
Leonard Holmes	Blair, Nebraska
William Howe	North Bend, Nebraska
Arvel Hulshizer	Springview, Nebraska
Edwin Imig	Seward, Nebraska
Howard Jensen	Blair, Nebraska
Ralph M. Joder	Alliance, Nebraska
Earl Johnson	Stella, Nebraska
Orville Jones	Table Rock, Nebraska
Ambrose Kavanaugh	Greeley, Nebraska
Allen Kiburg	De Witt, Nebraska
George Kiernan	Genoa, Nebraska
H. Emerson Kokjer	Clarks, Nebraska
Ernest Lange	Ord, Nebraska
John Leininger	Loup City, Nebraska
Ben Long	Hubbard, Nebraska
Lee Long	Panama, Nebraska
McKinley Luce	Tecumseh, Nebraska
Archie McLean	Elkhorn, Nebraska
Harry B. Madsen	Dannebrog, Nebraska
John Malzacher	Neligh, Nebraska
Claire Matheny	Scottsbluff, Nebraska
Lawson Milan	Auburn, Nebraska
Elmer Miller	Seward, Nebraska
Lowell Montgomery	Stella, Nebraska
Roy Nelson	Wausa, Nebraska
Cloyd Nesmith	Wauneta, Nebraska
Dwight Newcomer	Osceola, Nebraska
Harry Obrist	Stromsburg, Nebraska
Raymond Outhouse	Loup City, Nebraska
Dallas Perry	Dix, Nebraska
Forrest D. Pfeiffer	Harrison, Nebraska
Stanley Pletcher	Grand Island, Nebraska
Carl Powell	Alliance, Nebraska
Maurice Rayer	Indianola, Nebraska

Name	Address
Ira Raymond	Trenton, Nebraska
Kenneth Reis	Richfield, Nebraska
John Rieke	Union, Nebraska
Herbert Riley	Pierce, Nebraska
Bernard Roddy	Union, Nebraska
Arthur Rodekohr	Battle Creek, Nebraska
Ora Russell	Arcadia, Nebraska
Charles Safford	Waterloo, Nebraska
Walter Sageman	Deshler, Nebraska
Ransom Samuelson	Hildreth, Nebraska
Glen Sire	De Witt, Nebraska
Alex Sneddon	Bethany, Nebraska
George Soker	Hildreth, Nebraska
Rudolph A. Stanek	Table Rock, Nebraska
Arthur Steiner	Steinauer, Nebraska
Everett Stone	Danbury, Nebraska
Alfred Svoboda	St. Paul, Nebraska
Claude Veal	Verdon, Nebraska
Verner Wickett	Laurel, Nebraska
William Williams	Stella, Nebraska
George Wilson	Curtis, Nebraska
Harold Wilson	Pilger, Nebraska
Chester G. Woodman	Morrill, Nebraska
Richard Yeager	Chadron, Nebraska

CONCESSIONAIRES

Name	Address
Alcazar Range & Heater Co	Milwaukee, Wisconsin
H. B. Aldrich	
F. Aldritt	Lincoln, Nebraska
Allith Prouty Co	Danville, Illinois
American Cable Mfg. Co	Stanberry, Missouri
D. W. Amspoker	Lincoln, Nebraska
Laura E. Anderson	Anita, Iowa
Lee Arnett Co	Lincoln, Nebraska
J. Asbyll	Lincoln, Nebraska
John C. Aughe	Paola, Kansas
M. Banghart	Lincoln, Nebraska
B. F. Bartlett	Des Moines, Iowa
Beatrice Creamery Co	Lincoln, Nebraska
W. V. Bennett	Omaha, Nebraska
Benway Furniture Co	Lincoln, Nebraska
Phillip Bernard Co	Sioux City, Iowa
C. F. Berry	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mary H. Blood	Lincoln, Nebraska
Oscar Bloomberg	Sioux City, Iowa

Name	Address
Sam Botwick	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. J. S. Bowers	Lincoln, Nebraska
R. P. Bowman	Omaha, Nebraska
A. C. Brady	Lincoln, Nebraska
L. Breslow	Lincoln, Nebraska
J. C. Brown	Chicago, Illinois
Buckeye Incubator Co.	Springfield, Ohio
Ray Burdick	Ord, Nebraska
Callanan & Fleming	Omaha, Nebraska
Calvary Baptist Church	Lincoln, Nebraska
Candy Butcher Shop	Asbury Park, New Jersey
Carey Salt Co.	Hutchinson, Kansas
Jesse Carter	Lincoln, Nebraska
Walter Carwell	Lincoln, Nebraska
Nick Castle	Lincoln, Nebraska
N. G. Christ	Lincoln, Nebraska
Christian Science Church	Lincoln, Nebraska
D. W. Clark	Cleveland, Ohio
Coca Cola Bottling Works	Lincoln, Nebraska
Collidslan & Alley	Lincoln, Nebraska
Collins Ice Cream Co.	Lincoln, Nebraska
J. L. Daniels	Fremont, Nebraska
James Davis	Lincoln Nebraska
George A. Dean	Indianapolis, Indiana
De Laval Separator Co.	Chicago, Illinois
Desplenter Bros.	Chicago, Illinois
Domestic Engineering Co.	Dayton, Ohio
J. J. Drake	Council Bluffs, Iowa
Duncombe & Hansen	Lincoln, Nebraska
Philip Dunn	Lincoln, Nebraska
M. S. Durham	Lincoln, Nebraska
East Lincoln Baptist Church	Lincoln, Nebraska
Peter Ellsworth	Omaha, Nebraska
Empire Cream Separator Co.	Chicago, Illinois
George Fairbanks	Dallas, Texas
Fairbanks Morse Co.	Chicago, Illinois
Farmers Friend Live Stock Ass'n	Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Farmers Hog & Cattle Powder Co.	Omaha, Nebraska
Farmers Live Stock Remedy Co.	Greenwood, Nebraska
Farmers Union	Omaha, Nebraska
Feil Mfg. Co.	Cleveland, Ohio
Henry Field Seed Co.	Shenandoah, Iowa
H. Fine	Chicago, Illinois
Joe Fishman	Hot Springs, South Dakota
Fogel Construction Co.	Kansas City, Missouri
Franklin Ice Cream Co.	Lincoln, Nebraska

Name	Address
Frederick Bros	Lincoln, Nebraska
Elmer Frey	Lincoln, Nebraska
C. E. Gaddis	Hastings, Nebraska
C. E. Geiger	Lincoln, Nebraska
General Mercantile Co.	Omaha, Nebraska
Geschwinger Market	Lincoln, Nebraska
W. Gesford	Des Moines, Iowa
Gillen & Boney	Lincoln, Nebraska
Globe Laundry Co.	Lincoln, Nebraska
Goff Mfg. Co.	Harvey, Iowa
W. S. Goodey	Lincoln, Nebraska
B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co.	Akron, Ohio
Gourley Bros.	Lincoln, Nebraska
Grace Lutheran Church	Lincoln, Nebraska
Grace M. E. Church	Lincoln, Nebraska
Grafonola Co.	Lincoln, Nebraska
Harry D. Grant	Des Moines, Iowa
Grant & Mathews	Lincoln, Nebraska
L. Griffin	Huron, South Dakota
Griswold Seed Co.	Lincoln, Nebraska
Guarantee Fund Life Ass'n	Omaha, Nebraska
O. J. Guffey	Detroit, Michigan
Gunn Seed Co.	Lincoln, Nebraska
V. M. Guillot	Miles City, Montana
Frank Haltre	Des Moines, Iowa
Harbinson Mfg. Co.	Kansas City, Missouri
B. B. Harding	Denver, Colorado
Heaston Auto Co.	Lincoln, Nebraska
J. W. Heeman	St. Louis, Missouri
A. Hentzen	Des Moines, Iowa
Herpolsheimer Co.	Lincoln, Nebraska
Hildebrand & Bowles	Seward, Nebraska
Hinman Milking Machine Co.	Lincoln, Nebraska
L. Hirn	Lincoln, Nebraska
M. L. Hirsch	Chicago, Illinois
C. W. Hoke	Lincoln, Nebraska
George F. Holder	Worcester, Massachusetts
R. R. Honey	San Diego, California
Bert Hotclaw	Des Moines, Iowa
Howard Mfg. Co.	Omaha, Nebraska
W. E. Hubbell	Joplin, Missouri
C. R. Hunt	Portland, Oregon
Hupmobile Co. of Nebraska	Omaha, Nebraska
Improved Tailors School Co.	Lincoln, Nebraska
Iowa Stock Remedy Co.	Jefferson, Iowa
Iowa Tire Patch Co.	Des Moines, Iowa

Name	Address
Fred Jackson	Lincoln, Nebraska
H. Jenkins	Omaha, Nebraska
Jiffey Sales Co.	Omaha, Nebraska
C. H. Johnson	Clarks, Nebraska
Kalamazoo Stove Co.	Kalamazoo, Michigan
Kennedy Parsons Co.	Omaha, Nebraska
Alec Keriakedes	Lincoln, Nebraska
Kewanee Tank Heater Co.	Kewanee, Illinois
W. A. Kirkpatrick	Lincoln, Nebraska
O. W. Koethe	Des Moines, Iowa
W. Kremser	Fremont, Nebraska
H. Lamphere	Lincoln, Nebraska
C. A. Lands	Lincoln Nebraska
M. Lashinsky	Lincoln, Nebraska
Lefferdink & Fisher Co.	Firth, Nebraska
Lightning Tire Tool Co.	Auburn, Nebraska
Lincoln Gas & Electric Light Co.	Lincoln, Nebraska
Lincoln Tannery	Lincoln, Nebraska
Lincoln Telephone Co.	Lincoln, Nebraska
Lincoln Tent & Awning Co.	Lincoln, Nebraska
O. Linebarger	Council Bluffs, Iowa
Little Wonder Mfg. Co.	Omaha, Nebraska
Live Stock Remedy Co.	St. Louis, Missouri
M. Lombardo	Omaha, Nebraska
M. Lotman	Lincoln, Nebraska
Charles McCaffree	Pierre, South Dakota
McFall & Elliott	Des Moines, Iowa
W. H. McFarland	St. Louis, Missouri
Stanley McLain	University Place, Nebraska
John G. Maher	Lincoln, Nebraska
William Marshall	Des Moines, Iowa
Midwest Life Ins. Co.	Lincoln, Nebraska
Glen Miles	Lincoln, Nebraska
H. Miller	Verdon, Nebraska
Charles Moore	Burlington, Iowa
Murray & Lamb	Des Moines, Iowa
Myers Bros.	Omaha, Nebraska
C. E. Myers	Lincoln, Nebraska
Nebraska Live Stock Ins. Co.	Omaha, Nebraska
Nebraska Oil Gas Burner Co.	Lincoln, Nebraska
Nebraska Osteopathic Ass'n	Fremont, Nebraska
Nebraska Prosperity League	Omaha, Nebraska
Nebraska School of Business	Lincoln, Nebraska
Nebraska W. C. T. U.	Lincoln, Nebraska
H. Nichols	Omaha, Nebraska
Northwestern Fruit Product Co.	Salem, Oregon

Name	Address
Paul Ohlheiser	Lincoln, Nebraska
O'Neil & Leinberger	Lincoln, Nebraska
Palmer & Dodge	Lincoln, Nebraska
R. N. Parrish	Omaha, Nebraska
Goul Pavey	Lincoln, Nebraska
C. Pelmulder	College View, Nebraska
A. E. Perkins	Des Moines, Iowa
Max Peterson	Lincoln, Nebraska
E. E. Phillips	Lincoln, Nebraska
Pioneer Ins. Co.	Lincoln, Nebraska
L. F. Pitcher	Los Angeles, California
George Polus	Lincoln, Nebraska
Ray Potter	Des Moines, Iowa
E. V. Powell	Lincoln, Nebraska
Prince Auto Co.	Omaha, Nebraska
Rapp & Rose	Lincoln, Nebraska
J. B. Rayner	Lincoln, Nebraska
Remington Typewriter Co.	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. M. L. Rentfrow	Grand Island, Nebraska
Richards Mfg. Co.	Arapahoe, Nebraska
Harry Roberts	Des Moines, Iowa
Roberts Sanitary Dairy	Lincoln, Nebraska
Robertson Furniture Co.	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. Lizzie Ross	Sioux City, Iowa
C. F. Rundle	Lincoln, Nebraska
A. L. Saffer	College View, Nebraska
Mrs. S. Sawyer	Sioux City, Iowa
Sears, Roebuck & Co.	Chicago, Illinois
Charles Shaffer	Cincinnati, Ohio
Sharpless Separator Co.	Chicago, Illinois
Shogo Lithia Co.	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mert Simms	Des Moines, Iowa
Singer Sewing Machine Co.	Lincoln, Nebraska
J. F. Skeen	Kansas City, Missouri
A. H. Smith	Lincoln, Nebraska
Mrs. J. M. Snyder	Lincoln, Nebraska
Southwick & Locke	Friend, Nebraska
A. Sparschu	Lincoln, Nebraska
Guy Stanley	Lincoln, Nebraska
State & Lancaster Co. Federation	Lincoln, Nebraska
H. L. Stephenson	Wymore, Nebraska
J. Stern	Des Moines, Iowa
C. H. Stone	Lincoln, Nebraska
W. J. Strohecker	Fairmont, Nebraska
B. C. Strong	Des Moines, Iowa
Charles Stump	Lincoln, Nebraska

Name	Address
Mrs. W. G. Sullivan	St. Louis, Missouri
A. Swartzman	Lincoln, Nebraska
Swedish Lutheran Church	Lincoln, Nebraska
Jack Terrill	Des Moines, Iowa
Tip Top Bakery	Lincoln, Nebraska
D. Tobin	Omaha, Nebraska
A. C. Townsend	Lincoln, Nebraska
Trinity M. E. Aid Society	Lincoln, Nebraska
D. H. Troxel	Ainsworth, Nebraska
Ungles Hogett Mfg. Co.	Lincoln, Nebraska
J. C. Vanier	Kansas City, Missouri
William Vogt	Lincoln, Nebraska
A. L. Volz	Lincoln, Nebraska
Wallace Farmer	Des Moines, Iowa
Western Union Telegraph Co.	Lincoln, Nebraska
R. C. White	Chicago, Illinois
R. N. White	Lincoln, Nebraska
A. C. Whitman	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Mrs. L. Wilcox	Lincoln, Nebraska
L. O. Williams	Lincoln, Nebraska
Willis & Lux	Lincoln, Nebraska
W. H. Wilson	Omaha, Nebraska
Wolin & Davis	Utica, Nebraska
Woods Bros.	Lincoln, Nebraska
William Woods	Lincoln, Nebraska
D. Zelan	Lincoln, Nebraska

PREMIUMS AND ENTRIES IN CLASSES

1916 State Fair

CLASS "A"—HORSES—1916

	Lot	No. of Entries	No. of Foreign Entries	Amount of Premium Offered	Amount of Premium Paid	Amount of Premium Paid Foreign Exhibitors
1	Percheron	95	1	$ 358.00	$ 316.00	....
2	American Bred Percheron	128	....	372.00	330.00	....
3	Clyde and Shires	33	9	372.00	220.00	....
4	Belgian	21	1	372.00	150.00	....
5	Ponies not to exceed 12 hands high	128	32	414.00	269.00	$ 129.00
6	Show or herd of Recorded Horses any age	....	1	Diploma	....	....
7	Saddle Horses	....	....	64.00	....	....
8	Mules	15	....	145.00	75.00	....
9	Jacks and Jennets	16	....	173.00	68.00	....
10	Discretionary	3	....	....	....	....
	Special Premium (By T. B. Bowman & Son)	....	....	250.00	....	....
		439	44	$2,520.00	$1,428.00	$ 129.00

Per cent paid of premium offered, 56.6.

CLASS "B"—CATTLE—1916

	Lot	No. of Entries	No. of Foreign Entries	Amount of Premium Offered	Amount of Premium Paid	Amount of Premium Paid Foreign Exhibitors
1	Breeding Shorthorn	185	75	$1,635.00	$1,420.00	$ 420.00
2	Breeding Herfords	257	207	1,410.00	1,254.00	1,000.50
3	Breeding Aberdeen-Angus	196	122	803.00	680.00	597.00
4	Breeding Galloways	35	35	653.00	314.00	314.00
5	Breeding Red Polled	129	100	853.00	609.00	421.00
6	Breeding Polled Durham	107	36	737.00	703.00	333.00
7	Fat Cattle	40	17	740.00	550.00	345.00
8	Breeding Jerseys	90	....	675.00	563.00	....
9	Breeding Guernseys	63	62	523.00	397.00	397.00
10	Breeding Holsteins	184	53	783.75	636.00	316.00
		1286	707	$8,812.75	$7,076.00	$4,143.50

Percent paid of premium offered, 80.3.

CLASS "C"—SWINE—1916

	Lot	No. of Entries	No. of Foreign Entries	Amount of Premium Offered	Amount of Premium Paid	Amount of Premium Paid Foreign Exhibitors
1	Poland China	376	....	$1,276.00	$1,095.00	....
2	Berkshires	56	56	506.00	184.00	184.00
3	Duroc Jersey	504	....	1,309.00	1,067.00	....
4	Chester White	245	86	559.00	558.00	304.00
5	Hampshire	290	64	546.00	459.00	192.00
6	Mule Foot	34	....	79.00	74.00	....
		1505	206	$4,275.00	$3,437.00	$ 680.00

Percent paid of premium offered, 80.3.

CLASS "D"—SHEEP—1916

	Lot	No. of Entries	No. of Foreign Entries	Amount of Premium Offered	Amount of Premium Paid	Amount of Premium Paid Foreign Exhibitors
1	Cotswolds	30	2	$ 148.00	$ 130.00	....
2	Leicesters and Lincoln	42	....	148.00	140.00	....
3	Hampshires	70	....	184.00	184.00	....
4	Oxfords	59	7	193.00	193.00	$ 23.00
5	Shropshires	74	13	188.00	180.00	33.00
6	Southdown	41	13	148.00	126.00	....
7	Rambouillets	61	15	148.00	128.00	....
8	Merino	43	13	148.00	90.00	....
9	Discretionary (Cheviots and Dorsets)	24	....	....	....	....
		444	63	$1,305.00	$1,171.00	$ 56.00

Percent paid of premium offered, 89.7.

CLASS "E"—POULTRY—1916

	Lot	No. of Entries	No. of Foreign Entries	Amount of Premium Offered	Amount of Premium Paid	Amount of Premium Paid Foreign Exhibitors
1	American	517	....	$ 680.00	$ 300.00	....
2	Asiatic	124	....	320.00	119.50	....
3	Mediterranean	330	14	560.00	245.50	1.00
4	English	194	2	200.00	92.00	1.50
5	Polish	42	14	320.00	32.50	9.00
6	Dutch	77	....	200.00	44.50	....
7	French	20	....	120.00	18.50	....
8	Games and Bantams	95	....	200.00	92.00	....
9	Orientals, Games and Bantams	38	....	120.00	39.00	....
10	Bantams will be shown only in pairs	26	....	60.00	22.50	....
11	Turkeys	8	....	30.00	6.00	....
12	Ducks	114	....	100.00	55.00	....
13	Geese	52	....	100.00	53.50	....
14	Best Capon	6	....	3.50	3.50	....
		1643	30	$3,013.50	$1,124.00	$ 11.50

Percent paid of premium offered, 36.9.

CLASS "F"—FARM PRODUCTS—1916

	Lot	No. of Entries	Amount of Premium Offered	Amount of Premium Paid
1	Threshed Grains, Legumes, and other large seed	541	$ 140.00	$ 140.00
2	Seeds of Millet, Forage Grasses and Legumes	184	83.00	83.00
3	Mature Corn—Eastern	202	97.50	97.50
4	Mature Corn Western	229	100.50	100.50
5	Corn Growth of 1916—Eastern	202	170.00	170.00
6	Corn Growth of 1916—Western	243	190.00	188.00
7	Sheaf Display	791	203.50	203.50
8	Stalk Display	394	68.50	68.50
9	Vegetables	714	214.50	214.50
10	Irrigated Products	97	143.50	64.00
11	Baled Hay	37	44.00	43.00
12	Vine Products	378	128.50	128.50
13	County Collective Exhibit	15	3,052.90	3,052.90
14	Professional Seed List, Corn to be growth of 1916	2	101.00	....
		4029	$4,747.40	$4,553.90

Percent paid of premium offered, 95.9.

CLASS "G"—DAIRY—1916

	Lot	No. of Entries	Amount of Premium Offered	Amount of Premium Paid
1	Creamery Butter	....	$ 36.00	....
2	Farm Butter	4	36.00	$ 21.00
3	Ornamental Butter	....	28.00	....
4	Grand Sweepstakes	....	5.00	....
5	Cheese	4	18.00	18.00
6	Milch Cows	17	74.00	74.00
		25	$ 197.00	$ 113.00

Percent paid of premium offered, 57.3.

CLASS "H"—DOMESTIC PRODUCTS—1916

	Lot	No. of Entries	Amount of Premium Offered	Amount of Premium Paid
1	Bread and Cakes	312	$ 118.00	$ 114.50
2	Canned Fruits and Vegetables	208	56.25	55.75
3	Preserve Fruits	125	38.25	37.75
4	Jellies, Jams and Marmalades	344	60.75	59.75
5	Pickles	216	72.00	66.50
6	Salted and Dried	42	13.50	11.50
7	Miscellaneous	58	18.00	14.75
8	Discretionary	129	....	....
		1434	$ 376.75	$ 365.00

Percent paid of premium offered, 97.4.

CLASS "I"—BEES AND HONEY—1916

	Lot	No. of Entries	Amount of Premium Offered	Amount of Premium Paid
1	Bees and Honey (open to the world)	114	$ 316.00	$ 316.00
2	Honey Producing Plant	13	138.00	138.00
3	Discretionary	8	....	....
		135	$ 454.00	$ 454.00

Percent paid of premium offered, 100.

CLASS "J"—WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT—1916

	Lot	No. of Entries	Amount of Premium Offered	Amount of Premium Paid
1	Household Fabrics and Quilts	72	$ 34.50	$ 34.50
2	Antiques	113	30.00	30.00
3	Old Ladies' Department	330	120.25	104.25
4	Kensington Embroidery in Filo and Floss	101	27.00	24.00
5	Tatting	219	31.00	31.00
6	Crocheting	828	72.25	70.75
7	Knitting	57	15.00	13.50
8	Cross Stitch	140	33.00	33.00
9	Hand Sewing	109	33.50	33.50
10	French and English Eyelet Embroidery	177	52.50	46.50
11	Embroidery of any Material, not otherwise specified or entered in other classes	362	81.00	81.00
12	Professional List	18	36.00	15.00
		2526	$ 566.00	$ 517.00

Percent paid of premium offered, 91.3.

CLASS "K"—FINE ARTS—1916

	Lot	No. of Entries	Amount of Premium Offered	Amount of Premium Paid
1	Oil Paintings	62	$ 60.50	$ 60.50
2	Water Colors	46	33.75	29.25
3	Pastel	10	35.25	9.50
4	Pen and Ink	38	35.75	32.50
5	Oil Paintings	16	29.25	11.25
6	Water Color	75	23.25	20.50
7	Pastel	4	19.50	2.50
8	Charcoal	29	14.50	11.87
9	Pencil	24	14.00	7.73
10	Pen and Ink	20	10.50	7.11
11	Juvenile List	15	12.00	5.25
12	Pencil	4	4.50	.40
13	Pastel	....	9.00	....
14	China Painting on Ceramics (Professional List)	129	127.00	89.25
15	China Painting on Ceramics (Professional List Conventional)	97	99.50	71.75
16	China Painting on Ceramics (Amateur)	166	77.75	55.75
17	Wood Carving, not Burned	10	19.25	2.87
18	Basket Craft	34	12.00	12.00
19	Bead Work	3	7.00	1.22
20	Leather Work	2	16.25	1.25
21	Arts and Crafts	5	10.00	1.00
22	Antiques	7	....	....
		796	$ 670.50	$ 433.70

Percent paid of premium offered, 64.6.

CLASS "L"—EDUCATIONAL—1916

	Lot	No. of Entries	Amount of Premium Offered	Amount of Premium Paid
1	Collective Display of School work, to each three best	61	$ 210.00	$ 180.00
2	Photos of Building and Grounds	51	70.00	54.50
3	Season Primary Work	80	36.00	34.00
4	Manual Training	30	62.00	28.50
5	Sewing	194	43.25	33.25
6	Cooking	70	17.25	17.25
7	Canned Fruits and Jellies	145	24.50	21.25
8	Canned Vegetables and Pickles	132	15.75	15.75
9	Vegetables	23	9.00	9.00
10	Agriculture	26	55.00	46.50
11	Maps	72	16.75	16.75
12	Penmanship	48	18.00	13.00
13	Drawing	236	48.00	38.00
14	Miscellaneous (Teachers)	18	30.00	12.00
15	Garden Clubs	108	67.50	63.00
		1294	$ 723.00	$ 582.75

Percent paid of premium offered, 80.6.

CLASS "O"—BETTER BABIES—1916

	Lot	No. of Entries	Amount of Premium Offered	Amount of Premium Paid
1	Rural	70	$ 152.00	$ 152.00
2	City	144	152.00	152.00
		214	$ 304.00	$ 304.00

Percent paid of premium offered, 100.

CLASS "S"—SPEED—1916

	Lot	No. of Entries	Amount of Premium Offered	Amount of Premium Paid
1	Harness Races	120	$ 8,400.00	$6,443.00
2	Running Races	56	1,650.00	1,232.50
		176	$10,050.00	$7,675.50

Percent paid of premium offered, 76.3.

LIST OF WARRANTS ISSUED

Year 1916

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
	Jan.			
1	19	George F. Dickman	Expense annual meeting	$1,071.19
2	19	William James	Per diem	4.00
3	19	J. A. Ollis	Per diem & R. R. fare	11.22
4	19	R. M. Wolcott	Per diem & R. R. fare	6.35
5	19	J. F. McArdle	Per diem & R. R. fare	5.90
6	19	George Jackson	Per diem & R. R. fare	4.94
7	19	W. A. Yoder	Expenses, trip to Lincoln	2.60
8	19	A. T. Seybolt	Expense annual meeting	28.00
9	20	Lindell Hotel	Hotel	47.80
10	20	C. B. & Q. Railroad	Switching car of cinders	3.00
11	20	Plainview News	Advertising, 1915 Fair	2.50
12	20	Margery Barstow	Re-issue of No. 1950	1.00
13	20	Lincoln City Direc. Co.	Directory	6.00
14	20	Lincoln Waterwks. Dept.	Water rent Sept. to Dec.	19.95
15	20	Daily News Pub. Co.	Advertising, 1915 Fair	106.82
16	20	Sumner News	Re-issue of No. 615	2.00
17	20	Nellie Adkins	Re-issue of No. 1798	1.00
18	20	Henry L. Cook	Refund for season ticket	2.00
19	28	Samuel G. Hudson, P. M.	Postage	50.00
20	31	W. R. Mellor	January salary	250.00
21	31	Hiram Myers	January salary	80.00
22	31	George W. Kline	Labor and expenses	61.30
23	31	Eunice K. Barton	January salary	70.00
24	31	Charles Scully	January salary	25.00
	Feb.			
25	4	George Jackson	Per diem & R. R. fare	6.65
26	4	E. R. Danielson	Per diem & R. R. fare	5.72
27	4	J. A. Ollis	Per diem & R. R. fare	9.64
28	4	J. F. McArdle	Per diem & R. R. fare	4.20
29	4	Charles Graff	Per diem & R. R. fare	7.35
30	4	R. M. Wolcott	Per diem & R. R. fare	6.10
31	4	Eunice K. Barton	Reporting annual meeting	32.80
32	4	Benton Press	Printing and postage	44.50
33	4	Ralph L. Blair	Re-issue of No. 2234	2.00
34	4	Burroughs Adding Mach. Co.	Paper	1.25
35	4	Chapin Bros.	Flowers	3.25
36	4	Thomas Kelley Clare	Re-issue of No. 2205	5.00

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
37	4	Envelope Press	Printing	41.25
38	4	First Trust Co	Bonds	30.00
39	4	Lincoln Feed & Fuel Co	Coal for threshing	2.75
40	4	W. R. Mellor	Expenses to Sioux City	10.10
41	4	Hiram Myers	Sup't of Concessions, 1915	50.00
42	4	Harry Porter	Index tags	.25
43	4	Rudge & Guenzel Co	Padlocks & re-issue of No. 2043	20.50
44	4	Schapirograph Co.	Machine	10.00
45	4	State Journal Co	Half tones	41.50
46	4	Van Sickle Paint & Glass Co	Supplies	15.93
47	4	Western Newspaper Union	Paper	.75
48	7	Lindell Hotel	Hotel	21.85
49	17	Auditorium Hotel	Rooms for delegates	18.90
50	17	J. A. Ollis	Expenses to Chicago	44.78
51	29	W. R. Mellor	February salary	250.00
52	29	Hiram Myers	February salary	85.00
53	29	Eunice K. Barton	February salary	75.00
54	29	Charles Scully	February salary	25.00
	Mar.			
55	3	J. A. Ollis	Per diem & R. R. fare	9.89
56	3	J. F. McArdle	Per diem & R. R. fare	4.20
57	3	R. M. Wolcott	Per diem & R. R. fare	5.30
58	3	George Jackson	Per diem & R. R. fare	5.60
59	3	Charles Graff	Per diem & R. R. fare	8.60
60	3	E. R. Danielson	Per diem & R. R. fare	4.32
61	3	Joseph Roberts	Expenses	2.10
62	4	Adams Express Co	Express	9.75
63	4	American Express Co	Express	4.84
64	4	Benton Press	Warrant books	12.00
65	4	A. R. Corey	Advertising	5.00
66	4	Envelope Press	Printing bulletins	43.25
67	4	Lincoln Tel. & Tele. Co	Phones for February & March	25.73
68	4	W. R. Mellor	Expenses to Chicago	38.30
69	4	Hiram Myers	Expenses to Chicago	38.30
70	4	W. N. Rehlaender	Supplies	2.10
71	4	G. C. Snow	Re-issue of No. 289	2.00
72	4	J. F. Stevens	Filling, on contract	853.05
73	4	Alva C. Townsend	Photographs	3.50
74	4	Western Newspaper Union	Etching	2.00
75	4	Lindell Hotel	Hotel	12.00
76	20	J. A. Ollis	Per diem & R. R. fare	8.62
77	20	J. F. McArdle	Per diem & R. R. fare	4.20

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
78	20	R. M. Wolcott	Per diem & R. R. fare	5.30
79	20	George Jackson	Per diem & R. R. fare	5.60
80	20	Charles Graff	Per diem & R. R. fare	6.55
81	20	E. R. Danielson	Per diem & R. R. fare	4.47
82	20	Oswald R. Black	Re-issue of No. 2042	2.01
83	20	Envelope Press	Printing bulletins	17.50
84	20	Berkowitz Envelope Co.	Envelopes	31.92
85	20	Henry L. Meyer	Re-issue of No 1653	1.00
86	22	Lindell Hotel	Hotel	13.50
87	31	W. R. Mellor	March salary	250.00
88	31	Hiram Myers	March salary	85.00
89	31	Eunice K. Barton	March salary	75.00
90	31	Charles Scully	March salary	25.00
91	31	Martha Pierce	Re-issue of No. 1458	6.00
	Apr.			
92	1	Lincoln Waterwks. Dept.	Water rent	9.15
93	5	C. B. & Q. Railroad	Switching car of cinders	3.00
94	12	C. B. & Q. Railroad	Switching car of cinders	3.00
95	13	Samuel G. Hudson, P. M.	Postage	50.00
96	19	J. A. Ollis	Per diem & R. R. fare	18.18
97	19	J. F. McArdle	Per diem & R. R. fare	4.20
98	19	Cancelled		
99	19	Charles Graff	Per diem & R. R. fare	6.70
100	19	George Jackson	Per diem & R. R. fare	5.60
101	19	E. R. Danielson	Per diem & R R. fare	4.97
102	19	Jacob Sass	Expenses, Seward and Lincoln	5.73
103	19	J. A. Ollis	One quarter salary as President	100.00
104	20	Adams Express Co.	Express	.43
105	20	Zack Barnett	Labor on grounds	13.75
106	20	Beatrice Creamery Co.	Car of cinders	22.50
107	20	Benton Press	Envelopes and postage	23.50
108	20	Berkowitz Envelope Co.	Envelopes	68.34
109	20	Chapin Bros.	Flowers	8.00
110	20	Envelope Press	Printing and bulletins	70.75
111	20	William Foster	Labor on grounds	48.00
112	20	George Bros-Griffiths Co.	Stamp, Jacob Sass	.40
113	20	Globe Delivery Co.	Drayage	5.90
114	20	Thomas Huddleson	Labor on grounds	21.00
115	20	Lincoln Tel. & Tele. Co.	Phones	12.86
116	20	W. R. Mellor	Expenses, trip to Seward	1.70
117	20	Nebraska Material Co.	Material	36.50
118	20	Harry Porter	Supplies	6.50
119	20	Charles Scully	Team work on grounds	29.80

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
120	20	Underwood Typewriter Co.	Typewriter	88.03
121	20	Western Union Tele. Co.	Telegrams	6.81
122	20	York Blank Book Co.	Assessor's reports	125.00
123	20	C. B. & Q. Railroad	Switching car of cinders	3.00
124	20	Lindell Hotel	Hotel	9.00
125	24	C. B. & Q. Railroad	Switching car of cinders	6.00
126	25	John Rapp	239 sheep	1,792.50
127	25	Union Pacific Railroad	Freight and switching 2 cars of sheep	50.57
128	25	J. A. Ollis	Expenses, buying sheep	14.08
129	30	W. R. Mellor	April salary	250.00
130	30	Hiram Myers	April salary	85.00
131	30	Eunice K. Barton	April salary	75.00
132	30	Charles Scully	April salary	25.00
	May			
133	4	Lincoln Printing Co.	Entry blanks	30.00
134	13	L. R. Morris	Shearing 100 sheep	12.00
135	13	D. K. Reasy	Labor on grounds	12.45
136	15	L. R. Morris	Shearing 136 sheep	16.32
137	17	William Foster	Labor in April	36.00
138	20	Envelope Press	Printing bulletins	8.75
139	23	Thomas Huddleson	Labor on grounds	53.10
140	23	D. K. Reasy	Labor on grounds	10.50
141	29	C. B. & Q. Railroad	Freight on coin registers	14.56
142	31	W. R. Mellor	May salary	250.00
143	31	Hiram Myers	May salary	85.00
144	31	Eunice K. Barton	May salary	75.00
145	31	Charles Scully	May salary	25.00
	June			
146	1	D. K. Reasy	Labor on grounds	15.00
147	2	J. A. Ollis	Per diem & R. R. fare	8.32
148	2	R. M. Wolcott	Per diem & R. R. fare	10.65
149	2	George Jackson	Per diem & R. R. fare	5.60
150	2	Charles Graff	Per diem & R. R. fare	6.60
151	2	E. R. Danielson	Per diem & R. R. fare	3.97
152	2	J. F. Stevens	Payment on dirt contract	928.31
153	3	Adams Express Co.	Express	1.69
154	3	American Express Co.	Express	1.15
155	3	American Trotting Association	Annual dues, 1916	75.00
156	3	Beatrice Creamery Co.	Cinders	90.50
157	3	Benton Press	Letter heads	9.50
158	3	H. V. Bright	Changing coin machines	124.32
159	3	Claflin Printing Co.	Ground space contracts	9.00

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
160	3	Envelope Press	Bulletins	3.50
161	3	William Foster	May salary	100.00
162	3	Kostka Glass & Paint Co.	Supplies	4.25
163	3	Lincoln Tel. & Tele. Co.	Phones, May and June	25.00
164	3	Nebraska Material Co.	Brick	9.00
165	3	Office Equip. & Sup. Co.	Supplies	.50
166	3	O. W. Palm	Insurance	293.25
167	3	Harry Porter	Supplies	1.10
168	3	R. B. Powers	Premium ribbons	199.01
169	3	Rudge & Guenzel Co.	Nails	1.50
170	3	M. L. Scott	Alfalfa	3.50
171	3	Charles Scully	Extra time	27.20
172	3	Van Sickle Glass & Paint Co.	Supplies	74.80
173	3	Western Brick & Supply Co.	Supplies	113.35
174	3	Western Newspaper Union	Printing "Nebraska," May and June	132.74
175	3	D. K. Reasy	Labor on grounds	15.00
176	5	A. R. Corey	Advertising	5.00
177	6	Lincoln Printing Co.	Speed programs	18.00
178	10	S. G. Hudson, P. M.	Postage	70.00
179	10	Lindell Hotel	Hotel	19.50
180	10	Andrew Elias	Labor on grounds	11.75
181	10	D. K. Reasy	Labor on grounds	12.50
182	17	D. K. Reasy	Labor on grounds	15.00
183	17	Andrew Elias	Labor on grounds	8.25
184	17	George Saxon	Labor on grounds	10.80
185	17	S. L. Pierce	Labor on grounds	9.45
186	19	George Jackson	Per diem & R. R. fare	5.95
187	19	R. M. Wolcott	Per diem & R. R. fare	5.85
188	19	J. F. McArdle	Per diem & R. R. fare	4.10
189	19	Charles Graff	Per diem & R. R. fare	6.85
190	19	E. R. Danielson	Per diem & R. R. fare	4.82
191	19	J. A. Ollis	Per diem & R. R. fare	7.14
192	20	Benton Press	Postage and printing	28.25
193	20	Brown & Bigelow	Advertising caps	225.00
194	20	Cancelled		
195	20	C. I. DeVore	Plumbing supplies and labor	8.55
196	20	Envelope Press	Printing bulletins	3.50
197	20	Globe Delivery Co.	Drayage	4.85
198	20	Lincoln Printing Co.	1600 class cards	10.50
199	20	Marshall Oil Co.	Oil	1.75

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
200	20	J. R. Megahan	Labor on grounds	4.25
201	20	Karl Schmitt & Bro	Two barrels salt	3.30
202	20	Charles Scully	Team work	22.00
203	24	J. A. Ollis	Meals and garage rental	11.00
204	24	C. I. DeVore	Plumbing, State Militia	16.50
205	24	Andrew Elias	Labor on grounds	6.75
206	24	Thomas Huddleson	Labor on grounds	13.80
207	24	William Haack	Labor on grounds	4.55
208	24	J. J. McNeil	Plumbing for State Militia	16.50
209	24	J. R. Megahan	Labor on grounds	15.00
210	24	S. L. Pierce	Labor on grounds	18.90
211	24	D. K. Reasy	Labor on grounds	15.00
212	24	Fred Sage	Labor on grounds	12.25
213	24	George Saxon	Labor on grounds	21.60
214	29	Robert E. Smith	Premium Class "F"	5.00
215	29	R. D. Wilson	Premium Class "F"	5.00
216	29	North Platte Agricultural Society	Premium Class "F"	5.00
	July			
217	1	W. R. Mellor	June salary	250.00
218	1	William Foster	June salary	100.00
219	1	Lindell Hotel	Hotel	35.92
220	1	Hiram Myers	June salary	85.00
221	1	Eunice K. Barton	June salary	75.00
222	1	Charles Scully	June salary	25.00
223	1	C. I. DeVore	Labor for State Militia	33.60
224	1	Andrew Elias	Labor on grounds	13.50
225	1	William Haack	Labor on grounds	18.90
226	1	Arthur Hancock	Labor on grounds	11.25
227	1	Thomas Huddleson	Labor on grounds	16.20
228	1	Vern Jenkins	Labor on grounds	6.75
229	1	J. J. McNeil	Labor on grounds	19.60
230	1	S. L. Pierce	Labor on grounds	18.90
231	1	D. K. Reasy	Labor on grounds	15.00
232	1	George Saxon	Labor on grounds	21.60
233	1	Lincoln Waterworks Dept.	Water rent	14.90
234	3	J. A. Ollis	Per diem & R. R. fare	11.25
235	3	R. M. Wolcott	Per diem & R. R. fare	5.80
236	3	George Jackson	Per diem & R. R. fare	5.65
237	3	Charles Graff	Per diem & R. R. fare	6.50
238	3	E. R. Danielson	Per diem & R. R. fare	4.28
239	5	J. R. Megahan	Labor on grounds	12.50
240	5	J. R. Megahan	Painting barns	10.00
241	6	Charles Scully	Team work	32.00

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
242	7	D. K. Reasy	Labor on grounds	17.50
243	8	C. I. DeVore	Plumbing for State Militia	36.00
244	8	Andrew Elias	Labor on grounds	9.00
245	8	William Haack	Labor on grounds	12.25
246	8	Thomas Huddleson	Labor on grounds	13.50
247	8	Vern Jenkins	Labor on grounds	11.25
248	8	J. J. McNeil	Plumbing for State Militia	21.00
249	8	S. L. Pierce	Labor on grounds	6.30
250	8	Fred Sage	Labor on grounds	16.10
251	8	George Saxon	Labor on grounds	18.00
252	8	J. A. Ollis	Per diem & R. R. fare	17.62
253	11	Lindell Hotel	Hotel	13.58
254	11	Underwood Typewriter Co.	Oil	.20
255	12	S. G. Hudson, P. M.	Postage	17.00
256	12	J. R. Megahan	Painting barns	9.55
257	12	J. R. Megahan	Labor on grounds	15.45
258	13	J. A. Ollis	Per diem & R. R. fare	2.50
259	13	R. M. Wolcott	Per diem & R. R. fare	5.30
260	13	J. F. McArdle	Per diem & R. R. fare	6.00
261	13	George Jackson	Per diem & R. R. fare	5.60
262	13	Charles Graff	Per diem & R. R. fare	5.95
263	13	G. W. Johnson	Payment, cement contract	75.00
264	14	Bradshaw's Drug & Pt. Store	Dridip	3.00
265	14	John Clark	Labor on grounds	40.00
266	14	Cornell Searl Co.	Supplies	25.83
267	14	Dennison Mfg. Co.	Tags	33.52
268	14	Donaldson Lithographing Co.	Lithographs	120.00
269	14	Envelope Press	Bulletins	5.75
270	14	Globe Delivery Co.	Drayage	4.20
271	14	Kostka Drug Co.	Oil	4.00
272	14	Lincoln Tel. & Tele. Co.	Phones	12.50
273	14	Marshall Oil Co.	Supplies	2.60
274	14	International Motor Contest Ass'n	Sanction	40.00
275	14	Nebraska Material Co.	Supplies	50.94
276	14	Nebraska Paper & Bag Co.	Twine	2.50
277	14	Rudge & Guenzel Co.	Supplies	21.95
278	14	Charles Scully	Team work	38.40
279	14	Union Wall Paper & Paint Co.	Supplies	55.50

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
280	14	Van Sickle Glass & Paint Co.	Supplies	2.26
281	14	Western Newspaper Union	July "Nebraska"	39.82
282	14	Whitebreast Coal & Lumber Co.	Supplies	133.03
283	15	O. J. Assenmacher	Mason work	20.80
284	15	William Haack	Carpenter work	21.60
285	15	Thomas Huddleson	Labor on grounds	17.70
286	15	C. I. De Vore	Plumbing for State Militia	28.80
287	15	Andrew Elias	Labor and team	16.78
288	15	Vern Jenkins	Labor on grounds	14.85
289	15	J. J. McNeil	Plumbing for State Militia	16.80
290	15	Jacob Nau	Mason work	2.40
291	15	S. L. Pierce	Carpenter work	15.75
292	15	D. K. Reasy	Labor on grounds	15.00
293	15	Fred Sage	Carpenter work	22.05
294	15	George Saxon	Carpenter work	21.60
295	15	Lawrence Slater	Time keeper	12.38
296	15	G. W. Johnson	Payment, sidewalk contract	60.00
297	19	Lindell Hotel	Hotel	14.00
298	20	G. W. Johnson	Payment, contract for floor in dining room	165.00
299	21	Lincoln Printing Co.	Printing	6.00
300	22	O. J. Assenmacher	Labor on grounds	22.75
301	22	C. I. De Vore	Labor on grounds	29.60
302	22	Andrew Elias	Labor on fish building	15.13
303	22	William Haack	Labor on grounds	18.00
304	22	Thomas Huddleson	Labor on fish building	16.20
305	22	Verne Jenkins	Labor on grounds	14.85
306	22	J. J. McNeil	Plumbing	11.20
307	22	Jacob Nau	Labor on fish building	19.60
308	22	S. L. Pierce	Labor on grounds	18.90
309	22	D. K. Reasy	Labor on grounds	17.25
310	22	Fred Sage	Labor on grounds	18.90
311	22	George Saxon	Labor on fish building	21.60
312	22	Lawrence Slater	Labor on grounds	14.85
313	22	G. W. Johnson	Payment on concrete floor and walk	35.00
314	29	O. J. Assenmacker	Labor on dining hall	20.85
315	29	C. I. De Vore	Plumbing	24.00
316	29	Andrew Elias	Labor on fish building	15.26
317	29	William Haack	Labor on dining hall	21.60
318	29	Ben Harman	Labor on dining hall	2.25
319	29	H. J. Hoffman	Plumbing	12.00

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
320	29	W. A. Howard	Labor on dining hall	3.25
321	29	Tom Huddleson	Labor on fish building	16.20
322	29	Verne Jenkins	Wiring speed barns	16.20
323	29	Elmer Lambdin	Labor on dining hall	9.00
324	29	W. R. Massengale	Labor, unloading rock dust	2.25
325	29	Jacob Nau	Labor on fish building	16.00
326	29	S. L. Pierce	Labor on dining hall	18.90
327	29	Pat Powers	Labor on dining hall	4.50
328	29	D. K. Reasy	Labor on grounds	17.25
329	29	Fred Sage	Labor on dining hall	18.90
330	29	George Saxon	Labor on dining hall	21.80
331	29	R. Schneider	Labor on dining hall	18.00
332	29	Lawrence Slater	Labor on grounds	16.20
333	29	E. J. McClain	Labor, on Johnson contract	5.80
334	29	T. R. Brown	Labor, on Johnson contract	6.40
335	29	John McCormick	Labor, digging & laying water pipe	19.95
336	29	Simeon Bradenburg	Payment, on Johnson contract	10.20
337	29	Earl Smith	Payment, on Johnson contract	14.60
338	29	S. R. Copeland	Payment, on Johnson contract	18.00
339	29	Fred Burk	Payment, on Johnson contract	16.00
340	29	W. A. Randall	Payment, on Johnson contract	12.85
341	31	W. R. Mellor	July salary	250.00
342	31	William Foster	July salary	100.00
343	31	Hiram Myers	July salary	85.00
344	31	Eunice K. Barton	July salary	75.00
345	31	Charles Scully	July salary	25.00
346	31	H. A. Butler	Labor, Johnson contract	15.00
347	31	Pat Powers	Labor, Johnson contract	8.55
348	31	George Gewerney	Labor, Johnson contract	4.10
	Aug.			
349	3	S. G. Hudson, P. M	500 postal cards	5.00
350	3	J. T. Stevens	On dirt contract	300.00
351	3	J. A. Ollis	Per diem & R. R. fare	16.47
352	3	R. M. Wolcott	Per diem & R. R. fare	5.35
353	3	J. F. McArdle	Per diem & R. R. fare	3.20
354	3	George Jackson	Per diem & R. R. fare	5.60
355	3	Charles Graff	Per diem & R. R. fare	6.35
356	3	E. R. Danielson	Per diem & R. R. fare	3.97
357	4	Adams Express Co	Express	3.35
358	4	American Express Co	Express	2.98
359	4	Benton Press	Printing	62.75
360	4	Henry Chung	Refund, cancelled contract	5.00
361	4	J. P. Cooke Co	Ink	3.50
362	4	Envelope Press	Bulletins	5.25

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
363	4	Globe Delivery Co.	Freight and drayage	1.90
364	4	Korsmeyer Co.	Supplies	45.18
365	4	Lincoln Paper Co.	Paper	1.35
366	4	Lincoln Tel. & Tele. Co.	Phones	12.50
367	4	Walter H. Mellor	5 silver punch bowls	188.90
368	4	Nebraska Material Co.	Material	182.47
369	4	Jacob North & Co.	Entry books	75.50
370	4	Northwest Ready Roofing Co.	Roofing	238.68
371	4	Rees Ticket Co.	Tickets	94.50
372	4	Rudge & Guenzel Co.	Supplies	45.74
373	4	Schaaf Mfg. Co.	Supplies	1.20
374	4	Charles Scully	Team work	62.00
375	4	Cornell Searle Co.	Material	183.70
376	4	St. Louis Button Co.	Pass buttons	42.50
377	4	Western Newspaper Union	Plate and etching	7.75
378	4	N. Westover Co.	Material	98.10
379	4	Lincoln Waterworks Dept.	3 taps	15.00
380	5	George Coy	Labor on dining hall	13.20
381	5	C. I. De Vore	Plumbing	24.50
382	5	Andrew Elias	Labor on dining hall	8.80
383	5	J. G. Eveland	Labor on dining hall	4.50
384	5	William Haack	Labor on dining hall	18.00
385	5	Ben Harman	Plumbing	13.75
386	5	W. M. Higgins	Labor on dining hall	9.45
387	5	W. A. Howard	General labor	13.50
388	5	Tom Huddleson	Labor on dining hall	9.15
389	5	H. J. Huffman	Plumbing	14.40
390	5	Verne Jenkins	Labor on grounds	15.60
391	5	Elmer Lambdin	Labor on dining hall	13.50
392	5	W. R. Massengale	Labor on dining hall	12.50
393	5	S. L. Pierce	Labor on dining hall	17.15
394	5	Pat Powers	Labor on dining hall	10.45
395	5	D. K. Reasy	Labor on grounds	17.50
396	5	Fred Sage	Labor on dining hall	18.90
397	5	George Saxon	Labor on dining hall	21.60
398	5	R. B. Saxon	Labor on dining hall	3.00
399	5	Lawrence Slater	Labor on grounds	16.50
400	8	Fred Burk	Payment, Johnson contract	6.00
401	10	S. G. Hudson, P. M.	Postage	22.00
402	12	Fred Burk	Labor, Johnson contract	24.50
403	12	Oswald Black	Labor on dining hall	11.25
404	12	George Coy	Labor on dining hall	16.20

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
405	12	C. I. De Vore	Plumbing	24.00
406	12	Robert De Vore	Water boy	5.00
407	12	Andrew Elias	Labor on dining hall	14.85
408	12	J. G. Eveland	Labor on dining hall	14.40
409	12	William Haack	Labor on dining hall	21.60
410	12	Arthur Hancock	Labor on grounds	1.50
411	12	Ben Harman	Labor, plumbing	15.60
412	12	W. A. Howard	Labor on dining hall	13.50
413	12	Tom Huddleson	Labor on dining hall	16.20
414	12	H. J. Huffman	Plumbing	14.40
415	12	Verne Jenkins	Labor on dining hall	16.20
416	12	Elmer Lambdin	Labor on dining hall	13.50
417	12	Robert Learmont	Labor on dining hall	9.00
418	12	S. L. Pierce	Labor on dining hall	18.90
419	12	Pat Powers	Labor on dining hall	14.85
420	12	D. K. Reasy	Labor on grounds	19.25
421	12	Charles Rich	Labor on dining hall	13.25
422	12	Fred Sage	Labor on dining hall	18.90
423	12	George Saxon	Labor on dining hall	21.60
424	12	Lawrence Slater	Labor on grounds	16.20
425	12	W. R. Mellor	Expenses, editorial trip	22.48
426	12	George Reider	Labor, Johnson contract	5.40
427	12	L. Dalton	Labor. Johnson contract	13.20
428	15	Farmers Loan & Investment Co.	Payment, Johnson contract	20.60
429	15	J. A. Ollis	Per diem & R. R. fare	11.00
430	15	Mrs. C. J. Fruide	Work of C. Willis, on Johnson contract	4.35
431	15	Ernest Snow	Labor, Johnson contract	1.45
432	17	H. Manwiller	Labor, Johnson contract	7.60
433	17	Fred Borbach	Labor, Johnson contract	12.30
434	17	E. Dennie	Labor, Johnson contract	6.15
435	17	J. Mitchell	Labor, Johnson contract	4.50
436	17	Fred Burk	Labor, Johnson contract	21.00
437	17	A. Hudkin	Labor, Johnson contract	6.95
438	17	Clyde Hudkin	Labor, Johnson contract	7.20
439	18	Oswald Black	Labor on grounds	13.50
440	18	George Coy	Labor on grounds	16.20
441	18	F. J. Cunningham	Labor on grounds	6.75
442	18	C. I. De Vore	Labor on grounds	25.00
443	18	Robert De Vore	Labor on grounds	1.00
444	18	Andrew Elias	Labor on grounds	12.38
445	18	J. G. Eveland	Labor on grounds	16.20
446	18	William Haack	Labor on grounds	21.60
447	18	Ben Harman	Labor on grounds	14.40

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
448	18	W. A. Howard	Labor on grounds	13.50
449	18	Tom Huddleson	Labor on grounds	16.20
450	18	H. J. Huffman	Labor on grounds	14.40
451	18	Verne Jenkins	Labor on grounds	16.20
452	18	Elmer Lambdin	Labor on grounds	13.50
453	18	W. C. Lane	Labor on grounds	2.25
454	18	Robert Learmont	Labor on grounds	13.50
455	18	Jacob Nau	Labor on grounds	7.20
456	18	C. W. Pay	Labor on grounds	3.15
457	18	S. L. Pierce	Labor on grounds	18.90
458	18	Pat Powers	Labor on grounds	12.38
459	18	D. K. Reasy	Labor on grounds	19.25
460	18	Charles Rich	Labor on grounds	12.50
461	18	Fred Sage	Labor on grounds	18.90
462	18	George Saxon	Labor on grounds	21.60
463	18	Lawrence Slater	Labor on grounds	16.20
464	18	Joe Steinburg	Labor on grounds	2.00
465	19	Alice R. Sleeth	Extra office help	24.00
466	19	Clarence Westbrook	Extra office help	11.00
467	19	Jacob Nau	Cement work	2.40
468	21	Lincoln Printing Co.	Printing	7.75
469	22	American Express Co.	Express	57.78
470	23	J. G. Eveland	Labor on grounds	4.50
471	23	W. C. Lane	Labor on grounds	6.75
472	23	Robert Learmont	Labor on grounds	9.00
473	24	American Express Co.	Express	26.96
474	25	John Clark	Labor and team	52.00
475	25	Envelope Press	Premium lists and bulletins	308.35
476	25	Clarence Garrison	Labor on grounds	.50
477	25	Fred Oswald	Labor on grounds	.50
478	26	Oswald Black	Labor on grounds	13.50
479	26	Cal Brantly	Labor on grounds	12.50
480	26	Edwin Buffin	Labor on grounds	11.25
481	26	George Coy	Labor on grounds	16.20
482	26	F. J. Cunningham	Labor on grounds	13.50
483	26	C. I. De Vore	Labor on grounds	25.00
484	26	Andrew Elias	Labor on grounds	14.85
485	26	William Haack	Labor on grounds	24.80
486	26	Ben Harman	Labor on grounds	12.00
487	26	W. A. Howard	Labor on grounds	12.50
488	26	Tom Huddleson	Labor on grounds	13.50
489	26	H. J. Huffman	Labor on grounds	15.00
490	26	Verne Jenkins	Labor on grounds	15.30
491	26	Elmer Lambdin	Labor on grounds	15.25
492	26	W. H. McMillen	Labor on grounds	11.25

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
493	26	C. W. Pay	Labor on grounds	21.70
494	26	S. L. Pierce	Labor on grounds	21.70
495	26	Pat Powers	Labor on grounds	15.95
496	26	D. K. Reasy	Labor on grounds	19.25
497	26	Fred Sage	Labor on grounds	21.70
498	26	George Saxon	Labor on grounds	25.20
499	26	W. F. Scholle	Labor on grounds	11.25
500	26	Lawrence Slater	Labor on grounds	15.30
501	26	Adams Globe	Advertising	2.50
502	26	Ainsworth Democrat	Advertising	2.50
503	26	Ainsworth Star Journal	Advertising	3.00
504	26	Albion Argus	Advertising	3.00
505	26	Albion News	Advertising	3.00
506	26	Alexandria Argus	Advertising	2.00
507	26	Allen News	Advertising	2.00
508	26	Alliance Herald	Advertising	3.00
509	26	Alliance Times	Advertising	3.00
510	26	Alliance News	Advertising	2.50
511	26	Alma Journal	Advertising	3.00
512	26	Alma Record	Advertising	3.00
513	26	Ansley Herald	Advertising	2.00
514	26	Arapahoe Public Mirror	Advertising	2.50
515	26	Arcadia Champion	Advertising	2.50
516	26	Arlington Review-Her.	Advertising	2.50
517	26	Arnold Sentinel	Advertising	2.00
518	26	Arthur Enterprise	Advertising	2.00
519	26	Ashby Argus	Advertising	2.00
520	26	Ashland Gazette	Advertising	3.00
521	26	Ashton Herald	Advertising	2.00
522	26	Atkinson Graphic	Advertising	2.50
523	26	Auburn Herald	Advertising	3.00
524	26	Auburn Republic	Advertising	3.00
525	26	Aurora Advocate	Advertising	3.00
526	26	Aurora Republican	Advertising	3.00
527	26	Aurora Register	Advertising	3.00
528	26	Axtell Times	Advertising	2.00
529	26	Bancroft Blade	Advertising	2.50
530	26	Wheeler Co. Independent, Bartlett	Advertising	2.00
531	26	Bartley Inter-Ocean	Advertising	2.00
532	26	Bassett Leader	Advertising	2.50
533	26	Battle Creek Enterprise	Advertising	2.00
534	26	Bayard Transcript	Advertising	2.00
535	26	Beatrice Express	Advertising	7.50
536	26	Beatrice Post	Advertising	2.50

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
537	26	Beatrice Sun	Advertising	7.50
538	26	Times-Tribune, Beaver City	Advertising	3.00
539	26	Beaver Crossing Times	Advertising	2.50
540	26	Beemer Times	Advertising	2.50
541	26	Belden Progress	Advertising	2.00
542	26	Belgrade Herald	Advertising	2.00
543	26	Bellwood Gazette	Advertising	2.00
544	26	Belvidere News	Advertising	2.00
545	26	Benkelman News	Advertising	2.50
546	26	Bennet Sun	Advertising	2.00
547	26	Bennington Herald	Advertising	2.00
548	26	Benson Times	Advertising	2.00
549	26	Bertrand Herald	Advertising	2.00
550	26	Bladen Enterprise	Advertising	2.00
551	26	Blair Danskeren	Advertising	3.50
552	26	Blair Enterprise	Advertising	2.00
553	26	Blair Democrat Courier	Advertising	3.50
554	26	Blair Pilot	Advertising	3.50
555	26	Blair Tribune	Advertising	3.50
556	26	Bloomfield Journal	Advertising	2.50
557	26	Bloomfield Monitor	Advertising	2.50
558	26	Bloomington Advocate	Advertising	2.50
559	26	Bloomington Tribune	Advertising	2.00
560	26	Blue Hill Leader	Advertising	2.50
561	26	Blue Springs Sentinel	Advertising	3.00
562	26	Bradshaw Monitor	Advertising	2.00
653	26	Brady Vindicator	Advertising	2.00
564	26	Brainard Clipper	Advertising	2.00
565	26	Brewster News	Advertising	2.00
566	26	Bridgeport News-Blade	Advertising	2.00
567	26	Bristow Enterprise	Advertising	2.00
568	26	Brock Bulletin	Advertising	2.50
569	26	Broken Bow Chief	Advertising	4.00
570	26	Broken Bow Republican	Advertising	3.00
571	26	Brownlee Booster	Advertising	2.00
572	26	Brunswick Independent	Advertising	2.00
573	26	Bruning Booster	Advertising	2.00
574	26	Burchard Times	Advertising	2.00
575	26	Burwell Tribune	Advertising	2.50
576	26	Butte Gazette	Advertising	2.00
577	26	Byron Messenger	Advertising	2.00
578	26	Cadams Progress	Advertising	1.60
579	26	Cairo Record	Advertising	2.00
580	26	Callaway Queen	Advertising	2.50

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
581	26	Cambridge Clarion	Advertising	2.50
582	26	Campbell Citizen	Advertising	2.50
583	26	Carleton Leader	Advertising	2.00
584	26	Carroll Index	Advertising	2.00
585	26	Cedar Bluffs Standard	Advertising	2.50
586	26	Cedar Rapids Outlook	Advertising	2.50
587	26	Central City Nonpareil	Advertising	2.50
588	26	Republican Record, Central City	Advertising	2.50
589	26	Chadron Chronicle	Advertising	2.00
590	26	Chadron Journal	Advertising	2.00
591	26	Chambers Bugle	Advertising	2.00
592	26	Chappell Register	Advertising	2.00
593	26	Chester Herald	Advertising	2.00
594	26	Clarks Enterprise	Advertising	2.00
595	26	Clarkson, Domaci Noviny, Osvena Zapadu & Colfax Co. Press	Advertising	10.00
596	26	Clay Center Patriot	Advertising	3.00
597	26	Clay Center Sun	Advertising	2.50
598	26	Clearwater Record	Advertising	2.50
599	26	Cody Cowboy	Advertising	2.00
600	26	Coleridge Blade	Advertising	2.00
601	26	College View Gazette	Advertising	2.50
602	26	Columbus Nebr. Biene	Advertising	4.00
603	26	Columbus Telegram	Advertising	3.00
604	26	Columbus Journal	Advertising	2.50
605	26	Comstock News	Advertising	2.00
606	26	Cook Courier	Advertising	2.00
607	26	Cortland News	Advertising	2.00
608	26	Cowles News	Advertising	2.00
609	26	Crab Orchard Herald	Advertising	2.00
610	26	Craig News	Advertising	2.00
611	26	Crawford Courier	Advertising	2.00
612	26	Crawford Tribune	Advertising	2.00
613	26	Creighton Liberal	Advertising	3.00
614	26	Creighton News	Advertising	3.00
615	26	Creston Statesman	Advertising	2.00
616	26	Crete Democrat	Advertising	3.00
617	26	Crete News	Advertising	3.00
618	26	Crete Vidette Herald	Advertising	2.50
619	26	Crofton Journal	Advertising	2.00
620	26	Crookston Herald	Advertising	2.00
621	26	Culbertson Banner	Advertising	2.50
622	26	Curtis Courier	Advertising	2.00

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
623	26	Curtis Enterprise	Advertising	2.00
624	26	Dakota City Herald	Advertising	2.00
625	26	Dakota City Eagle	Advertising	2.00
626	26	Dalton Delegate	Advertising	2.00
627	26	Danbury News	Advertising	2.00
628	26	Dannebrog News	Advertising	2.50
629	26	Davenport Journal	Advertising	2.00
630	26	David City Press	Advertising	3.00
631	26	David City Banner	Advertising	3.00
632	26	Dawson Reporter	Advertising	2.00
633	26	Decatur Herald	Advertising	2.50
634	26	Deshler Hustler	Advertising	2.50
635	26	Dewitt Eagle	Advertising	2.50
636	26	Dewitt Times-News	Advertising	2.50
637	26	Dickens Enterprise	Advertising	2.00
638	26	Diller Record	Advertising	2.50
639	26	Dixon Journal	Advertising	2.00
640	26	Dodge Criterion	Advertising	2.50
641	26	Doniphan Enterprise	Advertising	2.00
642	26	Dorchester Star	Advertising	3.00
643	26	Douglas Enterprise	Advertising	2.00
644	26	Dunbar Review	Advertising	2.00
645	26	Dunning Booster	Advertising	2.00
646	26	Eagle Beacon	Advertising	2.00
647	26	Eddyville Enterprise	Advertising	2.00
648	26	Edgar Post	Advertising	2.00
649	26	Edgar Sun, Ong Visitor, Deweese Booster & Glenville Globe	Advertising	6.80
650	26	Edison Record	Advertising	2.00
651	26	Elgin Review	Advertising	2.50
652	26	Cancelled		
653	26	Elm Creek Beacon	Advertising	2.00
654	26	Elmwood Leader-Echo	Advertising	2.50
655	26	Elsmere News	Advertising	2.00
656	26	Elwood Bulletin	Advertising	2.00
657	26	Emerson Enterprise	Advertising	2.00
658	26	Erickson Journal	Advertising	2.00
659	26	Eustis News	Advertising	2.00
660	26	Ewing Advocate	Advertising	2.00
661	26	Exeter News	Advertising	2.50
662	26	Fairbury Journal	Advertising	3.50
663	26	Fairbury News	Advertising	3.50
664	26	Fairfield Auxiliary	Advertising	2.00
665	26	Fairmont Chronicle	Advertising	3.00

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
666	26	Falls City Journal	Advertising	3.00
667	26	Falls City News	Advertising	2.50
668	26	Farnam Echo	Advertising	2.00
669	26	Filley Spotlight	Advertising	2.00
670	26	Firth Advocate	Advertising	2.00
671	26	Florence Fontanelle	Advertising	2.00
672	26	Ft. Calhoun Chronicle	Advertising	2.00
673	26	Franklin News	Advertising	2.00
674	26	Franklin Sentinel	Advertising	2.00
675	26	Franklin Progress	Advertising	2.00
676	26	Fremont Herald	Advertising	4.00
677	26	Fremont Zeitung	Advertising	4.00
678	26	Fremont Tribune	Advertising	10.00
679	26	Friend Sentinel	Advertising	3.00
680	26	Friend Telegraph	Advertising	3.00
681	26	Fullerton News-Journal	Advertising	3.00
682	26	Fullerton Post	Advertising	3.00
683	26	Gandy Pioneer	Advertising	2.00
684	26	Geneva Signal	Advertising	4.00
685	26	Genoa Leader	Advertising	2.00
686	26	Genoa Times	Advertising	2.00
687	26	Gering Courier	Advertising	2.00
688	26	Gibbon Reporter	Advertising	2.50
689	26	Giltner Gazette	Advertising	2.00
690	26	Gordon Journal	Advertising	2.00
691	26	Gordon Democrat	Advertising	2.00
692	26	Gothenburg Independent	Advertising	2.00
693	26	Gothenburg Times	Advertising	2.00
694	26	Grand Island Independent	Advertising	10.00
695	26	Grand Island Anzeiger Herald	Advertising	3.00
696	26	Grant Tribune-Sentinel	Advertising	2.00
697	26	Greeley Citizen	Advertising	2.00
698	26	Greeley Leader-Independent	Advertising	2.50
699	26	Gresham Gazette	Advertising	2.00
700	26	Gretna Breeze	Advertising	2.00
701	26	Guide Rock Signal	Advertising	2.50
702	26	Haigler News	Advertising	2.00
703	26	Hardy Herald	Advertising	2.00
704	26	Harrisburg News	Advertising	2.00
705	26	Harrison Sun	Advertising	2.00
706	26	Hartington News	Advertising	2.56
707	26	Hartington Wachter	Advertising	2.00

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
708	26	Hartington Herald	Advertising	2.00
709	26	Harvard Courier	Advertising	3.00
710	26	Hastings Democrat	Advertising	4.00
711	26	Hastings Tribune	Advertising	7.50
712	26	Havelock Post	Advertising	2.50
713	26	Havelock Times	Advertising	2.50
714	26	Hayes Center Times-Republican	Advertising	2.00
715	26	Hebron Champion-Register	Advertising	3.00
716	26	Hebron Journal	Advertising	3.00
717	26	Hemingford Ledger	Advertising	2.00
718	26	Herman Record	Advertising	2.00
719	26	Hershey Times	Advertising	2.00
720	26	Hickman Enterprise	Advertising	2.50
721	26	Hildreth Telescope	Advertising	2.50
722	26	Holbrook Observer	Advertising	2.50
723	26	Holdrege Citizen	Advertising	3.00
724	26	Holdrege Progress	Advertising	3.00
725	26	Holstein Herald	Advertising	2.00
726	26	Homer Star	Advertising	2.00
727	26	Hooper Sentinel	Advertising	3.00
728	26	Hoskins Headlight	Advertising	2.00
729	26	Howells Journal	Advertising	2.50
730	26	Hubbell Standard	Advertising	2.00
731	26	Humboldt Leader	Advertising	3.00
732	26	Humboldt Standard	Advertising	3.00
733	26	Humphrey Democrat	Advertising	3.50
734	26	Hyannis Tribune	Advertising	2.50
735	26	Imperial Republican	Advertising	2.00
736	26	Indianola Reporter	Advertising	2.00
737	26	Inman Leader	Advertising	2.00
738	26	Jensen News	Advertising	2.00
739	26	Johnson News	Advertising	2.00
740	26	Johnstown Enterprise	Advertising	2.00
741	26	Juniata Herald	Advertising	2.00
742	26	Kearney Democrat	Advertising	3.00
743	26	Kearney Hub	Advertising	7.50
744	26	Kearney Times	Advertising	7.50
745	26	Kenesaw Sunbeam	Advertising	2.00
746	26	Kennard News	Advertising	2.00
747	26	Kimball Observer	Advertising	2.00
748	26	Laurel Advocate	Advertising	2.00
749	26	Lawrence Locomotive	Advertising	2.50
750	26	Lebanon Advertiser	Advertising	2.00

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
751	26	Leigh World	Advertising	3.00
752	26	Lewiston Post	Advertising	2.00
753	26	Lexington Clipper-Citizen	Advertising	2.50
754	26	Lexington Pioneer	Advertising	2.00
755	26	Liberty Journal	Advertising	2.00
756	26	Lindsay Post	Advertising	2.00
757	26	Lisco Tribune	Advertising	2.00
758	26	Litchfield Monitor	Advertising	2.00
759	26	Lodgepole Express	Advertising	2.00
760	26	Long Pine Journal	Advertising	2.00
761	26	Loomis Sentinel	Advertising	2.00
762	26	Louisville Courier	Advertising	2.50
763	26	Loup City Northwestern	Advertising	2.50
764	26	Loup City Times-Independent	Advertising	2.50
765	26	Lynch Journal	Advertising	2.00
766	26	Lyons Mirror	Advertising	2.50
767	26	Lyons Sun	Advertising	2.50
768	26	McCook Gazette	Advertising	2.00
769	26	McCook Republican	Advertising	2.00
770	26	McCook Tribune	Advertising	3.00
771	26	McCool Jct. Journal	Advertising	2.00
772	26	Madison Chronicle	Advertising	3.00
773	26	Madison Star-Mail	Advertising	3.00
774	26	Madrid Era	Advertising	2.00
775	26	Magnet Messenger	Advertising	2.00
776	26	Marion Enterprise	Advertising	2.00
777	26	Marsland Tribune	Advertising	2.00
778	26	Mason City Transcript	Advertising	2.00
779	26	Maxwell Telepost	Advertising	2.00
780	26	Maywood Eagle-Reporter	Advertising	2.00
781	26	Meadow Grove News	Advertising	2.00
782	26	Merna Postal Card	Advertising	2.00
783	26	Merriman Maverick	Advertising	2.00
784	26	Milford Review	Advertising	2.00
785	26	Miller Sun	Advertising	2.00
786	26	Milligan Times	Advertising	2.00
787	26	Minatare Free Press	Advertising	2.00
788	26	Minden Courier	Advertising	2.50
789	26	Minden News	Advertising	2.50
790	26	Mitchell Index	Advertising	2.00
791	26	Monroe Looking Glass	Advertising	2.00
792	26	Monroe Republican	Advertising	2.00

Warrant				
No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
793	26	Morrill Mail	Advertising	2.00
794	26	Mullen Tribune	Advertising	2.00
795	26	Naper Democrat	Advertising	2.00
796	26	Naponee Herald	Advertising	2.00
797	26	Nebraska City Press	Advertising	5.00
798	26	Nebraska City News	Advertising	5.00
799	26	Nehawka News	Advertising	2.00
800	26	Neligh Leader	Advertising	2.50
801	26	Neligh Register	Advertising	2.00
802	26	Neligh News	Advertising	2.00
803	26	Nelson Gazette	Advertising	2.50
804	26	Nelson Herald	Advertising	2.50
805	26	Nemaha Beacon	Advertising	2.00
806	26	Newcastle Times	Advertising	2.00
807	26	Newman Grove Reporter	Advertising	3.00
808	26	Newport Republican	Advertising	2.00
809	26	Niobrara Tribune	Advertising	2.00
810	26	Norfolk News	Advertising	10.00
811	26	Norfolk Press	Advertising	3.00
812	26	Norfolk Westliche Rundschau	Advertising	3.00
813	26	North Bend Eagle	Advertising	2.50
814	26	North Loup Loyalist	Advertising	2.50
815	26	North Platte Telegraph	Advertising	2.00
816	26	North Platte Tribune	Advertising	2.00
817	26	Oak Leaf	Advertising	2.00
818	26	Oakdale Sentinel	Advertising	2.00
819	26	Oakland Independent-Republican	Advertising	2.50
820	26	Oconto Register	Advertising	2.00
821	26	Odell Wave	Advertising	2.00
822	26	Ogallala News	Advertising	2.00
823	26	Ogallala Tribune	Advertising	2.00
824	26	Ohiowa Spotlight	Advertising	2.00
825	26	O'Neill Frontier	Advertising	2.50
826	26	O'Neill Independent	Advertising	2.50
827	26	Orchard News	Advertising	2.00
828	26	Ord Journal	Advertising	3.00
829	26	Ord Quiz	Advertising	3.00
830	26	Orleans Isser	Advertising	2.00
831	26	Osceola Democrat	Advertising	3.00
832	26	Osceola Record	Advertising	2.50
833	26	Oshkosh News	Advertising	2.00
834	26	Oshkosh Herald	Advertising	2.00
835	26	Osmond Republican	Advertising	2.00

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
836	26	Overton Herald	Advertising	2.00
837	26	Oxford Standard	Advertising	2.00
838	26	Page Reporter	Advertising	2.00
839	26	Palisade Times	Advertising	2.00
840	26	Palmer Journal	Advertising	2.00
841	26	Palmyra Items	Advertising	2.00
842	26	Papillion Times	Advertising	2.50
843	26	Pawnee City Chief	Advertising	3.00
844	26	Pawnee Republican	Advertising	3.00
845	26	Pender Republic	Advertising	2.50
846	26	Pender Times	Advertising	2.50
847	26	Peru Pointer	Advertising	2.00
848	26	Petersburg Index	Advertising	2.50
849	26	Pierce Call	Advertising	3.00
850	26	Pierce Leader	Advertising	3.00
851	26	Pilger Herald	Advertising	2.00
852	26	Plainview News	Advertising	2.50
853	26	Platte Center Signal	Advertising	2.00
854	26	Plattsmouth Journal	Advertising	7.50
855	26	Plymouth News	Advertising	2.00
856	26	Polk Progress	Advertising	2.00
857	26	Ponca Journal Leader	Advertising	2.50
858	26	Ponca Advocate	Advertising	2.00
859	26	Potter Review	Advertising	2.00
860	26	Primrose Press	Advertising	2.00
861	26	Ragan Journal	Advertising	2.00
862	26	Ralston Industrial	Advertising	2.00
863	26	Randolph Times	Advertising	2.00
864	26	Ravenna News	Advertising	2.50
865	26	Red Cloud Chief	Advertising	2.50
866	26	Red Cloud Commercial Advertiser	Advertising	2.50
867	26	Red Cloud Argus	Advertising	2.50
868	26	Republican City Ranger	Advertising	2.00
869	26	Rising City Independent	Advertising	2.50
870	26	Riverton Review	Advertising	2.50
871	26	Rosalie Rip-Saw	Advertising	2.00
872	26	Royal Post	Advertising	2.00
873	26	Rulo Register	Advertising	2.00
874	26	Rushville Recorder	Advertising	2.00
875	26	Rushville Standard	Advertising	2.00
876	26	Ruskin News	Advertising	2.00
877	26	St. Edward Advance	Advertising	2.50
878	26	St. Edward Sun	Advertising	2.50
879	26	St. Paul Phonograph	Advertising	3.00

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
880	26	St. Paul Republican	Advertising	3.00
881	26	Salem Standard	Advertising	2.00
882	26	Sargent Leader	Advertising	2.50
883	26	Schuyler Messenger	Advertising	2.00
884	26	Schuyler Sun	Advertising	2.50
885	26	Scotia Register	Advertising	2.00
886	26	Scottsbluff Republican	Advertising	2.00
887	26	Scottsbluff Star-Herald	Advertising	2.00
888	26	Scribner Rustler	Advertising	2.50
889	26	Seneca Clipper	Advertising	2.00
890	26	Seward Blade	Advertising	3.00
891	26	Seward Ind. Democrat	Advertising	3.00
892	26	Seward Deutsches J'r'n'l	Advertising	2.50
893	26	Seward Tribune	Advertising	2.00
894	26	Shelby Sun	Advertising	2.50
895	26	Shelton Clipper	Advertising	2.50
896	26	Shickley Herald	Advertising	2.00
897	26	Shubert Citizen	Advertising	2.00
898	26	Sidney Telegraph	Advertising	2.00
899	26	Silver Creek Sand	Advertising	2.00
900	26	Snyder Banner	Advertising	2.00
901	26	South Omaha Democrat	Advertising	5.00
902	26	South Sioux City Record	Advertising	2.00
903	26	Spalding Enterprise	Advertising	2.50
904	26	Spalding Democrat	Advertising	2.00
905	26	Spencer Advocate	Advertising	2.00
906	26	Springfield Monitor	Advertising	2.00
907	26	Springview Herald	Advertising	2.00
908	26	Stapleton Enterprise	Advertising	2.00
909	26	Stamford Star	Advertising	2.00
910	26	Stanton Picket	Advertising	3.00
911	26	Stanton Register	Advertising	2.50
912	26	Steele City Press	Advertising	2.00
913	26	Steinauer Star	Advertising	2.00
914	26	Stella Press	Advertising	2.50
915	26	Sterling Sun	Advertising	2.50
916	26	Stockville Faber	Advertising	2.00
917	26	Stratton News	Advertising	2.00
918	26	Stromsburg Headlight	Advertising	2.50
919	26	Stromsburg News	Advertising	2.00
920	26	Stuart Advocate	Advertising	2.00
921	26	Sumner News	Advertising	2.00
922	26	Superior Express	Advertising	3.00
923	26	Superior Journal	Advertising	3.00
924	26	Surprise Enterprise	Advertising	2.00

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
925	26	Sutherland Free Lance	Advertising	2.00
926	26	Sutton News	Advertising	3.00
927	26	Sutton Register	Advertising	2.00
928	26	Syracuse Democrat, Otoe Union	Advertising	4.00
929	26	Syracuse Journal	Advertising	2.50
930	26	Table Rock Argus	Advertising	2.00
931	26	Talmage Tribune	Advertising	2.00
932	26	Taylor Clarion	Advertising	2.00
933	26	Tecumseh Chieftain	Advertising	3.00
934	26	Tecumseh Journal Trib.	Advertising	3.00
935	26	Tekamah Democrat	Advertising	3.00
936	26	Tekamah Herald	Advertising	3.00
937	26	Tekamah Journal	Advertising	3.00
938	26	Thedford Herald	Advertising	2.00
939	26	Tilden Citizen	Advertising	2.50
940	26	Tobias Express	Advertising	2.00
941	26	Trenton Register	Advertising	2.00
942	26	Trenton Rep. Leader	Advertising	2.00
943	26	Tryon Graphic	Advertising	2.00
944	26	Uehling Press	Advertising	2.00
945	26	Ulysses Dispatch	Advertising	2.50
946	26	Ulysses Review	Advertising	2.50
947	26	Union Ledger	Advertising	2.50
948	26	Uni. Place News	Advertising	3.00
949	26	Upland Eagle	Advertising	2.00
950	26	Utica Sun	Advertising	2.50
951	26	Valentine Democrat	Advertising	2.00
952	26	Valentine Republican	Advertising	2.00
953	26	Valentine Searchlight	Advertising	2.00
954	26	Valley Enterprise	Advertising	2.00
955	26	Valley West End Advocate	Advertising	2.00
956	26	Valparaiso Visitor	Advertising	4.00
957	26	Verdigre Citizen	Advertising	2.00
958	26	Verdon Vidette	Advertising	2.00
959	26	Waco Star	Advertising	2.00
960	26	Wahoo Democrat	Advertising	3.00
961	26	Wahoo Wasp	Advertising	3.00
962	26	Wakefield Republican	Advertising	2.00
963	26	Wallace Winner	Advertising	2.00
964	26	Walthill Times	Advertising	2.00
965	26	Walthill Citizen	Advertising	2.00
966	26	Waterloo Gazette	Advertising	4.00
967	26	Wauneta Breeze	Advertising	2.00

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
968	26	Wausa Gazette	Advertising	2.00
969	26	Wayne Herald	Advertising	2.00
970	26	Wayne Democrat	Advertising	2.00
971	26	Weeping Water Republican and Berlin Times	Advertising	4.50
972	26	Western Wave	Advertising	2.00
973	26	West Point Democrat	Advertising	2.50
974	26	West Point Volksblatt	Advertising	2.50
975	26	West Point Republican Advertiser	Advertising	2.50
976	26	Wilber Republican	Advertising	2.50
977	26	Wilber Democrat	Advertising	2.50
978	26	Wilcox Herald	Advertising	2.00
979	26	Wilsonville Review	Advertising	2.00
980	26	Winnebago Chieftain	Advertising	2.00
981	26	Winnetoon Pioneer	Advertising	2.00
982	26	Winside Tribune	Advertising	2.00
983	26	Wisner Chronicle	Advertising	2.50
984	26	Wisner Free Press	Advertising	2.50
985	26	Wolbach Messenger	Advertising	2.50
986	26	Wood Lake Stockman	Advertising	2.00
987	26	Wood River Interests	Advertising	2.50
988	26	Wymore Arbor State	Advertising	2.00
989	26	Wymore Wymorean	Advertising	3.00
990	26	Wynot Tribune	Advertising	2.00
991	26	York Democrat	Advertising	2.50
992	26	York News Tribune	Advertising	3.60
993	26	York Republican	Advertising	5.00
994	26	York News Teller	Advertising	2.00
995	26	Yutan News	Advertising	2.00
996	26	Summer School Nebraskan, Lincoln	Advertising	2.00
997	26	Omaha Nebraskan	Advertising	5.00
998	26	Lincoln Herald	Advertising	5.00
999	26	Joe Steinberg	Labor on grounds	6.00
1000	26	Mason Watson	Labor on grounds	11.25
1001	26	H. V. Riesen	Expenses, trip to Omaha	7.75
1002	26	J. C. Ryan	Labor on grounds	2.50
1003	26	Alice R. Sleeth	Extra office help	13.00
1004	26	Edith Parrish	Extra office help	16.00
1005	26	Clarence Westbrook	Extra office help	12.00
1006	26	R. C. Bates	Barns sanitation	6.00
1007	26	G. J. Brooks	Barns sanitation	6.50
1008	26	George Davis	Barns sanitation	4.00
1009	26	James Foley	Barns sanitation	4.00

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
1010	29	H. Pollard	Barns sanitation	7.00
1011	29	John Dalton	Barn sanitation	1.00
1012	29	Glen Shaw	Barn sanitation	6.50
1013	29	Elmer Lambert	Barn sanitation	8.50
1014	29	A. Dundis	Barn sanitation	2.25
1015	28	Clarence Westbrook	Work in office	4.00
1016	30	W. L. Johnson	Whitewashing fish building	8.00
1017	30	J. A. Ollis	Per diem & R. R. fare	13.72
1018	31	W. R. Mellor	August salary	250.00
1019	31	William Foster	August salary	100.00
1020	31	Hiram Myers	August salary	85.00
1021	31	Eunice K. Barton	August salary	75.00
1022	31	Charles Scully	August salary	25.00
1023	31	Cal Brantly	Labor on grounds	12.00
1024	31	J. G. Stevenson	Labor on grounds	8.25
	Sept.			
1025	1	American Medical Assn.	Baby score cards	12.00
1026	1	Baker Bros. Eng. Co.	Half tone and newstones	10.33
1027	1	Benton Press	Postage and printing	47.00
1028	1	Capital Brief Co.	Half tones	21.00
1029	1	Frederick MacDonald	Photographs	7.00
1030	1	Office Equipment & Supply Co.	Supplies and printing	20.15
1031	1	Harry Porter	Supplies	4.30
1032	1	Salem Standard	1915 advertising	2.00
1033	1	Spirit of the West	Advertising	24.00
1034	1	Western Fireworks Co.	Flags	11.00
1035	1	Western Newspaper Union	Cuts, printing and advertising	296.49
1036	1	Whitebreast Coal & Lumber Co.	Material	403.90
1037	1	J. J. Kelley	Bill posting	2.50
1038	1	Thomas Poster Adv. Co.	Bill posting	20.39
1039	1	C. H. Rider	Bill posting	1.85
1040	1	L. C. Harris	Bill posting	4.68
1041	1	Fairbury Poster Adv. Co.	Bill posting	8.64
1042	1	Will A. Brown	Bill posting	1.92
1043	1	David C. Moury	Bill posting	4.50
1044	1	Grand Island Poster Adv. Co.	Bill posting	47.04
1045	1	Zehrung Posting Service	Bill posting	38.88
1046	1	A. Goodman	Bill posting	4.80
1047	1	Sterling Morton	Bill posting	6.48
1048	1	Norfolk Poster Adv. Co.	Bill posting	19.20
1049	1	Omaha Posting Service	Bill posting	28.80

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
1050	1	W. R. Burlingame	Bill posting	3.36
1051	1	Torrine Adv. Co.	Bill posting	3.75
1052	1	Janecek Pharmacy	Bill posting	3.36
1053	1	Seward Poster Adv. Co.	Bill posting	6.72
1054	1	C. M. Robinson	Bill posting	6.00
1055	1	Wahoo Poster Adv. Co.	Bill posting	4.80
1056	1	Talmon Poster Adv. Co.	Bill posting	4.32
1057	1	Harry Ewing	Barn sanitation	7.50
1058	2	Brown & Bigelow	Advertising caps	20.00
1059	2	De Luxe Poster System	Bill posting	4.32
1060	2	Meier Drug Co.	Supplies	.50
1061	2	D. K. Robertson	Switching charges	4.00
1062	2	State Journal Co.	Half tone	3.50
1063	2	Western Horseman Co.	Advertising	23.00
1064	2	Nebraska Material Co.	Material	300.00
1065	2	Don Fairchild	Delivering programs	5.80
1066	2	Jim Gillespie	Delivering programs	5.80
1067	4	Horse Review Co.	Advertising	28.76
1068	4	Guy Brown	Helper Class "J"	6.00
1069	4	Bessie Noyes	Helper Class "J"	2.00
1070	4	Gaylord Wilcox	Helper Class "J"	2.00
1071	4	W. L. Johnson	Whitewashing bee building	10.00
1072	5	Thomas A. Shattuck	Judge Class "C"	50.00
1073	5	J. Alex Sloan	Auto races	2,956.85
1074	5	Cancelled		
1075	5	G. W. Hockett	Judge Class "C" & R. R. fare	55.56
1076	5	Wells Fargo Express Co.	Express	53.97
1077	5	Swedish Luth. Church	Lumber	68.50
1078	5	Clayton Messenger	Judge Class "C"	50.00
1079	6	American Express Co.	Express	2.22
1080	6	E. R. Danielson	Expenses to Des Moines	14.75
1081	6	W. A. Lowry	Bill posting	13.44
1082	6	J. F. McArdle	Expenses to Des Moines	15.76
1083	6	J. A. Ollis	Expenses to Des Moines	14.75
1084	6	Roscoe Shutt	Clerk, Sup't. of tickets	9.00
1085	6	H. W. Stover	Clerk Class "F"	6.00
1086	6	E. W. Frost	Judge Class "B"	34.00
1087	6	August Davidson	Judge Class "I"	12.40
1088	6	Dairymen's Ass'n.	Services	150.00
1089	6	Globe Delivery Co.	Drayage	21.12
1090	6	C. O. Rosenberger	Re-issue of No. 1663	10.00
1091	6	E. G. Bohanan	Refund entry fee, speed	21.00
1092	6	C. N. McIlvaine	Advertising	72.57
1093	6	Ruth Law	Part payment of contract	500.00
1094	7	P. P. Cedar	Switching charges	4.00

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
1095	7	Mrs. John Hopper	Judge Class "J"	19.40
1096	7	R. Widle & Sons	Switching charges	4.00
1097	7	Rapp Bros.	Switching charges	4.00
1098	7	B. J. Seger, Scottsbluff	Band	375.00
1099	7	G. W. Argubright	Guard	7.50
1100	7	Mrs. C. H. Grau	Judge Class "H"	22.20
1101	5	R. Widle & Sons	Premium	183.00
1102	5	C. F. Waldo	Premium	113.00
1103	5	J. O. Bayne	Premium	46.00
1104	5	George Briggs	Premium	37.00
1105	5	J. R. Blackburn	Premium	13.00
1106	5	V. A. Briggs	Premium	8.00
1107	5	S. B. Johnston	Premium	65.00
1108	7	R. E. Forbes	Premium	85.00
1109	7	W. W. Burr	Premium	25.00
1110	7	Ray Miller	Judge class "F"	25.00
1111	7	Mrs. F. Eagle	Judge class "K"	17.16
1112	7	William Dewhurst	Refund Boys' Camp	.76
1113	7	Andrew Elias	Corn	2.50
1114	7	Theodore Gasteyer	Refund Boys' Camp	1.16
1115	7	John Malzacher	Refund Boys' Camp	2.76
1116	7	Arthur Rodekohr	Refund Boys' Camp	.80
1117	7	Ranson Samuelson	Refund Boys' Camp	.92
1118	7	Claude Nesmith	Refund Boys' Camp	5.92
1119	7	Charles Grau	Judge class "F"	25.00
1120	7	H. M. Hutcheon	Judge class "B"	75.00
1121	8	Claude Curd	Refund Boys' Camp	.60
1122	8	John Leininger	Refund Boys' Camp	1.16
1123	8	Ira Raymond	Refund Boys' Camp	5.36
1124	8	Joe Cryan	Refund Boys' Camp	3.92
1125	8	Ambrose Cavanaugh	Refund Boys' Camp	.80
1126	8	Ora Russell	Refund Boys' Camp	1.60
1127	8	Lee Bartleson	Refund Boys' Camp	3.64
1128	8	Everett Stone	Refund Boys' Camp	3.00
1129	8	Ernest Lange	Refund Boys' Camp	1.18
1130	8	Edmund Brown	Refund Boys' Camp	.84
1131	8	George Soker	Refund Boys' Camp	.92
1132	8	Cornell Brown	Refund Boys' Camp	1.16
1133	8	City Y. M. C. A.	Head ushers	90.00
1134	8	Ralph Joder	Refund Boys' Camp	9.64
1135	8	Herbert Riley	Refund Boys' Camp	.92
1136	8	Martin Hile	Refund Boys' Camp	1.16
1137	8	Harold Fee	Refund Boys' Camp	4.60
1138	8	H. R. Smith	Judge Class "B"	50.00
1139	8	E. A. Burnett	Judge Class "C"	20.00

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
1140	8	George Allen & Sons	Switching charges	8.00
1141	8	Arvel Hulshizer	Refund Boys' Camp	13.10
1142	8	Dallas Perry	Refund Boys' Camp	16.46
1143	8	Russell Grimes	Refund Boys' Camp	2.12
1144	8	Morris Bahr	Refund Boys' Camp	2.12
1145	8	Irvin Davis	Refund Boys' Camp	14.00
1146	8	Hans Beck	Refund Boys' Camp	.20
1147	8	Philip Grove	Refund Boys' Camp	9.64
1148	8	Roy Nelson	Refund Boys' Camp	2.52
1149	8	Reuben Erickson	Refund Boys' Camp	2.52
1150	8	Arthur Allison	Refund Boys' Camp	1.62
1151	8	George Wilson	Refund Boys' Camp	10.28
1152	8	Leonard Bischel	Refund Boys' Camp	.60
1153	8	Chester Woodman	Refund Boys' Camp	12.84
1154	8	Cancelled		
1155	8	Clement Anderson	Refund Boys' Camp	1.52
1156	8	Ross Earnhardt	Refund Boys' Camp	11.00
1157	8	Ernest Franconer	Refund Boys' Camp	11.00
1158	8	Ernest Hartman	Refund Boys' Camp	12.88
1159	8	R. G. Iaeger	Refund Boys' Camp	12.88
1160	8	Claire Matheny	Refund Boys' Camp	12.24
1161	8	Forrest Pfeiffer	Refund Boys' Camp	14.00
1162	8	Howard Davis	Refund Boys' Camp	11.44
1163	8	J. P. Hillyard, Superior	Band	250.00
1164	8	Carl Powell	Refund Boys' Camp	9.64
1165	8	Lincoln Sanitarium	Services, Joseph Roberts	7.60
1166	7	J. A. Ollis	Assignment, G. Bailey	24.20
1167	7	Ethel Ollis	Clerk Class "J"	30.64
1168	8	Raymond Outhouse	Refund Boys' Camp	1.16
1169	8	E. Bell	Guard	18.66
1170	8	Will French	Guard	26.16
1171	8	A. H. Smith	Supt. Class "E"	50.00
1172	8	C. G. Cottle	Ass't Supt. Class "E"	27.00
1173	8	L. P. Harris	Judge Class "E"	10.00
1174	8	Mrs. Mary Harnly	Clerk Class "E"	32.00
1175	8	Miss O. Kirkwood	Clerk Class "E"	3.00
1176	8	Howard Cottle	Helper Class "E"	18.00
1177	8	Jacob Sass	Expenses, treasurer's office	13.40
1178	8	John Jones	Labor	19.20
1179	8	J. H. Coray	Dragging track	21.00
1180	8	J. H. Coray	Assignment, Ralph Philips	5.00
1181	8	C. H. Duffield	Fireworks	1,000.00
1182	8	A. J. Frank, Mng'r	Fireworks	500.00
1183	8	Frank Davis	Judge Class "B"	33.00
1184	8	Frank Davis	Judge Class "C" and "B"	5.00

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
1185	8	H. V. Riesen	Supt. Class "S"	80.20
1186	8	H. J. Gramlich	Judge Class "A"	50.00
1187	8	G. H. Hedges	Assistant in office	39.00
1188	8	W. C. Caley	Supt. Class "D"	72.00
1189	8	Edith Parrish	Office work and clerk Class "H"	34.00
1190	8	Alice Sleeth	Office work and clerk Class "O"	32.00
1191	8	Mrs. Mae Morley	Supt. Class "K"	35.00
1192	8	Verna Leonard	Clerk Class "K"	27.04
1193	8	W. A. Howard	Night watchman Class "K"	14.00
1194	8	Mrs. J. P. Masterman	Supt. Class "J"	35.00
1195	8	Maizie Smith	Asst. Class "J"	25.50
1196	8	Edna Davis	Helper Class "J"	17.00
1197	8	Susanne Parsons	Helper Class "J"	6.00
1198	8	George Paul	Parking	16.18
1199	8	Marion Arnold	Parking	18.68
1200	8	Frances Sleeth	Helper Class "J"	3.00
1201	8	Woods Bros.	Premium	300.00
1202	8	G. M. Clarke	Premium	80.00
1203	8	T. B. Bowman &Sons	Premium	161.00
1204	8	W. H. Billiter	Premium	44.00
1205	8	Dan Kelly & Son	Premium	8.00
1206	8	Burress Bros.	Premium	54.00
1207	8	G. F. Eberspacher	Premium	20.00
1208	8	Cancelled		
1209	8	Joseph Rousselle	Premium	96.00
1210	8	Peter Johnston	Premium	134.00
1211	8	J. P. Peterson	Premium	24.00
1212	8	G. Andrews	Premium	21.00
1213	8	H. L. Meyer	Premium	33.00
1214	8	George Hall	Premium	45.00
1215	8	Chrisman Bros.	Premium	10.00
1216	8	W. G. Welty	Premium	131.00
1217	8	T. F. Shirley	Premium	59.00
1218	8	W. J. Thompson	Premium	219.00
1219	8	W. H. Kerr	Premium	125.00
1220	8	Frank McDonald	Work at fountain	5.00
1221	9	Gertrude L. Coon	Premium	14.00
1222	9	W. A. Yoder	Premium	17.25
1223	9	H. A. Collins	Premium	8.00
1224	9	Ada Haldeman	Premium	7.00
1225	9	Lillian D. Greene	Premium	29.00
1226	9	D. H. Weber	Premium	13.25
1227	9	Gertrude Coon	Premium	30.00

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
1228	9	Lillian D Greene	Premium	30.00
1229	9	D. H. Weber	Premium	10.00
1230	9	E. L. Seeley	Premium	64.00
1231	9	Martha Pierce	Premium	6.00
1232	9	C. W. Watson	Premium	23.75
1233	9	Flossie Rinehart	Premium	17.00
1234	9	C. W. Swett	Premium	2.00
1235	9	Minnie Miller	Premium	51.00
1236	9	Amelia Rasmussen	Premium	22.50
1237	9	W. H. Gardner	Premium	2.00
1238	9	Dorothea Kolls	Premium	2.50
1239	9	M. McConnell	Premium	6.00
1240	9	R. D. Bailey	Premium	8.50
1241	9	Verne Jenkins	Premium	2.00
1242	9	Cora Thompson	Premium	16.00
1243	9	Charlotte Kizer	Premium	7.25
1244	9	Mary Splain	Premium	.50
1245	9	Helen Luckey	Premium	3.00
1246	9	Dora Witte	Premium	3.00
1247	9	Jessie Greene	Premium	28.50
1248	9	Winifred Hoog	Premium	1.50
1249	9	Mildred Morgan	Premium	2.50
1250	9	Lucille Wyne	Premium	1.50
1251	9	Mabel Schoenleber	Premium	2.25
1252	9	Frances Morgan	Premium	.50
1253	9	Mildred Wynegar	Premium	.75
1254	9	Helen Hoog	Premium	.50
1255	9	Frieda Roth	Premium	5.00
1256	9	H. G. Neff	Premium	1.00
1257	9	Mabel Harris	Premium	10.50
1258	9	Lawrence Schoenleber	Premium	1.00
1259	9	Ellis McCartney	Premium	1.00
1260	9	G. R. Parsons	Premium	1.25
1261	9	R. A. Stewart	Premium	4.75
1262	9	Erma Morgan	Premium	3.25
1263	9	J. E. Benson	Premium	.75
1264	9	Dorothy Schoenleber	Premium	2.00
1265	9	Eileen Lynch	Premium	.75
1266	9	Marion Collins	Premium	2.25
1267	9	Evea Moreland	Premium	.75
1268	9	Agnes Hac	Premium	1.00
1269	9	Helen Hansen	Premium	3.00
1270	9	Ruth Vingard	Premium	2.00
1271	9	Alma Pechons	Premium	.75
1272	9	Esther Huffman	Premium	1.00

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
1273	9	John Stoddard	Premium	8.00
1274	9	Gladys Ellis	Premium	2.00
1275	9	Anna Luckey	Premium	3.00
1276	9	William Fulsaas	Premium	2.00
1277	9	Iven Fulsaas	Premium	.75
1278	9	C. F. White	Premium	11.00
1279	9	Ilah Ohlson	Premium	2.50
1280	9	Aby Hilliard	Premium	1.00
1281	9	Aileen Hilliard	Premium	.50
1282	9	Oscar Warp	Premium	3.00
1283	9	Arthur Petsch	Premium	.50
1284	9	Thea Anderson	Premium	12.00
1285	9	R. W. Seabright	Premium	3.00
1286	9	Williard Hogue	Premium	3.00
1287	9	C. W. Watson	Premium	19.00
1288	9	Jessie Greene	Premium	9.25
1289	9	R. A. Stewart	Premium	18.25
1290	9	J. E. Benson	Premium	2.25
1291	9	H. G. Neff	Premium	6.25
1292	9	G. H. Parsons	Premium	6.00
1293	9	G. R. Parsons	Premium	2.00
1294	12	Paul Thomas	Ass't in Class "L"	23.35
1295	12	Loren Caley	Ass't in Class "L"	15.00
1296	12	J. A. McClanahan	Helper Class "L"	2.00
1297	12	Harry Wheeler	Helper Class "L"	2.00
1298	12	E. Ruth Pyrtle	Judge Class "L"	7.50
1299	12	G. W. Hood	Judge Class "L"	6.00
1300	12	Mary Rokahr	Judge Class "L"	3.00
1301	8	Mrs. Mary Cooper	Premium	4.75
1302	8	Mrs. P. L. Yost	Premium	.50
1303	8	Mrs. F. L. Knight	Premium	6.50
1304	8	Mrs. F. F. Naylor	Premium	1.00
1305	8	Mrs. Lottie Sharp	Premium	3.00
1306	8	Mrs. E. J. Ferris	Premium	.80
1307	8	Mrs. Effie Beeson	Premium	3.25
1308	8	Mrs. Nelson A. Souci	Premium	1.75
1309	8	Mrs. E. H. Zurbrigen	Premium	.75
1310	8	Mrs. Dan Hellwig	Premium	.50
1311	8	Mrs. Henry Haack	Premium	1.50
1312	8	Mrs. J. R. Smith	Premium	1.50
1313	8	Mrs. R. Schroder	Premium	6.50
1314	8	Mrs. P. E. Myers	Premium	1.50
1315	8	Mrs. A. E. Church	Premium	2.50
1316	8	Mrs. Irving P. McCall	Premium	5.50
1317	8	Mrs. A. G. Barber	Premium	1.00

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
1318	8	Mrs. August Anderson	Premium	.50
1319	8	Mrs. T. J. Harris	Premium	1.50
1320	8	Mrs. Fred Shepperd	Premium	1.50
1321	8	Mrs. G. F. Eberspacher	Premium	2.25
1322	8	Mrs. F. William Hoops	Premium	7.63
1323	8	Mrs. Elmer Nelson	Premium	11.50
1324	8	Mrs. Mary Willis	Premium	1.00
1325	8	Mrs. T. G. Jameson	Premium	1.75
1326	8	Mrs. E. Valentine	Premium	9.00
1327	8	Mrs. I. Frishette	Premium	1.50
1328	8	Mrs. L. P. Harris	Premium	4.00
1329	8	Miss Mae Belle Harris	Premium	1.50
1330	8	Eileen Lynch	Premium	27.75
1331	8	Mrs. G. B. Simpkins	Premium	.50
1332	8	Mrs. J. R. Reddick	Premium	18.75
1333	8	Mrs. J. M. Weber	Premium	1.00
1334	8	Mrs. H. C. Luckey	Premium	24.75
1335	8	Mrs. A. Gerstenberger	Premium	.75
1336	8	Mrs. Laura Swigart	Premium	.50
1337	8	Mrs. C. W. Frost	Premium	3.25
1338	8	Mrs. H. F. Leonard	Premium	1.00
1339	8	Mrs. W. J. McWhinnie	Premium	.75
1340	8	Mrs. Mabel Weeks	Premium	.50
1341	8	Mrs. L. S. Hullinger	Premium	1.00
1342	8	Mrs. W. T. Parker	Premium	.50
1343	8	Margaret Little	Premium	1.50
1344	8	Mrs. J. A. Lytle	Premium	10.75
1345	8	Mrs. M. H. Cristy	Premium	1.25
1346	8	Mrs. L. K. Schoenleber	Premium	.50
1347	8	Mrs. John Francis	Premium	.50
1348	8	Edith Jewell	Premium	9.75
1349	8	M. Witte	Premium	6.00
1350	8	Anna Luckey	Premium	5.50
1351	8	Mrs. H. B. Pearson	Premium	1.25
1352	8	Mrs. Ellis McCartney	Premium	1.00
1353	8	Mrs. C. J. Riley	Premium	.50
1354	8	Mrs. Rebecca Adkin	Premium	6.75
1355	8	Nell Adkin	Premium	.75
1356	8	Mrs. B. M. Rohrbaugh	Premium	2.75
1357	8	Mrs. J. A. Campbell	Premium	9.75
1358	8	Mrs. Mary Spencer	Premium	1.00
1359	8	Mrs. W. R. Sheelor	Premium	6.75
1360	8	Florence Leavitt	Premium	2.75
1361	8	Mrs. F. A. Maxwell	Premium	.75
1362	8	Leta Dehart	Premium	3.75

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
1363	8	Florence Schoenleber	Premium	3.50
1364	8	Agnes Abbott	Premium	2.50
1365	8	Mrs. F. D. Brittell	Premium	3.00
1366	8	Mrs. Fred Anderson	Premium	3.50
1367	8	Ida Durham	Premium	2.25
1368	8	Mrs. V. N. Roush	Premium	4.50
1369	8	Mrs. A. S. Johnson	Premium	1.50
1370	8	Mrs. J. A. Morgan	Premium	2.50
1371	8	Mrs. E. P. Staley	Premium	4.00
1372	8	Mrs. Ollie Carlson	Premium	2.00
1373	8	Mrs. J. D. Slade	Premium	5.75
1374	8	Mrs. John W. Cronley	Premium	1.50
1375	8	Mrs. Samuel Wayne	Premium	2.75
1376	8	Mrs. H. Zumwinkel	Premium	.50
1377	8	Mrs. C. E. Schafer	Premium	6.75
1378	8	Mrs. B. G. Kenny	Premium	3.25
1379	8	Mrs. Charles H. Kelly	Premium	3.50
1380	8	Mrs. A. A. Duncan	Premium	4.50
1381	8	Mrs. Phil Overton	Premium	.50
1382	8	Mrs. Joseph Meyer	Premium	3.00
1383	8	Mrs. S. W. Perin	Premium	1.50
1384	8	Mrs. Mary Klema	Premium	4.50
1385	8	Mrs. A. M. Whitehorn	Premium	8.25
1386	8	Mrs. Fred Finke	Premium	.50
1387	8	Mrs. Mary Hoskins	Premium	3.00
1388	8	Mrs. J. C. Johnston	Premium	5.00
1389	8	Mrs. Harriet Fry	Premium	3.25
1390	8	Mrs. J. H. Haskill	Premium	2.50
1391	8	Pauline Miller	Premium	1.50
1392	8	Mrs. Estella Gould	Premium	1.50
1393	8	Leonard W. Trester	Premium	119.00
1394	8	Cancelled		
1395	8	G. D. Caley & Son	Premium	63.00
1396	8	Thomas Atkinson	Premium	33.00
1397	8	George Olson	Premium	57.00
1398	8	F. J. Harris	Premium	5.00
1399	8	H. C. Cook	Premium	127.00
1400	8	L. G. Anderson	Parking	19.14
1401	6	Cancelled		
1402	6	E. E. Mattecks	Premium	8.00
1403	6	M. Lagoni	Premium	14.00
1404	6	Henry Apking	Premium	4.00
1405	6	I. J. Gallagher	Premium	5.00
1406	6	B. E. Ridgley	Premium	28.00
1407	6	W. L. McNutt	Premium	25.00

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
1408	6	Sam McKelvie	Premium	10.00
1409	6	Phil Dawson	Premium	87.00
1410	6	H. H. Meyer & Son	Premium	20.00
1411	6	W. E. Epley	Premium	28.00
1412	6	J. W. Wharton	Premium	2.00
1413	6	W. E. Willey	Premium	14.00
1414	6	Selz & Armstrong	Premium	2.00
1415	6	J. C. Morford & Sons	Premium	14.00
1416	6	Frazer Bros.	Premium	2.00
1417	6	H. C. McGath	Premium	4.00
1418	6	W. H. Degian	Premium	4.00
1419	6	Jackson & Hartz	Premium	2.00
1420	6	William Ferguson	Premium	44.00
1421	6	J. C. Meese	Premium	178.00
1422	6	J. W. Cox & Son	Premium	59.00
1423	6	George Sinn	Premium	13.00
1424	6	Dan Willson	Premium	5.00
1425	6	Charles E. Sutton	Premium	184.00
1426	6	Alden Anderson	Premium	119.00
1427	6	H. L. Bode	Premium	11.00
1428	6	J. V. Slepicka	Premium	57.00
1429	7	Charles A. Slepicka	Premium	53.00
1430	7	Cancelled		
1431	7	S. T. Harrison	Premium	17.00
1432	7	John Etmund	Premium	11.00
1433	7	Raymond E. Brown	Premium	38.00
1434	7	Cancelled		
1435	7	Henry Wiemers	Premium	8.00
1436	7	Hall Bros.	Premium	11.00
1437	7	Cancelled		
1438	7	Frank Adams	Premium	3.00
1439	7	Tichota Bros.	Premium	30.00
1440	7	Charles H. Murray	Premium	18.00
1441	7	Murray & Bode	Premium	6.00
1442	7	Edgar Taylor	Premium	16.00
1443	7	Wallace & Taylor	Premium	32.00
1444	7	Henry Stuman	Premium	14.00
1445	7	J. E. Forke & Son	Premium	6.00
1446	7	R. Widle & Sons	Premium	117.00
1447	7	Ed. Kern	Premium	130.00
1448	7	J. O. Bayne	Premium	10.00
1449	7	A. H. Hanenkamp	Premium	2.00
1450	7	William Retzlaff	Premium	3.00
1451	7	Clarence Wallace	Premium	29.00
1452	7	G. Van Patten & Son	Premium	8.00

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
1453	7	Briggs, Deets & Co.	Premium	12.00
1454	7	U. S. Indian School	Premium	43.00
1455	7	H. O. Harney	Premium	3.00
1456	7	V. A. Briggs	Premium	23.00
1457	7	H. H. Koenig	Premium	46.00
1458	7	C. F. Waldo	Premium	4.00
1459	7	W. G. Real	Premium	4.00
1460	7	R. W. Mastin	Premium	3.00
1461	7	P. P. Cedar	Premium	2.00
1462	7	H. O. Waldo	Premium	7.00
1463	7	Kern & Taylor	Premium	20.00
1464	7	C. P. Paulson	Premium	72 00
1465	7	F. F. Silver	Premium	210.00
1466	7	Scudder Bros.	Premium	12.00
1467	7	A. D. Jones	Premium	8.00
1468	7	C. S. Bratt	Premium	69.00
1469	7	Vern Patterson	Premium	30.00
1470	7	F. S. Manning	Premium	4.00
1471	7	Fisher-Parmer Co.	Premium	21.00
1472	7	L. F. Newbold	Premium	8.00
1473	7	Fred Nicholson	Premium	7.00
1474	7	J. L. Manly	Premium	46.00
1475	7	William Downing	Premium	6.00
1476	7	M. Armentrout	Premium	108.00
1477	8	J. V. Slepicka	Premium	4.00
1478	8	V. A. Briggs	Premium	3.00
1479	8	Ed. Kern	Premium	1.00
1480	8	U. S. Indian School	Premium	1.00
1481	8	Cancelled		
1482	8	Earl Meader	Premium	5.00
1483	8	Walter Briggs	Premium	18.00
1484	8	O. P. Dovel	Judge Class "F"	17.80
1485	8	Frank Haws	Ass't Sup't Amphitheatre	26.16
1486	8	Mrs. E. E. Brown	Sup't Class "H"	68.84
1487	8	Mrs. Clara Peregrine	Ass't Sup't Class "H"	33.84
1488	8	J. H. Frandsen	Judge Class "B"	15.00
1489	8	C. J. Tracy	Special police	56.16
1490	8	Jacob Sass	Taylor pay roll	180.00
1491	8	W. K. Brooks	Car fare	7.04
1492	8	Jacob Sass	Purcell pay roll	893.15
1493	8	W. F. Schalle	Janitor auto hall	12.00
1494	8	George H. Stover	Clerk to Board of Managers	56.64
1495	8	Grant McCray	Door keeper, Coliseum	12.50
1496	8	W. A. Truelson	Supplies	32.75
1497	8	Mrs. H. J. McBeth	Ass't Sup't Class "O"	5.28

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
1498	8	Elliot Davis	Clerk Class "B"	9.00
1499	8	Elmer Lambdin	Labor on grounds	22.20
1500	8	William F. Wild	Professional services	5.00
1501	7	Nettie Shugart	Premium	14.00
1502	7	Helen Humpe	Premium	3.25
1503	7	Mrs. M. H. Christy	Premium	9.00
1504	7	Mrs. C. D. Greenlee	Premium	10.50
1505	7	Mrs. A. B. Allen	Premium	5.00
1506	7	Ella R. Vaughan	Premium	1.75
1507	7	Mrs. Pearl Knowlton	Premium	7.25
1508	7	Mrs. Flo Clark	Premium	8.50
1509	7	Ada Magnuson	Premium	6.50
1510	7	Gay Palmer	Premium	15.25
1511	7	Mrs. Anna Burckhardt	Premium	4.75
1512	7	Cancelled		
1513	7	Mrs. George Sturdevant	Premium	2.25
1514	7	Mrs. W. H. Eiker	Premium	16.50
1515	7	Mrs. Walter Rogers	Premium	25.75
1516	7	Pearl Wall	Premium	2.75
1517	7	Mrs. Ruth J Hoppins	Premium	7.75
1518	7	Etta Yont	Premium	2.50
1519	7	M. Robb	Premium	17.25
1520	7	Vivian M. Knight	Premium	5.00
1521	7	Minnie Page	Premium	7.00
1522	7	Mrs. O. E. Gaeckler	Premium	3.50
1523	7	Marguerite Stevens	Premium	3.75
1524	7	Garnet Bothwell	Premium	2.25
1525	7	Mrs. R. Schroder	Premium	2.00
1526	7	Mrs. O. S. Field	Premium	6.00
1527	7	Verna Edgren	Premium	12.75
1528	7	Mayme Sorenson	Premium	6.50
1529	7	Violet Sorenson	Premium	2.00
1530	7	Mildred Naylor	Premium	1.75
1531	7	Mrs. J. T. Gallamore	Premium	2.00
1532	7	Mrs. James H. Caldwell	Premium	3.50
1533	7	Pauline Miller	Premium	1.75
1534	7	Myrtle Alber	Premium	2.75
1535	7	Mabel Dobbs	Premium	2.75
1536	7	Fern Upton	Premium	.50
1537	7	Mrs. C. C. Dunbaugh	Premium	.50
1538	7	Mrs. J. L. Zimmer	Premium	.50
1539	7	Marjorie Odman	Premium	.75
1540	7	Mrs. W. C. Mauthey	Premium	.62
1541	7	Mrs. C. F. Sexton	Premium	1.50
1542	7	Mrs. R. E. Toothaker	Premium	.75

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
1543	7	Carrie Gramly	Premium	4.00
1544	7	Mrs. George Hill	Premium	3.00
1545	7	Elizabeth Gilman	Premium	2.50
1546	7	Mrs. Mary Folsom	Premium	1.00
1547	7	Mrs. George Emery	Premium	1.50
1548	7	Lula Schuster	Premium	.50
1549	7	Rose Roberts	Premium	.75
1550	8	Bernice Branson	Premium	9.00
1551	8	May Whitehorn	Premium	9.75
1552	8	Mrs. K. Parker	Premium	10.50
1553	8	H. H. Baggs	Premium	5.00
1554	8	Mrs. E. C. James	Premium	1.00
1555	8	Hazel M. Clark	Premium	1.50
1556	8	Alta M. Jackson	Premium	6.50
1557	8	Lily Yont	Premium	11.50
1558	8	Emily Trigg	Premium	17.00
1559	8	E. H. Herminghaus	Premium	5.50
1560	8	Selma Ebert	Premium	6.87
1561	8	Henry Young	Premium	1.00
1562	8	F. D. Kirsch	Premium	7.00
1563	8	Dorothy Farmer	Premium	3.25
1564	8	Della Rice	Premium	1.00
1565	8	Elsa N. Ward	Premium	5.00
1566	8	Helen Wilson	Premium	35.74
1567	8	Alice Craig	Premium	1.25
1568	8	Sue Hoagland	Premium	2.00
1569	8	Mrs. R. L. Hoff	Premium	1.50
1570	8	Gertrude Lafforty	Premium	1.00
1571	8	Gladys Dana	Premium	9.50
1572	8	Marsellaine Reeves	Premium	3.75
1573	8	Mrs. Bert Leavitt	Premium	2.25
1574	8	Aby Hilliard	Premium	3.62
1575	8	F. D. Kirsch	Premium	.50
1576	8	Elfrieda Griess	Premium	1.00
1577	8	Mrs. B. E. Moore	Premium	2.50
1578	8	Catherine White	Premium	2.00
1579	8	Susan Sharp	Premium	.75
1580	8	Mrs. Hal D. Wilmeth	Premium	4.25
1581	8	Helen Dayton	Premium	1.25
1582	8	Hazel Kinscella	Premium	.50
1583	8	Frederick August	Premium	.50
1584	8	Helen H. Wilson	Premium	.75
1585	8	Roy Terry	Premium	1.00
1586	8	C. O. McCoy	Premium	1.12
1587	8	Bernice Tully	Premium	.75

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
1588	8	Florence Leavitt	Premium	.62
1589	8	Charles L. Smith	Premium	1.00
1590	8	Gretchen Williams	Premium	.75
1591	8	Nellie Bowdish	Premium	.50
1592	8	Charlotte Kizer	Premium	2.00
1593	8	Lucile Hoff	Premium	.50
1594	8	Eleanor Mapes	Premium	.35
1595	8	Oswald Black	Premium	3.25
1596	8	Joe Steinberg	Office boy	7.00
1597	8	Stevens, Fisher & Ake	Work on track	20.25
1598	8	J. Fowler	Switching charges	4.00
1599	8	F. E. Ellis	Services	7.90
1600	8	H. A. Sleeth	Printing ribbons and information	43.50
1601	8	A. Boyer	Premium	5.00
1602	8	Harvey Sturm	Premium	3.00
1603	8	Schwegman Bros.	Premium	3.50
1604	8	C. H. Barnett	Premium	16.00
1605	8	Perry Standberg	Premium	9.00
1606	8	E. C. Jewell	Premium	5.50
1607	8	Hays & Foster	Premium	6.00
1608	8	Fred Strobel	Premium	8.00
1609	8	W. C. Scudder	Premium	19.50
1610	8	O. Wilson	Premium	5.00
1611	8	Williams Poultry Farm	Premium	11.50
1612	8	Russell D. Palmer	Premium	50.00
1613	8	R. E. Thompson	Premium	14.50
1614	8	E. Bollman	Premium	5.00
1615	8	W. M. Hare & Son	Premium	24.00
1616	8	F. E. Glover	Premium	15.00
1617	8	J. C. Holbensleber	Premium	3.50
1618	8	C. H. Beethe	Premium	12.50
1619	8	Edwin Swan	Premium	18.00
1620	8	C. G. Cottle	Premium	43.00
1621	8	Interstate Poultry Ass'n	Premium	4.00
1622	8	H. D. Watson	Premium	55.00
1623	8	C. L. Walker	Premium	3.00
1624	8	Robert Lamphere	Premium	29.50
1625	8	S. D. Fitchie	Premium	16.50
1626	8	Earle Smiley	Premium	79.50
1627	8	Hanson's Farm	Premium	14.50
1628	8	E. R. Larsen	Premium	8.50
1629	8	F. J. Peck	Premium	8.00
1630	8	L. B. Benson	Premium	2.50
1631	8	Dr. H. Pew	Premium	10.50

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
1632	8	L. P. Harris	Premium	24.50
1633	8	Gordon R. Lintt	Premium	11.50
1634	8	W. A. Kirkpatrick	Premium	5.00
1635	8	Mugglestone Bros.	Premium	3.50
1636	8	Cancelled		
1637	8	A. G. Thompson	Premium	16.50
1638	8	Dwight Swan	Premium	13.50
1639	8	Lee Schureman	Premium	3.00
1640	8	J. F. Nesetril	Premium	1.00
1641	8	Fred Finke	Premium	1.50
1642	8	Cancelled		
1643	8	C. Bonsall	Premium	8.00
1644	8	C. M. Hurlburt	Premium	2.50
1645	8	Keystone Poultry Farm	Premium	24.00
1646	8	Michael Coffey	Premium	6.00
1647	8	George W. Ainsworth	Premium	2.50
1648	8	Cancelled		
1649	8	John T. Rover	Premium	1.00
1650	8	Otto A. Langhorst	Premium	2.00
1651	8	Ray Nelson	Premium	37.00
1652	8	Charles W. Mulloy	Premium	2.50
1653	8	A. D. Dort	Premium	21.00
1654	8	John H. Wolfe	Premium	36.50
1655	8	Mrs. F. William Hoops	Premium	10.00
1656	8	Clifford A. Barr	Premium	28.50
1657	8	Otto Timm	Premium	1.00
1658	8	C. S. McCandless	Premium	72.50
1659	8	Cancelled		
1660	8	Clyde A. Benham	Premium	3.00
1661	8	Amel Youngblade	Premium	7.50
1662	8	Carl Beck	Premium	16.50
1663	8	Russell F. Palmer	Premium	12.00
1664	8	C. W. Buck	Premium	3.00
1665	8	James Swan	Premium	23.50
1666	8	B. G. Japs	Premium	8.00
1667	8	Tolle Wolfe	Premium	2.50
1668	8	J. C. Miller	Premium	18.00
1669	8	Mrs. J. T. Jameson	Premium	2.00
1670	8	W. S. Crawford	Premium	1.00
1671	8	John Oswald	Premium	6.00
1672	8	Marshall Rockwell	Premium	30.00
1673	8	Maebelle Harris	Premium	15.50
1674	8	H. C. Orr	Premium	6.50
1675	8	Vinton C. Cheuvront	Premium	8.50
1676	8	L. B. Foote	Premium	6.50

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
1677	8	Geneva Poultry Ass'n	Premium	3.50
1678	8	Ernest Etter	Premium	10.00
1679	8	Charles Hurlburt	Premium	16.00
1680	8	George Ronin	Premium	11.50
1681	8	S. R. Anstine	Premium	4.50
1682	8	G. H. Burdick	Premium	2.00
1683	8	Mrs. Mabel Palmer	Premium	10.00
1684	8	A. S. Vedder	Premium	1.00
1685	8	M. G. Scudder	Premium	19.50
1686	8	J. D. Gardner	Premium	2.00
1687	8	Joseph Pepoon	Premium	2.00
1688	8	C. E. Andra	Premium	9.00
1689	8	Autocrat Farm	Premium	1.00
1690	8	M. P. Nelson	Premium	6.00
1691	8	1733 Ranch	Premium	25.00
1692	8	L. P. Harris	Premium	6.00
1693	8	W. M. Hare & Son	Premium	5.00
1694	8	W. L. Hunter & Son	Premium	27.00
1695	8	Galloway & Messer	Premium	12.00
1696	8	Avalon Springs Farm	Premium	10.00
1697	8	Cornell & Haecker	Premium	25.00
1998	8	E. R. Purcell	Sup't of gates	92.36
1699	8	Jacob Sass	Treasurer's pay roll	941.89
1700	8	Jacob Sass	Foster pay roll	547.80
1701	7	James E. Ryan	Premium, county collective	218.63
1702	7	A. H. Smith	Premium, county collective	289.69
1703	7	Arnold Martin	Premium, county collective	407.00
1704	8	William Gormly	Premium, county collective	192.08
1705	8	George W. Hummel	Premium, county collective	68.55
1706	8	G. W. Deming	Premium, county collective	407.76
1707	8	J. Fowler	Premium, county collective	251.31
1708	8	Will Lonigan	Premium	93.00
1709	8	J. W. Pattison	Premium	88.25
1710	8	Arnold Martin	Premium	181.00
1711	8	W. C. Foster	Premium	39.50
1712	8	William Gormly	Premium	68.00
1713	8	J. S. Hale	Premium	1.50
1714	8	J. Fowler	Premium	40.50
1715	8	A. J. Martin	Premium, county collective	82.20
1716	8	Cancelled		
1717	8	J. W. Turner	Premium, county collective	44.85
1718	8	G. W. Hummel	Premium	24.25
1719	8	E. T. Kibble	Premium	14.50
1720	8	W. H. Arnold	Premium	60.00
1721	8	G. W. Deming	Premium	71.50

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
1722	8	R. E. Smith	Premium, county collective	45.60
1723	8	L. D. Clifton	Premium	25.00
1724	8	P. Maginnis	Premium	1.00
1725	8	George Dierks	Premium	107.25
1726	8	C. E. Bader	Premium	22.50
1727	8	Henry Sole	Premium	4.50
1728	8	E. E. Clifton	Premium	12.00
1729	8	I. G. Heckman	Premium	4.50
1730	8	O. C. Cate	Premium	4.00
1731	8	T. D. Ackland	Premium	7.00
1732	8	Charles Lovercheck	Premium	4.00
1733	8	George W. Lindsey	Premium	2.00
1734	8	J. T. Graham	Premium	45.00
1735	8	W. H. Lambrecht	Premium	2.00
1736	8	H. S. Farwell	Premium	40.00
1737	8	Fred Moulton	Premium	6.00
1738	8	E. C. Haning	Premium	5.50
1739	8	A. S. Toops	Premium	43.50
1740	8	John E. Harrison	Premium	3.00
1741	8	H. C. Schmidt	Premium	8.00
1742	8	W. C. Foster	Premium	5.00
1743	8	L. L. Sanborn	Premium	4.00
1744	8	R. L. Radcliff	Premium	4.00
1745	8	M. W. Kerney	Premium	2.00
1746	8	J. G. Feather	Premium	1.50
1747	8	L. K. Schoenleber	Premium	7.50
1748	8	Fred Eaton	Premium	1.50
1749	8	John Ender	Premium	1.00
1750	8	R. D. Wilson	Premium	26.50
1751	8	Lillie B. Carlisle	Premium	1.00
1752	8	C. N. Schmale	Premium	35.50
1753	8	J. W. Turner	Premium	16.50
1754	8	George F. Flack	Premium	3.00
1755	8	James E. Ryan, Jr.	Premium	15.50
1756	8	James Bare	Premium	8.00
1757	8	L. L. Sanborn	Premium	7.50
1758	8	Emery Darby	Premium	3.50
1759	8	J. W. Rieschick	Premium	2.50
1760	8	J. G. Geers	Premium	13.50
1761	8	James E. Ryan	Premium	48.50
1762	8	Mrs. F. W. Hoops	Premium	4.00
1763	8	Winfield Evans	Premium	93.75
1764	8	J. Pedrett	Premium	2.00
1765	8	A. M. Pattison	Premium	46.50
1766	8	R. Gerard	Premium	1.00

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
1767	8	A. J. Martin	Premium	14.50
1768	8	L. J. Whitten	Premium	2.00
1769	8	J. H. Roberts	Premium	3.00
1770	8	A. Edghill	Premium	25.00
1771	8	Frank McClusky	Premium	4.00
1772	8	Joseph Perdue	Premium	2.00
1773	8	Jake Weis	Premium	5.00
1774	8	Mae Belle Harris	Premium	3.00
1775	8	L. F. Newbold	Premium	3.00
1776	8	Haven Arnold	Premium	40.50
1777	8	S. Heiderstadt	Premium	2.50
1778	8	Dallas Perry	Premium	1.00
1779	8	Fred Finke	Premium	.50
1780	8	Joseph Bare	Premium, county collective	89.55
1781	8	M. C. Schmale	Premium	10.50
1782	8	R. E. Smith	Premium	27.00
1783	8	W. B. Schoenleber	Premium	10.00
1784	8	John Clausen	Premium	1.00
1785	8	Winfield Evans	Premium, county collective	340.09
1786	8	R. D. Wilson	Premium, county collective	48.15
1787	8	George Dierks	Premium, county collective	301.20
1788	8	E. T. Kibble	Premium, county collective	24.00
1789	8	W. H. Arnold	Premium, county collective	242.24
1790	11	Chapin Bros.	Smilax	60.40
1791	12	S. G. Hudson, P. M	Postal cards	70.00
1792	12	Office Equip. & Sup. Co.	Official programs and supplies	205.85
1793	12	Adams Express Co.	Express	2.79
1794	12	V. Arnold	Extra services	20.00
1795	12	Benton Press	Printing	67.00
1796	12	Lindell Hotel	Hotel	214.74
1797	12	J. A. Ollis	Per diem & R. R. fare	24.72
1798	12	Florence Schoenleber	Premium	1.00
1799	12	R. B. Powers	Premium ribbons	14.01
1800	12	B. E. Ridgley	Switching charges	8.00
1801	5	Mrs. J. A. Reedy	Premium	9.00
1802	5	Mrs. Fred Anderson	Premium	5.00
1803	5	Florence Schoenleber	Premium	4.00
1804	5	Anton Schiller	Premium	6.00
1805	5	Robert's Sanitary Dairy	Premium	9.00
1806	5	Mrs. E. A. Waters	Premium	3.00
1807	7	George Allen & Sons	Premium	475.00
1808	7	Harry Allen	Premium	25.00
1809	7	A. T. Jones & Sons	Premium	34.00
1810	7	William Allen	Premium	93.00
1811	7	Robert Taylor	Premium	305.00

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
1812	7	George W. Damrow	Premium	114.00
1813	7	G. McKerron & Sons	Premium	23.00
1814	8	Wayne Henry Kuster	Premium	10.00
1815	8	Dorman M. Robertson	Premium	2.25
1816	8	Harold F. Zwonecheck	Premium	2.25
1817	8	Paul B. Johnson	Premium	2.25
1818	8	Clarence Raymond	Premium	2.25
1819	8	Clayton Lloyd Meyer	Premium	4.00
1820	8	Edward Dvorak	Premium	4.00
1821	8	Merle E. McDermott	Premium	6.00
1822	8	Noble Keith Johnson	Premium	2.50
1823	8	Arthur Ward Abraham	Premium	2.50
1824	8	Paul Shaw	Premium	10.00
1825	8	Wallace Hamstrom	Premium	9.00
1826	8	Frank McGrew	Premium	8.00
1827	8	Carl Herold Burhoop	Premium	3.00
1828	8	Russell N. Peterson	Premium	3.00
1829	8	Dale Kenneth Mecham	Premium	2.50
1830	8	Willard Harry Nelson	Premium	2.50
1831	8	Verdie Ruby Brott	Premium	5.00
1832	8	Ida Pauline Osenkupp	Premium	5.00
1833	8	Marjorie E. Capewell	Premium	4.50
1834	8	Dorothy E. Enlow	Premium	4.50
1835	8	Gertrude M. Finnigan	Premium	8.00
1836	8	Marie Louise Davis	Premium	6.00
1837	8	Erma Boone	Premium	5.00
1838	8	Ruth A. Thomson	Premium	10.00
1839	8	Guinevere Franke	Premium	9.00
1840	8	Barbara Ellen Soller	Premium	8.00
1841	8	Ruth Ellen Timmons	Premium	6.00
1842	8	Lucille Sylvia Frantz	Premium	5.00
1843	8	Winfield W. Eden	Premium	10.00
1844	8	Irvin Ray Birge	Premium	4.50
1845	8	Paul Ellis Ward	Premium	4.50
1846	8	Howard T. Francisco	Premium	8.00
1847	8	Francis Willard Ranum	Premium	6.00
1848	9	Beatrice Creamery Co.	Ice	133.67
1849	8	Warren A. Portsche	Premium	5.00
1850	8	William H. Preston, Jr.	Premium	5.00
1851	8	Winfield James Evans	Premium	5.00
1852	8	Edward Dennis Marion	Premium	9.00
1853	8	Glenn Dale Laughlin	Premium	8.00
1854	8	Daniel Lea Yocum	Premium	6.00
1855	8	John Foster Stowe	Premium	1.25
1856	8	Edward F. McCarthy	Premium	1.25

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
1857	8	Joseph F. Thuringer	Premium	1.25
1858	8	Byron Edward Jappert	Premium	1.25
1859	8	Emma Jane Spadt	Premium	10.00
1860	8	Kathryn Alma Carver	Premium	9.00
1861	8	Martha May Dalton	Premium	8.00
1862	8	Mildred Opal Huff	Premium	6.00
1863	8	Julia Jessie Hall	Premium	2.50
1864	8	Gretchen Marie Bates	Premium	2.50
1865	8	Mary Jean Russell	Premium	10.00
1866	8	Velma Helene Smith	Premium	9.00
1867	8	Doris Irene Doan	Premium	8.00
1868	8	Zelma D. Linch	Premium	3.00
1869	8	Janet Carlisle	Premium	3.00
1870	8	Cathryn Louise Lamb	Premium	5.00
1871	8	Mrs. C. L. Le Mar	Sup't Class "O"	85.37
1872	8	Dr. H. W. Orr	Physician Class "O"	30.00
1873	8	Dr. H. M. McClanahan	Physician Class "O"	25.00
1874	8	Mrs. Frank Everts	Accountant Class "O"	20.00
1875	8	Esther Bailey	Accountant Class "O"	20.00
1876	8	Mrs. H. J. McBeth	Ass't Class "O"	29.72
1877	8	Alta Wilson	Clerk Class "O"	6.00
1878	8	Mrs. Arthur Gadd	Clerk Class "O"	10.00
1879	8	Julia Orr	Clerk Class "O" & telephone	14.65
1880	8	Vera Peterson	Clerk Class "O"	14.72
1881	8	Edith Grey	Clerk Class "O"	14.72
1882	8	Louise Peck	Clerk Class "O"	13.72
1883	8	Leah Shaw	Clerk Class "O"	14.72
1884	8	Ina Wilson	Helper Class "O"	6.00
1885	8	Mary Schroeder	Helper Class "O"	8.00
1886	8	Edna Pegler	Helper Class "O"	8.00
1887	8	Alice Loomis	Helper Class "O"	8.00
1888	8	Frances Sleeth	Helper Class "O"	6.00
1889	8	George Jackson	Per diem & R. R. fare	19.20
1890	8	L. W. Leonard	Sup't Class "A"	83.84
1891	8	F. L. Brakett	Ass't Sup't Class "A"	43.12
1892	8	A. H. Booth	Ass't Sup't Class "A"	24.12
1893	8	Harry Johnston	Clerk Class "A"	24.12
1894	8	R. M. Wolcott	Per diem & R. R. fare	18.84
1895	8	Charles Graff	Per diem & R. R. fare	18.60
1896	8	Ruth Law	Aviation	1,344.15
1897	8	Lawrence Turner	Janitor and helper Class "J"	21.00
1898	8	W. R. Mellor, Pres.	Ruth Law, suspension	600.00
1899	8	E. R. Danielson	Per diem & R. R. fare	20.72
1900	8	W. B. Banning	Sup't Class "M"	90.00
1901	8	Mrs. F. Reimers	Premium	5.00

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
1902	8	Mrs. G. G. Beams	Premium	3.00
1903	8	Mrs. J. D. Cook	Premium	2.50
1904	8	Mrs. R. L. Hoff	Premium	5.00
1905	8	Mrs. D. Mooberry	Premium	2.00
1906	8	Mrs. E. A. Fox	Premium	1.00
1907	8	Mrs. L. Janett	Premium	2.50
1908	8	Mrs. Jane Caldwell	Premium	3.50
1909	8	Mrs. W. H. Smith	Premium	.50
1910	8	Mrs. Susan M. Wolfe	Premium	5.50
1911	8	Mrs. P. F. Thiesen	Premium	1.00
1912	8	Mrs. M. S. Hallowbush	Premium	.50
1913	8	Mrs. Anna Swanson	Premium	3.00
1914	8	Mrs. Ella Doolittle	Premium	1.00
1915	8	Mrs. Eliza Baker	Premium	.50
1916	8	Mrs. Minnie May	Premium	2.00
1917	8	Mrs. Lucy A. Wood	Premium	1.00
1918	8	Mrs. Kate Staley	Premium	8.50
1919	8	Mrs. James Myers	Premium	2.00
1920	8	Mrs. E. Buckner	Premium	10.00
1921	8	Mrs. W. D. Parks	Premium	1.00
1922	8	Mrs. Henry Weber	Premium	5.00
1923	8	Mrs. J. J. Ratzlaff	Premium	4.00
1924	8	Mrs. C. L. Sitis	Premium	2.00
1925	8	Mrs. J. A. Pickens	Premium	3.00
1926	8	Mrs. Maren Greene	Premium	6.00
1927	8	Mrs. Jacob E. Stucker	Premium	2.00
1928	8	O. O. Watson	Premium	4.50
1929	8	Mrs. Mae Mulsberry	Premium	7.00
1930	8	Mrs. H. G. Taylor	Premium	1.00
1931	8	Mrs. Leta Dehart	Premium	7.00
1932	8	Mrs. C. A. Wyman	Premium	1.00
1933	8	Mrs. Ella L. Bellas	Premium	2.00
1934	8	Mrs. Edith Weber	Premium	1.00
1935	8	Mrs. Amabel Forest	Premium	1.00
1936	8	Mrs. Jan Crawford	Premium	16.25
1937	8	Mrs. Perla May Beck	Premium	2.00
1938	8	Mrs. Beatrice Kersch	Premium	1.00
1939	8	Mrs. D. B. Ratekins	Premium	2.00
1940	8	Mrs. Rena Green	Premium	1.00
1941	8	Mrs. Ethel Rea	Premium	5.00
1942	8	Mrs. A. E. Ritzman	Premium	3.00
1943	8	Mrs. Jessie Salter	Premium	1.00
1944	8	Mrs. I. S. Ryman	Premium	1.00
1945	8	Mrs. Mary Smith	Premium	1.25
1946	8	Mrs. C. Crittenden	Premium	2.00

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
1947	8	Mrs. John Graham	Premium	2.00
1948	8	Mrs. Peter Newstrom	Premium	4.00
1949	8	Mrs. Helen Burns	Premium	.50
1950	8	Mrs. L. R. Haner	Premium	3.00
1951	8	Mrs. Curtis	Premium	2.00
1952	8	Mrs. D. F. Willadsen	Premium	2.00
1953	8	Mrs. Frank Dayton	Premium	1.00
1954	8	Mrs. E. C. James	Premium	5.00
1955	8	Mrs. J. A. McKenzie	Premium	5.00
1956	8	Mrs. Ida Cresse	Premium	6.50
1957	8	Mrs. A. Formsbeck	Premium	2.00
1958	8	Mrs. Mabel R. Hays	Premium	1.00
1959	8	Florence Schoenleber	Premium	2.00
1960	8	Mrs. C. W. Wilson	Premium	2.00
1961	8	Mrs. J. Johnson	Premium	1.00
1962	8	Mrs. Lyndall Demming	Premium	1.00
1963	8	Mrs. A. L. Vinyard	Premium	1.00
1964	8	Evelyn Hines	Premium	1.50
1965	8	Mrs. E. A. Alexander	Premium	.50
1966	8	Mrs. C. E. Wiedman	Premium	1.00
1967	8	Mrs. Hans Munck	Premium	11.00
1968	8	Laura B. Hartzell	Premium	1.00
1969	8	Mrs. Josie Hull	Premium	1.00
1970	8	Elsie Fitzgerald	Premium	4.75
1971	8	Mrs. Mildred Naylor	Premium	4.75
1972	8	Mrs. Mary Mockett	Premium	1.50
1973	8	Mrs. Thomas Petersen	Premium	4.00
1974	8	Mrs. R. N. Hansen	Premium	2.00
1975	8	Mrs. N. T. Parker	Premium	1.00
1976	8	Mrs. B. E. Moore	Premium	4.00
1977	8	Mrs. Joe Clark	Premium	2.00
1978	8	Mrs. W. A. Stowers	Premium	1.00
1979	8	Mrs. H. C. Berge	Premium	3.00
1980	8	Mrs. Charles Kaufman	Premium	3.75
1981	8	Mrs. H. Typhen	Premium	1.00
1982	8	Mrs. Emma Rabe	Premium	1.00
1983	8	Mrs. W. J. Cline	Premium	1.00
1984	8	Emma Woodford	Premium	2.00
1985	8	Mrs. A. H. Myer	Premium	5.00
1986	8	Mrs. S. A. Hill	Premium	2.00
1987	8	Mrs. Rudolph	Premium	2.00
1988	8	Ethelyn Pierce	Premium	1.00
1989	8	Mrs. Hattie M. Pay	Premium	1.00
1990	8	Mrs. George Maulik	Premium	1.50
1991	8	Mrs. Fred Griess	Premium	.75

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
1992	8	Drucilla Ellerton	Premium	.75
1993	8	Edna Smith	Premium	2.00
1994	8	Maye Honeywell	Premium	3.00
1995	8	Marie Pocasta	Premium	3.00
1996	8	Mrs. Claude Wilson	Premium	3.00
1997	8	Mrs. Bert Fuger	Premium	1.00
1998	8	Mrs. N. K. Christian	Premium	1.00
1999	8	Mrs. August Schroer	Premium	2.00
2000	8	Maye Honeywell	Premium	1.00
2001	5	Fred Ward	Premium	135.00
2002	5	Cliff Rose	Premium	60.00
2003	5	C. D. Bell	Premium	30.00
2004	5	W. D. Forrest	Premium	15.00
2005	5	E. C. Warren	Premium	325.00
2006	5	F. E. Ward	Premium	325.00
2007	5	Earl Beezley	Premium	100.00
2008	5	Harry H. Downing	Premium	50.00
2009	5	E. C. Warren	Premium	270.00
2010	5	C. A. Miles	Premium	120.00
2011	5	Wall Bros.	Premium	60.00
2012	5	Earl Beezley	Premium	30.00
2013	5	Dan Brant	Premium	275.00
2014	5	J. B. Short	Premium	100.00
2015	5	B. Barnett	Premium	50.00
2016	5	Brady Talbot	Premium	55.00
2017	5	D. A. Lowell	Premium	20.00
2018	5	E. W. Fox	Premium	10.00
2019	7	K. McDermid	Premium	315.00
2020	7	E. B. McCoy	Premium	140.00
2021	7	A. B. Heaton	Premium	70.00
2022	7	William Parks	Premium	35.00
2023	7	W. R. Jaillette	Premium	270.00
2024	7	Bert Collicott	Premium	120.00
2025	7	F. E. Ward	Premium	60.00
2026	7	E. B. McCoy	Premium	30.00
2027	7	E. G. Bohanan	Premium	250.00
2028	7	C. H. Miles	Premium	200.00
2029	7	Dr. A. V. Britt	Premium	100.00
2030	7	Zack Chandler	Refund, speed entry fee	4.50
2031	7	William Pryad	Refund, speed entry fee	4.50
2032	7	G. A. Wymer	Refund, speed entry fee	9.00
2033	7	Mumford & Mumford	Refund, speed entry fee	9.00
2034	7	J. E. Casey	Refund, speed entry fee	9.00
2035	7	Charles Erickson	Refund, speed entry fee	10.50
2036	7	S. L. Hull	Refund, speed entry fee	10.50

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
2037	7	Beedle & Moore	Refund, speed entry fee	10.50
2038	7	G. A. Wymer	Refund, speed entry fee	9.00
2039	7	E. W. Miller	Refund, speed entry fee	9.00
2040	8	C. B. Johnson	Premium	82.50
2041	7	C. S. Thompson	Premium	30.00
2042	7	J. B. Short	Premium	15.00
2043	7	Brady Talbot	Premium	55.00
2044	7	D. A. Powell	Premium	20.00
2045	7	C. B. Johnson	Premium	10.00
2046	8	E. G. Bohanan	Premium	200.00
2047	8	H. D. Bennett	Premium	315.00
2048	8	W. S. Renne	Premium	140.00
2049	8	Earl Beezley	Premium	70.00
2050	8	E. M. Hart	Premium	35.00
2051	8	E. M. Hart	Premium	270.00
2052	8	F. E. Ward	Premium	70.00
2053	8	Lee Anthony	Premium	70.00
2054	8	W. A. Stark	Premium	70.00
2055	8	Earl Beezley	Premium	225.00
2056	8	E. W. Miller	Premium	100.00
2057	8	F. E. Ward	Premium	50.00
2058	8	Brady Talbot	Premium	55.00
2059	8	D. A. Lowell	Premium	20.00
2060	8	E. W. Fox	Premium	10.00
2061	8	H. D. Brant	Premium	82.50
2062	8	C. B. Johnson	Premium	30.00
2063	8	W. M. Plourd	Premium	15.00
2064	8	F. E. Ward	Premium	315.00
2065	8	Zack Chandler	Premium	140.00
2066	8	Fisher & Yowell	Premium	70.00
2067	8	E. S. Warren	Premium	315.00
2068	8	K. McDermid	Premium	140.00
2069	8	Dr. C. C. Hall	Premium	70.00
2070	8	John Bunger	Premium	35.00
2071	8	A. A. Dillon	Premium	270.00
2072	8	Dr. A. V. Britt	Premium	120.00
2073	8	C. H. Miles	Premium	70.00
2074	8	Wall Bros.	Premium	35.00
2075	8	H. D. Brandt	Premium	82.50
2076	8	D. A. Lowell	Premium	30.00
2077	8	C. B. Johnson	Premium	55.00
2078	8	W. Plourd	Premium	20.00
2079	8	M. Kelley	Premium	10.00
2080	8	Henry Hunzeker	Premium	15.00
2081	8	William Plourd	Premium	55.00

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
2082	8	C. S. Thompson	Premium	15.00
2083	8	Z. Barnett	Premium	10.00
2084	8	William Parks	Refund, speed entry fee	10.50
2085	11	P. L. Hall, Jr.	Guards	1,023.33
2086	11	P. L. Hall, Jr.	Sup't of guards	50.00
2087	11	A. J. Gumm	Guard	22.75
2088	11	A. M. Greig	Guard	10.00
2089	11	J. T. Harris	Guard	16.44
2090	11	M. Brigin	Guard	18.68
2091	11	B. Heiner	Guard	12.50
2092	11	J. Fuhrer	Guard	11.44
2093	12	Joseph Roberts	Extra services	20.00
2094	12	Ray D. Stratton	Bill posting	2.16
2095	12	Western Union Tele. Co.	Telegrams	6.56
2096	12	Charles A. Slepicka	Premium	4.00
2097	12	Bee Publishing Co.	Advertising	98.98
2098	12	Daily News Pub. Co.	Advertising	76.44
2099	12	Twentieth Cent. Farmer	Advertising	100.00
2100	12	Omie Ells	Premium	2.00
2101	8	Mrs. A. M. Whitehorn	Premium	.50
2102	8	Mrs. Rose Smoll	Premium	3.00
2103	8	Mrs. Fannie McCoy	Premium	1.50
2104	8	Mrs. G. A. Cummins	Premium	6.00
2105	8	Theresa Ragan	Premium	1.50
2106	8	Mrs. Howard Hill	Premium	4.50
2107	8	Mrs. W. E. Hoog	Premium	1.50
2108	8	Mrs. Henry Degen	Premium	4.00
2109	8	Mrs. Peter Labert	Premium	4.00
2110	8	Mrs. Nellie De Pue	Premium	4.00
2111	8	Mrs. A. L. Miller	Premium	2 00
2112	8	Mrs. Zimbelman	Premium	1.50
2113	8	Mrs. Jessie G. Green	Premium	4.00
2114	8	Mrs. M. C. Smith	Premium	2.00
2115	8	Emma Konkrit	Premium	3.00
2116	8	Mrs. T. V. Hunt	Premium	6.00
2117	8	Mrs. W. J. Bonekemper	Premium	6.00
2118	8	Mrs. H. Tyshen	Premium	3.00
2119	8	Mrs. Carrie Barslow	Premium	6.00
2120	8	Mrs. Will Nice	Premium	3.00
2121	8	Mrs. W. R. Jackson	Premium	2.00
2122	8	Mrs. J. Bannister	Premium	3.00
2123	8	Mrs. A. C. Campbell	Premium	1.50
2124	8	Mrs. William Thorne	Premium	2.00
2125	8	Mrs. Martha McCall	Premium	1.00
2126	8	Mrs. H. E. Doolittle	Premium	3.00

Warrant				
No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
2127	8	Mrs. R. J. Austin	Premium	1.50
2128	8	Mrs. Lucy Wood	Premium	3.00
2129	8	Mrs. L. V. Laymore	Premium	2.00
2130	8	Mrs. H. M. Mitchell	Premium	2.00
2131	8	Mrs. Kate Caldwell	Premium	2.00
2132	8	Mrs. E. L. Beachley	Premium	11.00
2133	8	Miss Rose Ackerman	Premium	5.50
2134	8	Mrs. Hendetta Lee	Premium	1.50
2135	8	Mrs. Mary Cooper	Premium	5.50
2136	8	Mrs. C. Grasshaus	Premium	.50
2137	8	Mrs. George Schmidt	Premium	1.00
2138	8	Mrs. Cornelia Smith	Premium	1.00
2139	8	Mrs. Ratteman	Premium	.50
2140	8	Mrs. N. Cross	Premium	10.00
2141	8	Mrs. Archie Adams	Premium	.50
2142	8	Emma K. Leonard	Premium	1.00
2143	8	Mrs. M. A. Brown	Premium	3.00
2144	8	Mrs. Edith Gray	Premium	10.25
2145	8	Mrs. Mildred Peterson	Premium	.50
2146	8	Mrs. Mary Schmale	Premium	.50
2147	8	Mrs. O. C. Bell	Premium	11.00
2148	8	Mrs. Anna Young	Premium	.50
2149	8	Mrs. J. A. Owings	Premium	2.50
2150	8	Mrs. R. Schroder	Premium	4.00
2151	8	Harriet Fry	Premium	.50
2152	8	Mrs. F. Belle Douglas	Premium	.50
2153	8	Mrs. E. W. Fosbury	Premium	1.00
2154	8	Mrs. William Beachly	Premium	1.00
2155	8	Mrs. A. P. Ake	Premium	2.00
2156	8	Lily Yont	Premium	1.00
2157	8	Mrs. Emily Eakin	Premium	1.50
2158	8	Mrs. Martha Hawley	Premium	2.00
2159	8	Mrs. J. E. Olsen	Premium	4.00
2160	8	Mrs. Etta Berry	Premium	2.00
2161	8	Mrs. F. L. Wilmeth	Premium	1.00
2162	8	Susie Kinyon	Premium	.50
2163	8	Mrs. Lura Laymon	Premium	3.00
2164	8	Mrs. J. J. Nelson	Premium	4.00
2165	8	Mrs. Olinda Wachter	Premium	2.00
2166	8	Mrs. J. A. McKinzie	Premium	2.00
2167	8	Mrs. Marie Sieck	Premium	1.00
2168	8	Mrs. Carolin Cook	Premium	3.00
2169	8	Mrs. E. M. Vandenberg	Premium	1.50
2170	8	Jennie Morgan	Premium	2.00
2171	8	Mrs. Frank Naylor	Premium	2.00

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
2172	8	Mrs. Berkholder	Premium	.75
2173	8	Mrs. E. E. Henkle	Premium	1.75
2174	8	Mrs. C. F. Crittenden	Premium	2.50
2175	8	Mrs. Martha Krogman	Premium	1.00
2176	8	Mrs. W. W. Towle	Premium	2.00
2177	8	Mrs. A. Postel	Premium	1.50
2178	8	Miss Aileen Hilliard	Premium	3.00
2179	8	Alice Maxon	Premium	1.50
2180	8	Mrs. A. E. Church	Premium	.75
2181	8	Mrs. N. K. Christian	Premium	1.00
2182	8	Mrs. T. C. Rich	Premium	.50
2183	8	Mrs. Addison Sheldon	Premium	1.00
2184	8	Mrs. C. E. Shafer	Premium	.50
2185	8	Mrs. Fred De Witt	Premium	1.00
2186	8	Mrs. A. T. Marsh	Premium	4.00
2187	8	Mrs. P. L. Yost	Premium	.50
2188	8	Mrs. K. Hansen	Premium	.50
2189	8	Mrs. A. S. Anderson	Premium	.50
2190	8	Margaret Lau	Premium	5.00
2191	8	Eleanor Lowrey	Premium	1.50
2192	8	Gladys Owen	Premium	.75
2193	8	Mrs. Thomas C. McKay	Premium	2.00
2194	8	Edna Perrin	Premium	1.00
2195	8	Mrs. Hazel Fredrick	Premium	2.00
2196	8	Mrs. Polska	Premium	1 00
2197	8	Mrs. G. H. Risser	Premium	2.00
2198	8	Mrs. Emma Schoenleber	Premium	4.00
2199	8	Mabel Yost	Helper Class "J"	1.00
2200	8	Cora Yost	Helper Class "J"	1.00
2201	8	F. D. Downing	Switching charges	4.00
2202	8	Motor Inn Garage	Car on track	21.00
2203	8	Peter Youngers	Sup't of Newspapers	47.52
2204	8	F. D. Van Pelt	Starter Class "S"	80.00
2205	8	J. W. Lamb	Ass't Sup't Class "S"	47.20
2206	8	A. L. Finnegan	Refund, Boys' Camp	4.79
2207	8	J. H. Taylor	Expenses	1.25
2208	8	Helen Curtice	Ass't Sup't Class "K"	25.50
2209	8	Stuart Hadley	Janitor Class "K"	14.00
2210	8	Val Keyser	Judge Class "F"	32.32
2211	8	Charles Scully	Expenses	16.10
2212	8	W. W. Cole	Sup't of Bands	66.52
2213	8	John Bunger	Caller speed	4.00
2214	8	J. H. Harms	Sup't Class "Q"	78.54
2215	8	J. H. Taylor	Sup't sanitation	44.60
2216	8	V. Arnold	Sup't camp and parking	61.00

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
2217	8	C. G. Crews	Sup't Auditorium	47.60
2218	8	Walter W. Scott	Judge Class "S"	25.00
2219	8	Joe Sheen	Judge Class "S"	25.00
2220	8	Jesse Carter	Sign painting	6.95
2221	8	H. Snyder	Flagman	1.00
2222	8	William James	Sup't Class "I"	46.00
2223	8	Lee Thompson	Ass't Sup't Class "G"	12.00
2224	8	W. C. Andreas	Sup't Class "G"	56.00
2225	8	Charles Harris	Flagman Class "S"	3.00
2226	8	Arthur Allison	Refund, Boys' Camp	4.46
2227	8	Verner Wickett	Refund, Boys' Camp	1.72
2228	8	Maurice Rayer	Refund, Boys' Camp	3.64
2229	8	Mrs. E. F. Carpenter	Janitor Class "O"	15.00
2230	8	Z. T. Leftwich	Sup't Coliseum	58.96
2231	8	R. L. Schoen	Ass't Sup't Coliseum	15.00
2232	8	Edwin Morehead	Clerk	27.00
2233	8	Western Vaudeville Mngrs. Ass'n	Vaudeville acts	400.00
2234	8	H. A. McComb	Judge Class "F"	28.48
2235	8	C. B. Lee	Judge Class "D"	25.00
2236	8	Standard Chautauqua System	Band	1,250.00
2237	8	John McArdle	Per diem and R. R. fare	18.70
2238	8	G. E. Hall	Sup't Class "B"	82.44
2239	8	George Green	Band	1,100.00
2240	8	F. M. Barnes Inc	Vaudeville acts	1,000.00
2241	8	Le Baron-Wheatley Opera Co.	Grand opera octette	450.00
2242	8	James E. Ryan	Sup't Amphitheatre	59.65
2243	8	Ainsworth Band	Band	250.00
2244	8	Verdon Band	Band	200.00
2245	8	Nebraska State Band	Band	1,100.00
2246	8	J. L. Heald	Ass't Sup't Class "B"	42.72
2247	8	Lun Hanger	Ass't Sup't Class "B"	42.44
2248	8	E. L. Jenkins	Clerk Class "B"	8.25
2249	8	J. F. Chenoweth	Clerk Class "B"	32.72
2250	8	C. E. Lind	Clerk Class "B"	6.00
2251	8	Nebraska Fish & Game Commission	Fish exhibit	300.00
2252	8	Retzlaff Bros.	Switching charges	3.00
2253	8	G. T Lowman	Services	9.00
2254	8	F. D. Keim	Judge Class "F"	10.00
2255	8	J. F. Stevens	Garbage hauling	175.00
2256	8	Horticultural Society	Appropriation	1,200.00
2257	8	R. Hogue	Judge Class "F"	16.00

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
2258	8	P. H. Stewart	Judge Class "F"	5.00
2259	8	O. C. Bell	Clerk Class "F"	31.00
2260	8	Huy Haas	Night watchman	21.00
2261	8	Charles Keedle	Janitor	35.16
2262	8	Mazie Smith	Labor	1.50
2263	8	Norris E. Gurney	Clerk Sup't of tickets	23.12
2264	8	Otto Hasik	Janitor	29.40
2265	8	J. F. Hendricks	Judge Class "F"	10.00
2266	8	E. B. Trough	Clerk Class "F"	31.86
2267	8	Clarence Westbrook	Extra office help	30.10
2268	8	A. J. Johnson	Ass't Sup't of Concessions	106.16
2269	8	H. M. Kokjer	Ass't Class "F"	34.72
2270	8	Helen Dayton	Premium	1.25
2271	8	Ray Miller	R. R. fare	9.75
2272	8	Globe Delivery Co.	Express	1.88
2273	8	R. Widle & Sons	Premium	26.00
2274	8	Fred Duerr	Premium	14.00
2275	8	James Greenstone	Rent of fans	2.00
2276	8	J. S. Curran	Switching charges	4.00
2277	8	Ashley Williams	Janitor Class "I"	10.00
2278	8	O. G. Smith	Sup't Class "C"	88.45
2279	8	Charles Wasniak	Clerk Class "C"	21.00
2280	8	E. J. Lamb	Clerk Class "C"	21.00
2281	8	Joe Shaver	Ass't Judge Class "C"	45.45
2282	8	Perry Reed	Starter of running races	25.00
2283	8	C. E. Wasniak	Labor in Class "C"	12.94
2284	9	W. B. Schermerhorn	Sup't transportation	60.00
2285	9	Roland Adkin	Ass't Sup't of transportation	30.00
2286	9	O. G. Smith	Expenses	7.75
2287	9	R. M. Wolcott	Cash paid for lunches	9.00
2288	9	Hiram Myers	Revenue tax on Johnny Jones Shows	13.35
2289	9	John D. Hasik	Ass't Sup't Class "F"	66.90
2290	9	Hiram Myers	Concession pay roll	436.25
2291	9	William James	Expenses	8.00
2292	9	Jacob Sass	Foster pay roll	645.54
2293	9	Jacob Sass	P. L. Hall, Jr. pay roll	563.56
2294	9	Guy Funkhouser	Guard	17.90
2295	9	Lincoln Gas & Elec. Co.	Lights	362.90
2296	9	George E. Titen	Cots	17.50
2297	9	Cancelled		
2298	9	Cancelled		
2299	9	Cancelled		
2300	9	Mrs. H. Mitchell	Premium	2.00
2301	8	S. A. Nelson & Sons	Premium	110.00

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
2302	8	H. Rees & Sons	Premium	285.00
2303	8	C. E. Churchill	Premium	95.00
2304	8	William Herkleman	Premium	335.00
2305	8	Franson Bros.	Premium	15.00
2306	8	Tomson Bros.	Premium	175.00
2307	8	Retzlaff Bros.	Premium	155.00
2308	8	Rapp Bros.	Premium	210.00
2309	8	Owen Kane	Premium	235.00
2310	8	Ed. Stegelin	Premium	186.00
2311	8	C. A. Ritchie	Premium	10.00
2312	8	Robert H. Hazlett	Premium	278.00
2313	8	Mayne & Brazie	Premium	74.00
2314	8	W. L. Yost	Premium	220.00
2315	8	Jesse Engle & Sons	Premium	152.00
2316	8	Henry & H. J. Smith	Premium	78.00
2317	8	Jesse Engle & Sons	Premium	5.00
2318	8	John Herold	Premium	84.00
2319	8	L. R. Kershaw	Premium	194.00
2320	8	D. K. Robertson & Son	Premium	88.00
2321	8	Harrison & Harrison	Premium	25.00
2322	8	Charles Escher, Jr. & Escher & Ryan	Premium	484.00
2323	8	O. H. Swigart & Sons	Premium	176.00
2324	8	A. H. Croft	Premium	138.00
2325	8	J. W. Larabee	Premium	341.00
2326	8	Haussler Bros.	Premium	147.00
2327	8	S. W. Stewart & Son	Premium	38.00
2328	8	Achenbach Bros.	Premium	163.00
2329	8	Vanderslice Bros.	Premium	19.00
2330	8	Walker Bros.	Premium	102.00
2331	8	D. L. Wallace	Premium	30.00
2332	8	John Ketterer	Premium	13.00
2333	8	Albert Hultine	Premium	179.00
2334	8	John E. Harrison	Premium	6.00
2335	8	Frank Ketterer	Premium	5.00
2336	8	W. L. Hunter & Son	Premium	186.00
2337	8	Hal C. Young	Premium	327.00
2338	8	J. A. Reedy	Premium	50.00
2339	8	Wilcox & Stubbs	Premium	181.00
2340	8	W. W. Marsh	Premium	229.00
2341	8	Galloway Messer Farms Co.	Premium	229.00
2342	8	V. L. Dayton	Premium	56.00
2343	8	T. A. Gierens	Premium	22.00
2344	8	J. M. Chestnut & Sons	Premium	77.00

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
2345	8	U. S. Indian School	Premium	148.00
2346	8	Haecker & Cornell	Premium	59.00
2347	8	Avalon Springs Farm	Premium	26.00
2348	8	Hildebrand & Jacobs	Premium	6.00
2349	8	John F. Bunte	Premium	8.00
2350	8	William Galloway	Premium	75.00
2351	8	Owen Kane	Premium	10.00
2352	9	J. A. Ollis	Balance 1916 salary, Pres.	300.00
2353	9	R. M. Wolcott	Salary, Board of Managers	300.00
2354	9	John McArdle	Salary, Board of Managers	300.00
2355	9	George Jackson	Salary, Board of Managers	300.00
2356	9	Charles Graff	Salary, Board of Managers	300.00
2357	9	E. R. Danielson	Salary, Board of Managers	300.00
2358	9	Jacob Sass	Salary, Treasurer	350.00
2359	9	Jacob Sass	Expenses	13.50
2360	9	Charles Scully	Work on track	40.00
2361	9	T. B. Keedle	Sup't Class "F"	97.41
2362	9	O. C. Bell	Ass't Class "F"	3.00
2363	11	Mrs. E. Valentine	Premium	1.50
2364	11	Mrs. J. J. Nelson	Premium	1.00
2365	11	Margaret Lau	Premium	1.00
2366	12	Nebraska Farm Journal	Advertising	40.00
2367	12	Western Newspaper Union	Advertising	40.00
2368	12	Daily Drovers Journal Stockman	Advertising	40.00
2369	12	Omaha Posten	Advertising	25.00
2370	12	Omaha Hospodar	Advertising	25.00
2371	12	Omaha Tribune	Advertising	25.00
2372	12	Nebraska Farmer	Advertising	100.00
2373	12	Independent Farmer	Advertising	40.00
2374	12	Cancelled		
2375	12	Trade Review	Advertising	20.00
2376	12	Nebraska Echo	Advertising	25.00
2377	12	Interstate Newspaper Co.	Advertising	20.00
2378	12	Joseph Roberts	Sup't of tickets	30.00
2379	12	Mildred Fink	Ass't Class "L"	18.00
2380	12	Alberta Ballance	Judge and helper Class "L"	18.00
2381	12	Caroline Cooper	Clerk Class "L"	25.50
2382	12	C. N. Anderson	Judge Class "L"	8.44
2383	12	J. A. Stryker	Judge Class "L"	1.50
2384	12	Rudge & Guenzel	Supplies Class "L"	12.75
2385	12	Leo McShane	Expenses and supplies Class "L"	26.83

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
2386	12	Harry Porter	Supplies Class "L"	4.25
2387	12	Lulu S. Wolford	Sup't Class "L"	35.00
2388	12	Lulu S. Wolford	Ice water Class "L" office	1.00
2389	12	Rolland Smith	Premium	3.00
2390	12	Frank I. Ringer	Sup't Manufacturers Building	50.00
2391	12	Ernest Dietze	Janitor Manufacturers Building	20.00
2392	12	J. T. Stevens	Part payment on dirt contract	300.00
2393	12	Chapin Bros.	Flowers, Joseph Roberts	2.00
2394	12	Joseph Roberts	Per diem and R. R. fare	26.12
2395	12	Emma Roberts	Clerk Sup't of tickets	14.12
2396	12	Marietta Mellor	Clerk	6.00
2397	13	Globe Delivery Co.	Drayage	13.45
2398	13	L. W. Leonard	Telephone calls	1.78
2399	13	M. C. French	Arranging music	30.00
2400	13	James G. Sayer	Arranging music	5.00
2401	12	G. V. Sage	Labor on grounds	5.90
2402	12	W. H. McMillen	Labor on grounds	14.25
2403	12	H. J. Hoffman	Labor on grounds	7.20
2404	12	Ben Harman	Labor on grounds	7.20
2405	12	Phillip Kindster	Labor on grounds	6.90
2406	12	Gus Hocking	Labor on grounds	6.90
2407	12	Oswald Black	Labor on grounds	4.25
2408	12	F. D. Cunningham	Labor on grounds	5.50
2409	12	Mason Watson	Labor on grounds	4.75
2410	13	Mrs. Mae Malsberry	Premium	2.00
2411	13	Cancelled		
2412	15	James Jardine & John B. Smith	Return fees	34.00
2413	15	S. W. Kinney	Return fees	2.00
2414	15	S. W. King Bros. Co.	Return fees	10.00
2415	15	Arthur M. Allison	Running binder	2.60
2416	16	Mrs. N. T. Parker	Premium	2.00
2417	16	C. I. Devore	Labor on grounds	29.00
2418	16	Andrew Elias	Labor on grounds	17.47
2419	16	William Haack	Labor on grounds	25.20
2420	16	Tom Huddleson	Labor on grounds	19.35
2421	16	Verne Jenkins	Labor on grounds	9.00
2422	16	C. W. Pay	Labor on grounds	22.05
2423	16	S. L. Pierce	Labor on grounds	22.05
2424	16	Pat Powers	Labor on grounds	14.85
2425	16	D. K. Reasy	Labor on grounds	22.00
2426	16	Fred Sage	Labor on grounds	20.65
2427	16	George Saxon	Labor on grounds	25.80
2428	16	Lawrence Slater	Labor on grounds	12.45

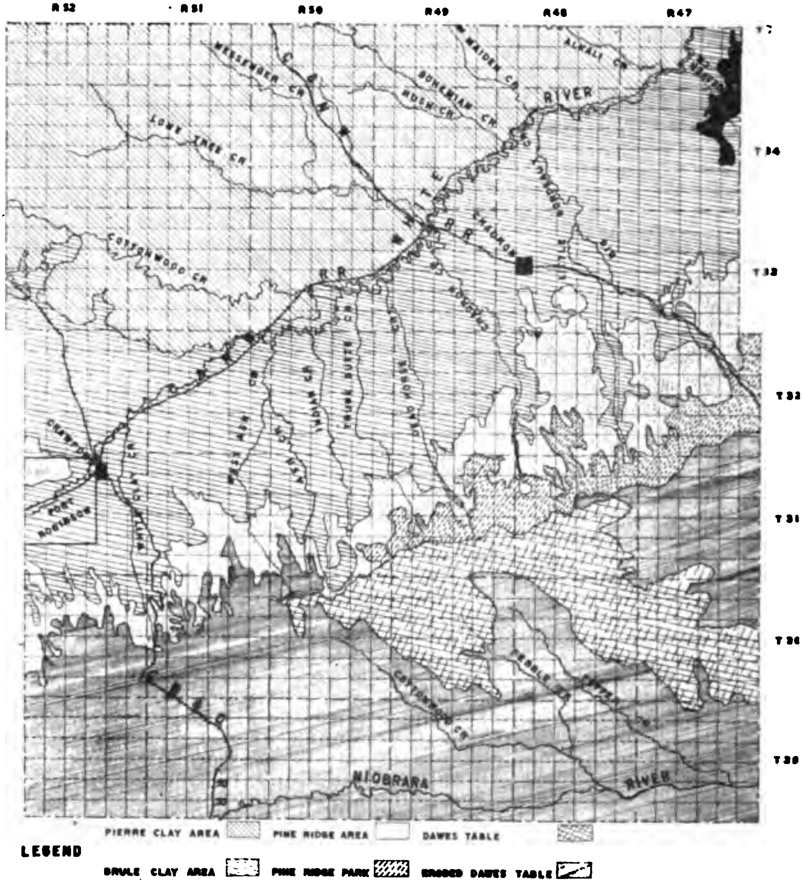
Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
2429	16	Sam Worthington	Labor on grounds	16.80
2430	18	Central National Bank	Check of L. Limbeck and protest fees of E. W. Miller	7.50
2431	18	Evelyn Wolph	Premium	3.00
2432	18	Thomas Stark	Guard	5.00
2433	18	Robert E. Smith	Premium	1.00
2434	20	Margarert McConnell	Premium	1.00
2435	21	H. H. Meyer & Sons	Premium	78.00
2436	21	W. E. Willey	Premium	25.00
2437	21	W. H. Deigan	Premium	15.00
2438	21	George Saxon	Labor on grounds	10.80
2439	21	B. E. Ridgley	Premium	10.00
2440	21	William Ferguson	Premium	108.00
2441	21	H. C. McGath	Premium	40.00
2442	21	Harry Seltz	Premium	7.00
2443	21	W. L. McNutt	Premium	62.00
2444	21	Phil Dawson	Premium	80.00
2445	21	J. C. Meese	Premium	170.00
2446	21	Frazer Bros.	Premium	5.00
2447	22	Fred Sage	Labor on grounds	9.45
2448	22	Tom Huddleson	Labor on grounds	7.80
2449	22	W. A. Yoder	Premium	.50
2450	23	Edith Parrish	Extra office help	22.00
2451	23	Alice R. Sleeth	Extra office help	7.00
2452	23	Mrs. W. R. Sheeler	Premium	1.00
2453	26	Lincoln Tel. & Tele Co.	Phones for Sept. and during Fair	124.10
2454	26	Pokrok Publishing Co.	Advertising	25.00
2455	26	R. B. Powers	Premium ribbons	25.94
2456	26	State Journal Co.	Advertising	240.95
2457	26	Western Union Tele. Co.	Telegram	.88
2458	26	Aurora Sun	Advertising	3.00
2459	26	John Clark	Team work	80.00
2460	26	D. K. Reasy	Labor on grounds	17.85
2461	26	J. H. Taylor	Sup't of sanitation	40.00
2462	27	W. H. Arnold	Addition to county collective premium	1.74
2463	27	Eunice K. Barton	Sept. Salary	75.00
2464	27	Central National Bank for R. V. Graff	Guard	14.00
2465	28	World Publishing Co.	Advertising	103.39
2466	28	Mrs. Mary Cooper	Premium	.50
2467	29	Charles Strader	Sup't Boys' Camp	30.00
2468	29	Lincoln Gas & Electric Light Co.	Electric fan	21.00

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
2469	29	Central National Bank	Check of C. M. Thompson and protest fees	18.04
2470	29	City Y. M. C. A.	Board for Boys' Camp	642.00
2471	30	Karl Schmidt & Bro.	Supplies	1.40
2472	30	William Foster	Sup't labor on grounds and salary	100.00
2473	30	Charles Scully	Sept. salary	25.00
2474	30	Hiram Myers	Sept. salary	85.00
2475	30	W. R. Mellor	Sept. salary	250.00
2476	30	W. J. Thompson	Pony and truck attraction	100.00
2477	30	Envelope Press	Bulletins	7.00
2478	30	Edith Parrish	Extra office help	8.00
2479	30	Alice Sleeth	Extra office help	12.00
2480	30	Lawrence Slater	Office labor	1.00
	Oct.			
2481	2	Harry Porter	Supplies	7.05
2482	2	C. A. Spahr	Cement work on Johnson contract	10.38
2483	3	E. J. Walt	Piano repairing	10.40
2484	3	Postal Telegraph Co.	Telegram	.80
2485	3	Freadrich Bros.	Cleanser	1.60
2486	3	Lincoln Paper Co.	Sacks for baby dep't	1.35
2487	3	Star Publishing Co.	Advertising	122.50
2488	3	Benton Press	Printing and postage	23.50
2489	3	F. W. Sage	Labor on grounds	23.95
2490	3	J. T. Stevens	On dirt contract	1,500.00
2491	3	E. R. Danielson	Per diem and R. R. fare	6.90
2492	3	Charles Graff	Per diem and R. R. fare	5.90
2493	3	George Jackson	Per diem and R. R. fare	9.40
2494	3	J. A. Ollis	Per diem and R. R. fare	14.57
2495	3	R. M. Wolcott	Per diem and R. R. fare	7.88
2496	3	W. R. Mellor	Per diem and R. R. fare	4.20
2497	3	George W. Johnson	In payment of contract	224.29
2498	3	William Foster	Per diem and R. R. fare	4.20
2499	3	Jacob Sass	Per diem and R. R. fare	2.50
2500	5	McLaughlin Bros.	Material	716.86
2501	5	Lincoln Tent & Awning Co.	Rentals	54.70
2502	5	Charles Dickinson	Sprayer	75.00
2503	5	Trester Mercantile Co.	Pipe	17.25
2504	5	Adams Express Co.	Express	.99
2505	5	Dr. William Slattery	Medical attention for Guy Funkhouser	10.00
2506	5	Geo. E. Condra, Sec'y	Film	80.00
2507	5	S. L. Graham	Wheat	48.80

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
2508	5	W. M. Stewart	Rye	19.50
2509	5	Lincoln Paint & Color Co.	Paint	9.80
2510	5	High Grade Mfg Co.	Cleveland, Ohio, Paint	22.50
2511	5	Cancelled		
2512	5	Rudge & Guenzel Co.	Hardware and sundries	429.77
2513	5	Globe Delivery Co.	Freight and drayage	6.75
2514	5	Daily News Pub. Co.	Advertising	105.28
2515	5	J. S. Craig	Bill posting	10.00
2516	5	Lincoln City Waterworks	Water rent	300.75
2517	5	Underwood Typewriter Co.	Oil	.20
2518	5	D. H. Propps	Dairy judge	30.00
2519	5	Marshall Oil Co.	Gasoline	6.27
2520	5	Van Sickle Glass & Paint Co.	Paint	64.43
2521	5	Cornell Searl Co.	Plumbing supplies	85.15
2522	5	Whitebreast Coal & Lumber Co.	Lumber	296.93
2523	5	Union Wall Paper & Paint Co.	Material	31.65
2524	5	Korsmeyer Co.	Electric supplies	91.96
2525	5	Nebraska Material Co.	Material	313.56
2526	5	Western Brick & Supply Co.	Material	168.43
2527	5	Whitebreast Coal & Lumber Co.	Lumber	65.24
2528	5	Lincoln Feed & Fuel Co.	Feed	57.80
2529	5	Cancelled		
2530	5	Lincoln Drug Co.	Stock dip	34.75
2531	5	Lincoln Tel. & Teleg. Co.	Phones	16.83
2532	5	Edith Parrish	Office work	8.00
2533	5	Alice Sleeth	Office work	8.00
2534	5	Helen Humpe	Re-issue of No. 2045	6.75
2535	9	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	8.32
2536	11	Charles Scully	Team work	96.00
2537	11	D. K. Reasy	Labor on grounds	33.00
2538	12	G. W. Deming	Premium	12.00
2539	13	Edith Parrish	Office work	6.00
2540	13	Alice R. Sleeth	Office work	8.00
2541	16	Hotel Castle	Rooms for Board meeting	19.50

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
	Nov.			
2542	15	J. A. Ollis	Per diem and R. R. fare	9.22
	Oct.			
2543	23	Lancaster Co. Citizen	Advertising	4.00
2544	25	Mrs. F. William Hoops	Premium	10.00
2545	27	W. F. Hoppe	For G. W. Johnson contract	11.25
2546	28	Nebraska Material Co.	G. W. Johnson cement contract	317.61
2547	31	W. R. Mellor	October salary	250.00
2548	31	Hiram Myers	October salary	85.00
2549	31	Eunice K. Barton	October salary	75.00
2550	31	Charles Scully	October salary	25.00
2551	31	Envelope Press	Bulletins	32.25
2552	31	Polk Co. Democrat	Bill posting	2.40
	Nov.			
2553	3	J. T. Stevens	Ditching race track	348.60
2554	10	Charles Scully	Team work on track	100.00
2555	10	Envelope Press	Bulletins	14.75
2556	10	Benton Press	Printing	7.75
2557	10	Harry Porter	Boys' Camp tablets	9.00
2558	15	William Foster	Advance to Johnson	1.00
2559	15	R. M. Wolcott	Per diem and R. R. fare	5.35
2560	15	J. F. McArdle	Per diem and R. R. fare	3.70
2561	15	George Jackson	Per diem and R. R. fare	5.60
2562	15	Charles Graff	Per diem and R. R. fare	6.75
2563	15	E. R. Danielson	Per diem and R. R. fare	4.02
2564	15	Jacob Sass	Cash items	22.30
2565	15	Jacob Sass	Per diem and R. R. fare	2.64
2566	16	F. W. Sage	Work on Fair grounds	44.45
2567	16	Am. Ass'n of Fairs and Expositions	1916 dues	35.00
2568	16	Big 4 Transfer Co.	Drayage	2.00
2569	16	Cornell Searl Co.	Supplies	30.63
2570	16	Mrs. Ida Cresse	Lost scarf	2.50
2571	16	C. I. De Vore	Plumbing	9.00
2572	16	Globe Laundry Co.	Laundry	1.90
2573	16	Hall Bros. Co.	Supplies	19.90
2574	16	W. F. Hoppe Lumber Co.	Supplies	196.25
2575	16	Korsmeyer Co.	Supplies	122.07
2576	16	Lincoln Paper Co.	Paper	4.74
2577	16	Lincoln Tel. & Teleg. Co.	Phones	14.76

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
2578	16	Nebraska Material Co.	Sand	2.13
2579	16	Nebraska Paper & Bag Co.	Supplies	2.84
2580	16	Office Equip. & Suppy Co.	Supplies and return postals	10.75
2581	16	Shamp Implement Co.	Twine	4.40
2582	16	Searle & Chapin Lumber Co.	Supplies	52.48
2583	16	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Telegram	.25
2584	16	Lindell Hotel	Rooms	12.50
2585	16	W. R. Mellor	Nov. salary	250.00
2586	16	Hiram Myers	Nov. salary	85.00
2587	16	Eunice K. Barton	Nov. salary	75.00
2588	16	Chas. Scully	Nov. salary	25.00
2589	16	S. G. Hudson	Postage	5.00



(Figure 1)

Sketch Map of Dawes County, Nebr., Showing Physiographic Regions

[*]AGRICULTURAL GEOGRAPHY OF DAWES COUNTY, NEBRASKA

By Frank A. Hayes, University of Nebraska.

Dawes county comprises an area of 1402 square miles, or 897,280 acres in northwestern Nebraska. The surface is uneven, and divided into three belts or regions which extend across the county in an east-west direction. Named in order from north to south the belts are: White River Basin, Pine Ridge and the Table Land. (Figure 1.)

White River Basin is a broad, shallow area which drains northeastward through White River into South Dakota. Pine Ridge is an irregular region of rough broken land, narrow valleys and park land. It is the scenic feature of the county because of its high rugged topography and mantle of pines. A strip of comparatively smooth land within this region is known as park land. This, when viewed from the edge of the table on the south, resembles a great grass covered trough modified by numerous deep, steep-walled canyons from which pine trees project above the general level.

The high land south of Pine Ridge is nearly level, where uneroded, but becomes rolling to hilly bordering the Niobrara drainage. The nearly flat land just south of Pine Ridge and extending half way across the county from the eastern boundary is locally known as the "Big Table." Until 1914 the state survey regarded this as a part of Box Butte Table. We now know that the two areas are distinctly separated and that a new name should be given that portion which is in Dawes county. I hereby propose the name "Dawes Table."

Altitude. The elevation of the county ranges between 4800 feet on the western border in section 36, township 30 north, range 52 west, and 3000 feet at the point where White River enters South Dakota. The general elevation, however, over most of the county ranges from 3500 feet to 3900 feet above sea level. The following are elevations of more important points.[†]

Fort Robinson Military Station	3775 feet
Crawford	3674 feet
Whitney	3411 feet
Dakota Junction	3256 feet
Remington	3652 feet
Rutland	4144 feet
Belmont	4496 feet
Marsland	4159 feet
Summit Pine Ridge near Belmont	4600 feet
Niobrara at 103d Meridian	3900 feet

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[*] This paper is part of a thesis prepared in the Department of Geography and Conservation and presented to the University of Nebraska in partial fulfillment for the Master of Arts degree. The field work was done by the author in 1915, when in the employ of the State Conservation and Soil Survey. G. E. CONDRA.
Director State Conservation and Soil Survey.

[†] United States Geological Survey, Dictionary of Altitudes, Gannett.

Drainage. The county is well drained. The entire drainage except a few sections in the northwest corner is affected through the Niobrara and White rivers and their tributaries. White River flows in a northeasterly direction in a valley course of 42 miles across the northwestern part of the county. This river and its tributaries drain White River Basin and Pine Ridge Region. The river channel is between 15 and 25 feet wide, is very swift and causes considerable damage by erosion and flooding during seasons of abundant precipitation. Water power has been developed at Crawford.

Following is a list of the northern and southern tributaries of White River:

Northern Tributaries	Southern Tributaries
Little Cottonwood Creek	White Clay Creek
Cottonwood Creek	English Creek
Lone Tree Creek	Squaw Creek
Messenger Creek	Hooker Creek
Willow Creek	Indian Creek
Bohemian Creek	West Ash Creek
Rush Creek	Ash Creek
Maiden Creek	Trunk Butte Creek
North Creek	Dead Horse Creek
Alkali Creek	Chadron Creek
	Bordeaux Creek
	Beaver Creek

Few of the above streams run water during the entire year. All the northern tributaries go dry during seasons of prolonged drought. Of the southern tributaries, West Ash, Ash, Indian, Trunk Butte, Dead Horse, Chadron, Bordeaux and Beaver are permanent.

The Niobrara drains that part of the county which lies south of Pine Ridge. This stream flows in an easterly direction for a distance of approximately 27 miles close to the southern border of the county. The main channel varies in width from 25 to 40 feet, being somewhat wider than that of the White River. It has a more sluggish flow, however and does not afford as many power sites. The principal tributaries of the Niobrara are Cottonwood, Pebble and Pepper creeks, all of which drain from the north. These streams are intermittent during most seasons.

Supplementary to the rivers, creeks and branches are numerous small drainage ways which run no water except immediately after a rainfall. These draws give complete and adequate drainage to almost every farm in the county.

Climate. Climatological data for Dawes county are compiled in the table below. They were secured from the record of the Weather Bureau station located at Fort Robinson in the east central portion. The figures obtained represent the local climatic conditions. The table as given, is a summary of the normal monthly, seasonal and annual temperature and precipitation.

NORMAL MONTHLY, SEASONAL AND ANNUAL TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION OF DAWES COUNTY, NEBRASKA

	Temperature, Deg. F.			Precipitation, Inches		
Month	Mean	Absolute Maximum	Absolute Minimum	Mean	Total Amt. Driest Year 1897	Total Amt. Wettest Year 1892
Dec.	28.3	68	—28	.68	1.30	.50
Jan.	23.1	74	—28	.68	1.90	1.56
Feb.	23.1	72	—37	.55	T	.19
Winter	24.8	74	—37	1.91	3.20	2.25
Mar.	33.5	89	—25	1.20	.50	.56
April	46.4	89	3	1.70	.40	3.93
May	55.2	96	7	2.73	.65	5.02
Spring	45.0	96	—25	5.63	1.55	9.51
June	65.0	104	32	2.97	1.49	11.91
July	71.1	106	35	2.12	3.60	1.64
Aug.	75.3	103	31	1.58	T	1.44
Summer	68.8	106	31	6.67	5.09	15.49
Sept.	61.0	100	9	1.03	T	.23
Oct.	48.4	94	6	1.29	T	4.74
Nov.	35.4	81	—11	.38	.65	.07
Fall	48.3	100	—11	2.70	.65	5.09
Year	46.7	106	—37	16.91	10.49	32.34

The figures just cited indicate a mean annual temperature of about 47 degrees F. According to the records, January and February are the coldest months with a mean temperature of about 23 degrees F., and August is the warmest with a temperature of about 75 degrees F., while the average temperature for July is 4.2 degrees lower. This gives a range of 52.2 degrees between the coldest and warmest months. The lowest temperature recorded is —37 degrees F., and the highest 106 degrees Fahrenheit.

The average date of the last killing frost in the spring is May 13, and of the first in the fall September 21. The latest date of killing frost in the spring recorded is June 9, and the earliest in the fall, September 2. The normal growing season in Dawes county is long enough for the maturity of most farm crops of the region. Corn, however, is occasionally damaged by early fall frosts.

According to the records the mean annual precipitation is 16.91 inches. This is heaviest during May, June and July. For the summer months, June, July and August, it averages 6.67 inches. It is lightest during the winter with a mean for December, January and February of 1.91 inches. The greater part of the precipitation in the summer occurs as local storms, the rain often falling on small areas. The rainfall during May and June is well distributed, periods of drought being almost unknown. In July the distribution is less favorable, further decreasing in August and September causing crop failures in some years. Total crop failures, however, seldom occur over the entire county, owing to the differences in soils, early maturing crops, and improved methods of cultivation.

According to records, the average snowfall during the last three years, 1913, 1914 and 1915 inclusive, was almost 24 inches. This occurred mainly during December, January, February and March. The winds are prevailing from the northwest, south and southeast. Tornadoes are rare. The records show an annual average of between 210 and 220 clear and 145 and 155 cloudy or partly cloudy days, for the years 1909 to 1914 inclusive.

The foregoing is a general description of the climatic and weather conditions in the county. It does not account for the conditions in exceptional places, such as parks, canyons and the well-defined exposures facing different directions. The State Conservation and Soil Survey has studied the climate of these areas with considerable detail. The data derived therefrom should be of use in specialized agriculture.

Structure. The structure of the county is comparatively simple. Below the mantle rock and exposed in many places are well defined sedimentary formations. These lie in a nearly horizontal position except that there are deformations in the northeastern part of the county from which the beds dip gradually and quite rapidly to the westward.

In point of age, the geologic formations belong to the Cretaceous Tertiary and Quartenary series. The oldest formations exposed lie near the top of the Cretaceous system. They are represented by the Niobrara and Pierre. The Niobrara chalk rock is brought to the surface in the northeastern part of the county. It has a thickness exposed of about 50 feet and consists mainly of massive dark gray chalk or soft limestone which weathers to a buff or cream color. This is overlain by the Pierre Shale which outcrops very generally over the northwestern and northern parts of the county. The formation extends southward under later beds and underlies all other parts of the area. The thickness of the Pierre formation is not definitely known but it probably exceeds 1000 feet where not exposed to erosion. It consists principally of clay which is loosely indurated making, at places, shale rock.

Next above the Pierre Shale and lying unconformably on it is the base of the Tertiary series. This series is composed of the Chadron Brule, Gering and Arikaree formations. The Chadron and Brule divisions are usually classed under the name White River beds. The Gering and Arikaree constitute the well known Loup Fork beds. Generally speaking the White River beds are quite fine in texture, consisting of clay, silt and some sand. The Chadron has more sand and at places contains well-defined beds in which occur flinty deposits. The Brule clay, according to Darton, is about 600 feet thick. It is exposed generally across the county between White River and Pine Ridge. The formation is a mass of sediment, consisting mainly of silt and clay, or a mixture of fine silt, clay and sand, of pale flesh color, containing numerous fossil beds.

The Gering formation is a loosely bound sand deposit which varies from coarse to fine and is often sufficiently cemented to be classed as soft sandstone. At its base there is usually more or less conglomerate of local origin. The thickness varies from a thin wedge to over 200 feet. It is well exposed on the north face of Pine Ridge where it forms the cliffs or vertical walls.

The Arikaree formation has a great deal of calcareous cement which binds quite firmly the sand, of which it is largely composed. This formation outcrops in Pine Ridge and Niobrara valley. It extends through the table lands between these two areas of outcrops. The formation has two well-defined hard layers which become cliff formers, one of these the upper division is near the surface of the smooth table land, and the other occurs below the floor of Pine Ridge park.

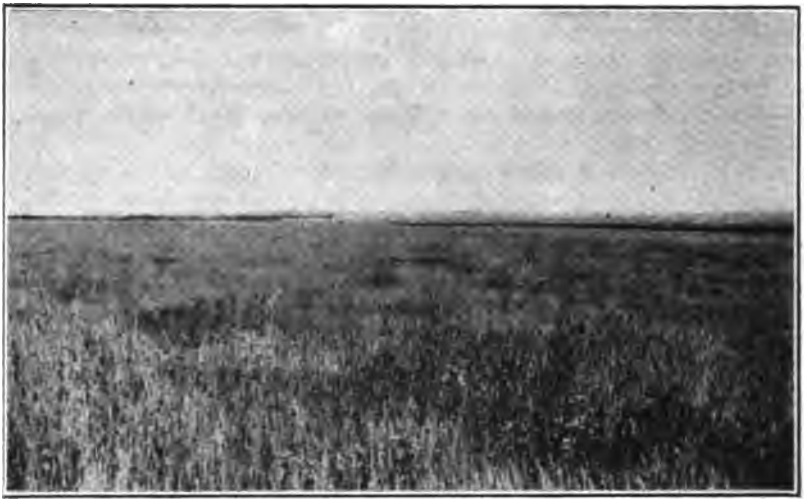
The recent deposits of the Quartenary Period are alluvial terraces, flood plains, and small developments of dune sand.

Topography and Soil. As previously outlined the topography is divided into the Dawes Table and its eroded phase, Pine Ridge, and White River Basin. Dawes Table is a very flat plain dissected at intervals by deep, narrow, steep walled canyons draining southward and eastward to the Niobrara. These canyons gradually widen as they near the river, thus causing the table to lose its flat characteristic and become a region of gently rolling to rolling topography, cut by an intricate system of wide, shallow drainage ways.

The soil of the Dawes Table is very uniform. It is of residual origin, having been derived through the process of disintegration and decomposition of the underlying Arikaree formation. It consists of a brown to dark brown friable silt loam, 15 inches deep, underlain by a yellowish brown to light grayish brown compact silty clay loam, passing at 24 inches into a stiff compact silty clay. In the deeper canyons where the weathered material is shallower, the silt loam gives way to a very fine sandy loam, differing little in texture with depth. The native grasses of the high table consist chiefly of western wheat grass, (Agropyron spicatum) grama grass, (Bouteloua oligostachya) and buffalo grass (Bulbilis dactyloides). Owing to the comparatively open structure and desirable texture of the soils of the Dawes Table, they are very tractable and can be cultivated under a wide range of moisture conditions. The subsoil is a good reservoir for water and maintains a sufficient amount for growing crops except under the most extreme conditions of drought.

Potatoes, wheat, rye, corn and oats are the principal crops. Rye is grown most extensively. (Figure 2.) The acreage sown to this crop, however, does not far exceed that of wheat.

The eroded portion of the Dawes Table, owing to its different topographic position has been subjected to an increased amount of leaching and the soils are mostly sandy. They consist of a dark brown, brown or gray brown sandy surface soil underlain by a lighter colored, very friable to floury silt loam, fine sandy loam or very fine sandy loam. The soils are used chiefly for grazing, though they are also adapted to agriculture over a large percentage of their area. The native grasses consist chiefly of sand grass, (Triplasis purpurea) needle grass, (Stipa comata) grama and buffalo grass. Upon the more exposed ridges of this area the yucca (Yucca glauca) is found. Practically the same crops can be grown here as on the flat phase of the table. The soil, however, does not retain its moisture as well, and consequently there is greater danger of crop failure during seasons of prolonged drought. In the western half of the county the eroded table land joins Pine Ridge on the north. Here the conifers follow the drainage ways across the table land area. Local deposits of dune sand are found north of the Niobrara River.



(Figure 2)—*Rye on the Dawes Table

The Niobrara flood plain, here mapped with the table land area, is seldom over one-half mile wide. It is bounded by gentle slopes interrupted by occasional low cliffs. The valley bottom is 400 or 500 feet below the crest of Pine Ridge. The alluvial soils were derived from

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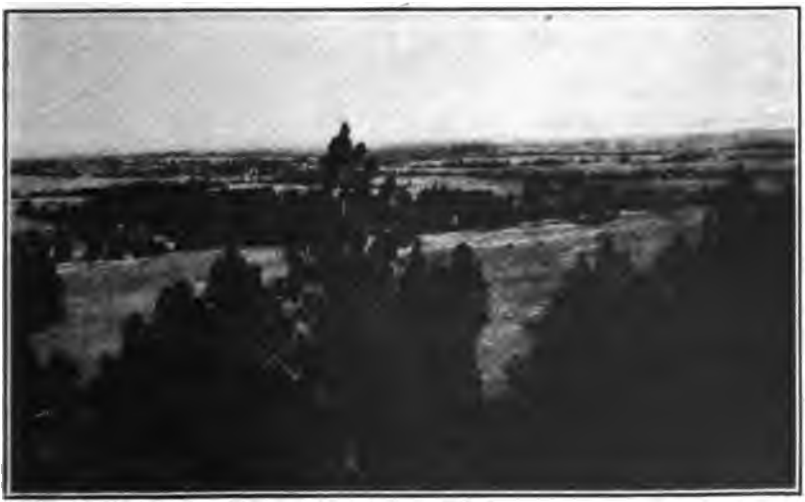
*All photographs used in this paper were taken by Dr. G. E. Condra.

the Arikaree formation of the upland. They consist of a brown to grayish brown very fine to fine sandy loam, underlain at a depth of 10 to 18 inches by a lighter colored generally coarser textured material. The soils of the valley floor are extensively used in the production of hay. Sand grass, grama and bluestem are the principal species. Potatoes are grown extensively while wheat, oats, barley and rye are the leading grain crops.

The Pine Ridge region as it occurs in this county, has two well-defined escarpments separated by park land one-half to two miles wide. The higher escarpment forms the boundary line between Dawes Table and Pine Ridge Park which lies 150 to 200 feet below. The lower escarpment is along or near the line between Pine Ridge and White River Basin. Its cliffs are prominently developed at places. Outliers and disconnected portions of this escarpment make prominent buttes between which are the lower courses of well defined canyons. Lovers Leap, Steamboat, Target and Crow buttes are well known land forms. The larger canyons head south of this lower escarpment and extend across the belt of park land to near the southern escarpment. At places the canyon slopes are gradual and covered more or less with grass. Elsewhere they are bare or covered with pine trees and grass. The floors of these canyons are narrow, as a rule.

The rough land of Pine Ridge is used chiefly for grazing and growing timber. Sand grass, grama and bluestem are the principal grasses. The slopes are too steep and the soils too shallow to permit extensive cultivation. The soil is much the same as that of the eroded table land. It is generally shallower and more sandy, however, and contains a much



(Figure 3)—General View Across Pine Ridge Park larger percentage of organic matter. The chief resource of this rough land is timber, which will be taken up later under Timber Resources.

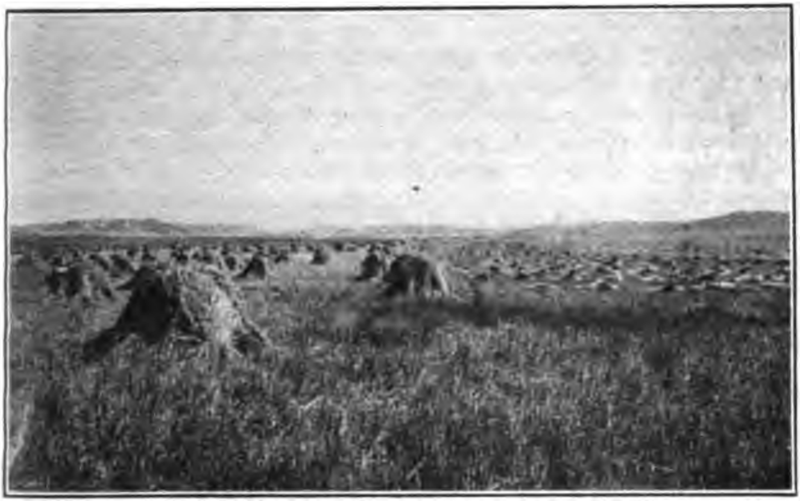
The Pine Ridge Park (Figure 3) is characterized by a gently rolling topography cut by deep narrow canyons. The divides are generally devoid of timber though the canyons contain fairly dense growths of pines. These trees form an arborescent network over the entire region. The treeless areas are never large and seldom exceed 160 acres, they are so numerous, however, as to make this region more suitable for agriculture than for timber production. The surface soil is a brown to dark brown, very fine sandy loam, generally containing a large amount of organic matter. It is underlain by lighter colored material of the same texture which differs little with depth. The grasses of this region are the same as those found in Pine Ridge proper. Corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye and potatoes are the principal crops. Droughts are not so common here as in many other portions of the county. The timber surrounding the parks acts as windbreaks and thus prevents evaporation.

The soil on the canyon floors occurs in very narrow strips. It is a deep, dark, fertile, fine, sandy loam. Its distribution is not favorable for agriculture on a large scale. The soil grows timber and where cleared produces a variety of farm crops and fruits.

The White River basin has three natural divisions controlled by geological formations. They are the Brule Clay Area, the Pierre Clay Area and the alluvial bottom lands.

At places where erosion is severe, in the Brule Clay Area, bad lands are often seen. These are devoid of vegetation and it is impossible to utilize them for agriculture. They are relatively small in extent, however, and the land in which they occur is utilized for pasture. Where erosion is not gullying the surface of the soil and the vegetative covering prevails the land is gently rolling to undulating. The soil found here is composed of a brown to dark brown silt, or very fine sandy loam underlain in most cases by a light yellowish gray to gray, floury silt loam. Over small areas the subsoil is a light brown, heavy silty clay loam resembling a hardpan in texture and location. The soils are very productive during seasons of abundant rainfall. They do not, however, withstand drought as well as those of the High Table. This is due to their more open sandy texture and lower water-holding capacity. Alfalfa, corn, oats, wheat, barley and potatoes are the principal cultivated crops of the Brule Clay Area. (Figure 4.) The principal forage grasses are western wheat grass, buffalo grass, bluestem, (Andropogon Hallii) sandgrass and grama.

The Pierre Clay Area is composed of gently rolling to rugged topography. The soil is very uniform and is locally termed "Dark Gumbo." It consists of a brown, or olive brown heavy clay which is very sticky when wet, underlain by a dark drab heavy clay, which below 30 inches becomes mottled with gray or brown. This soil is chiefly used for grazing and hay production. The principal grasses are the western wheat



(Figure 4)—Wheat in the Brule Clay Area of the White River Basin

grass, grama, and buffalo grass. The western wheat grass predominates. This is probably due to its greater drouth resisting qualities and to the heavy compact nature of the soil and subsoil of the Pierre Clay. Agriculture is practiced on a very small scale. The difficulty of working the heavy soil and the poor yields received in return have held this industry in check. Plenty of moisture, however, would almost insure against crop failure, as the soil becomes more friable with proper cultivation, moisture and aerial conditions.

Lying within and overlying a portion of the Pierre Clay Area is the Chadron formation. This formation usually occurs as isolated hummocks or low rounded hills. It forms a rough broken badly eroded topography characterized by scant vegetation and poor water supply. The soil is a heavy clay loam much resembling the Pierre Clay proper though lighter in color and of a less plastic nature. It is used as pasture and hay land. Western wheat grass is the predominate species.

The alluvial land of the White River Basin lies chiefly between the Brule and Pierre Clay areas, the largest distribution being along White River. It occurs also along Chadron, Bordeaux, Dead Horse, Ash and other creeks. The alluvial land consists of flood plains and terraces. The terrace surfaces are 20 to 30 feet above the flood plain. They are quite well defined and consist of a dark brown to brown silt or very fine sandy loam underlain by a lighter colored subsoil of much the same texture. This is probably the most valuable soil in the county, due to its fertility and nearness to irrigation water. The leading crops are alfalfa, corn, wheat, rye, oats and native hay. The soil of the flood plains varies in texture from a very fine sandy loam underlain by a stratum of much courser material to a soil composed almost entirely of silty clay. It is brown to light yellowish brown becoming lighter in color with depth. Alfalfa and wild hay are the chief crops though corn, potatoes, wheat, barley and rye thrive where irrigation is practised.

In the northeast corner of the county (Figure 1) is a small area in which the Pierre clay has been almost entirely eroded and the Niobrara chalk rock is exposed in many places. This area has a rough, deeply eroded topography, unsuited for agriculture, but supports a fairly dense growth of pine and juniper.

Water Supply. Dawes county is in a region of low rainfall. The general development and the distribution of population are governed to a large extent by the ground and surface water resources. There is not sufficient rainfall to insure against occasional crop failures. The underground waters present a variety of features. In many localities there are large supplies at moderate depths and in other places the amount of water within reach of the average farmer is so small as to seriously interfere with the settlement and development. The greatest difficulty in obtaining water has been in the area occupied by the Brule Clay and Pierre formations.

In Niobrara valley supplies of water are obtained from shallow wells in the narrow strip of alluvial lands along the river. On the table lands plenty of water is found at depths of 50 to 150 feet on the eroded slopes and 150 to 300 feet on the higher parts of the Dawes Table. There are many springs in the Pine Ridge belt. They supply the water of the permanent streams which finally join White River. (Figure 5.) The water of these clear swift streams is used for ranch,

(Figure 5)—View Along Little Bordeaux Creek farm and town supplies. The creeks afford trout fishing and could be used in the development of many small water powers. Good well water supplies are obtained in Pine Ridge park at a depth of 100 to 200 feet.

In the Pierre Clay area north of White River, agricultural development is seriously hindered by the lack of sufficient water for farm purposes. The streams are small and do not flow during the drier times of the year. A supply is obtained, however, by damming the longer drainage ways and thus holding the flood water for use during the dry months. This method of obtaining water is practiced in a very small way and chiefly for stock and household purposes.

There are practically no springs and very few wells in the Pierre clay area. The well water is generally of poor quality because of its mineralization. The surface water, however, is not harmful to either man or stock.

Irrigation. Dawes county has considerable acreage under cultivation with the assistance of irrigation. There are several ditches along the White and Niobrara rivers and some of the smaller valleys. The water rights are controlled by individual farmers, consequently the ditches are short and water only a small acreage. Alfalfa is the chief irrigated crop. The waters of the Niobrara river are utilized extensively for the irrigation of narrow strips of bottom land. There are canals at frequent intervals along the course, which furnish water for many hay meadows. Some grain crops are also raised, but their acreage is small. The minor streams which are used for irrigation purposes are Bordeaux, Chadron, Dead Horse and Ash Creeks. These furnish a relatively small amount of water and the acreage irrigated by them is very limited.

Settlement. Prior to 1884 northwestern Nebraska was occupied chiefly by Indians and open rangers. At that time Dawes county was included in Sioux and Box Butte counties. During that year, however, it was organized from a part of Sioux county and in 1886 a portion of Box Butte county was annexed. In 1884 the Elkhorn, Missouri and Valley railroad extended no farther than Valentine. In the fall of 1884 there were but a few settlers in the county and these were located at Chadron, then on White River, a short distance south of where Dakota Junction now stands. In the summer of 1885 the railroad was built from Valentine to White River Basin. Upon its completion there was a great influx of people who settled the county, beginning near White River. By the end of that year much of the county had been homesteaded. The town of Chadron was moved from its former location and placed where it now stands in August, 1885. The estimated population of the town was 1500. In August, 1886, one year from the plotting of the townsite, the town was organized.

The Pierre Clay Area was the last to become settled by the homeseeker. Not much permanent settlement was made here until after the Kincaid Act came into effect. This was due to the unproductivity of the soil and the inadequate water supply.

On account of the dry years and poor market conditions in the early history of the county there was a period of emigration which started about 1890 and continued until almost 1900. According to the census, the population in 1890 was 9,722 and in 1900 it was 6,288, a decrease of 36.1%. The land held by mortgages and loan companies previous to this emigration period fell into the hands of the remaining settlers who saw opportunities for free grazing by borrowing money to buy stock. Later these stockmen, fearing trouble in grazing land which did not belong to them, bought the tax titles and rights of loan companies. Grazing operations continued until about 1901 when farming was again started in order to produce feed for the cattle, horses and other animals with which the county was becoming overstocked.

Population. According to the 1910 census the population of Dawes county is 8,254, an increase of 32.8% over the 1900 census. Of this number there are only 168 of the colored races, 105 of these are negroes and the remaining 63 Chinese, Japanese and Indians. The county has a rural population of 4 persons per square mile. This is not very evenly distributed over the entire region, topography, soils and water, being the governing factors. The Brule clay area, with its rolling topography and numerous streams, probably now ranks first in density of rural population. The Dawes table, with its flat surface, rich soil and abundant supply of ground water, ranks second. Pine Ridge is a very sparsely populated area owing to its rough topography. Most of the population is in the park land.

The Pierre Clay area, with is heavy intractable soil, and scant water supply, is the most sparsely populated part of the county.

Of the urban population (1910 census) Chadron, a city of 2,687, located in the northeastern part of the county, is the center. The city, the county seat of Dawes county, is the local shipping point for the surrounding country. Crawford, a town of 1,323 inhabitants, is located in the central portion close to the western border. Both places depend largely on the produce of the surrounding country. There are four small villages in the county, which have been included in the rural population, viz: Wayside, Whitney, Belmont and Marsland. These towns are all located along railroads and are important as local shipping points.

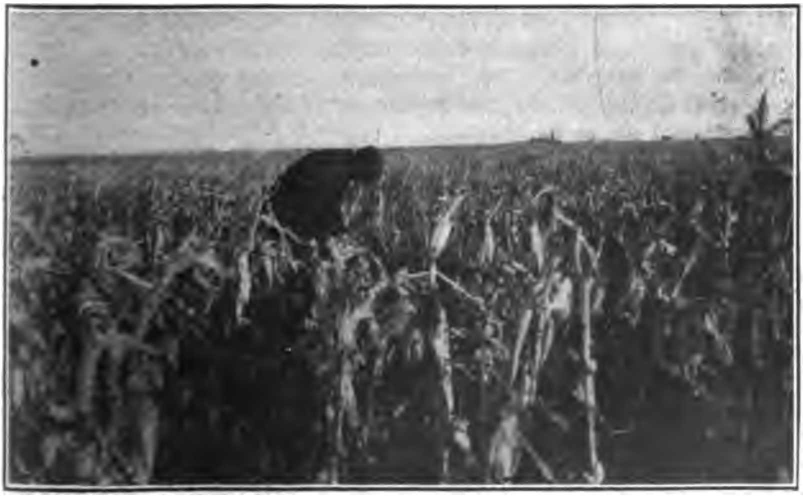
Development. As previously stated the agricultural development of Dawes county did not begin in earnest until about 1901. Prior to this time there had been a large influx of settlers but dry years, accompanied by severe crop failures, had driven them out. Following this emigration, the county fell into the hands of cattlemen who made stock-raising the chief industry. The county was covered with a good growth of grass of various kinds. This grass land was utilized almost exclusively as range for horses and cattle. In 1901, however, it became necessary to start farming operations.

The progress in agriculture during the first few years was slow as most of the farmers were working in a new region and under different climatic and soil conditions than those with which they were accustomed. Within the last five years, however, agriculture has advanced very rapidly and there are comparatively few areas which are not utilized to the best advantage, under the existing conditions of topography, water supply and soils.

Dry farming is practiced on the greater part of the cultivated land and from the very beginning a large percentage of the total acreage has been utilized for growing wheat. Spring wheat is usually grown. Velvet Chaff and Eastern Fife are the principal varieties. Winter wheat is coming into more general use, Turkey Red being grown most extensively. During the last few years, the acreage sown to rye and spelts has greatly increased as these crops seem to withstand drought better than wheat. Where irrigation is practiced in valleys, good yields of all crops are much more certain than on the un-irrigated sections.

The growing of fruits is practiced to a very limited extent in some parts of the county. The best results in this industry are obtained in the lower sheltered areas under irrigation. There are a few young orchards on White River between Crawford and Whitney which produce well in favorable years.

The wheat grown in the county has excellent milling qualities. When fair to good yields are obtained the entire crop is generally thrashed When indications point to a small yield, the heads not filling well, owing to insufficient moisture, the crop is generally cut and utilized for feed-



(Figure 6)—Corn on the Dawes Table

ing. During a season of average rainfall the yield of wheat ranges from 8 to 12 bushels per acre. Yields of 25 to 30 bushels per acre are reported in very favorable seasons. When droughts occur in the spring and summer months the average yield is very low and in many cases the crop is a failure. The rye grown in the county is used chiefly for feeding. When thrashed the yield ranges from 8 to 10 bushels per acre. Oats is grown quite extensively. This crop ranks next to wheat in acreage. It yields from 15 to 20 bushels per acre during a season of average rainfall. The production of corn is becoming more general. (Figure 6.) It requires a careful conservation of moisture and yields are very uncertain in dry years. The varieties grown are Early Dent and Squaw Corn, both of which mature early and generally avoid fall frosts. In favorable years the yield ranges between 15 and 20 bushels per acre. Barley is grown to a very limited extent. This crop yields between 12 and 15 bushels per acre. Potatoes are produced quite extensively, both for home use and for distant markets. The Ohio and Red Triumph are the principal varieties. The tubers are firm and of excellent quality. The yield over most of the county ranges from 50 to 60 bushels per acre. There are places, however, in the high open parks of Pine Ridge where 200 and 250 bushels per acre have been harvested. The absence of the potato beetle greatly reduces the cost of labor in tending this crop. Alfalfa is gaining in acreage and importance in many parts of the county. It produces best, however, in the lower levels and especially in the irrigated region along White River. Over the entire area on which alfalfa is grown, an average of two cuttings with a yield of one and one-half tons per acre is obtained. In the irrigated sections where seed is not desired, a total yield of three to four tons can be expected. The production of alfalfa seed is coming to be an important industry. The first crop is cut about the latter part of June. The second crop is allowed to mature and is finally harvested between the first and fifteenth of September. The dry weather occurring during the latter part of August greatly aids in seed production as the younger growth is held in check and the entire nourishment is used in filling the pods.

Stock raising is still a very important industry. Wild grass grows extensively throughout the county. Many localities, owing to topographic and soil conditions are not suitable for any other crop. Most land not in cultivation is either being used for pasturage or native hay production. The species of grass and their yields per acre are largely determined by the water supply and the soils of the area in which they are found.

During years of moderate rainfall the hay produced on Dawes Table and its eroded slopes will average one-third ton per acre. On the irrigated portions of the Niobrara flood plain the yield is greater, reaching above one-half ton per acre.

In the White River valley, the average yield is one-fourth to one-third ton per acre. North of White River in the Pierre Clay area, the western wheat grass is by far the most important for hay. This is used for working stock as well as cattle, no grain being added to the ration. It is claimed by most farmers to be more valuable ton for ton than alfalfa for feeding purposes. The yield is rather low except on areas under irrigation. Four or five acres are required to produce a ton of hay over most of this area.

The agricultural development of the county is of such recent date that no system of crop rotation is in use and the greater portion of the cultivated land has been utilized for the growing of small grains. The larger percentage of the wheat is planted in the spring, about 75 pounds to the acre. Generally very little preparation is given to the seed bed. The wheat is sown broadcast in the old stubble field and double disked in. The method usually requires more seed and does not insure as uniform a stand as would the method of sowing with a press drill. Rye, oats and barley are planted in much the same manner as wheat.

In harvesting the small grains, binders are used almost exclusively. It is desirable to remove the straw from the ground as there is not sufficient moisture to insure its thorough rotting before the succeeding crop is sown. Little or no fertilizer or manure is used on any of the soils in the county. This is due to the newness of the country and the cheapness of the land.

Live stock has relatively great importance in the agricultural development of the county. According to the 1910 census, the value of animals sold and slaughtered was $592,578, almost as much as the entire value of all grain, fruit and vegetable products. Cattle and horses are the chief sources of revenue. The wide expanses of hay and pasture lands afford abundant forage for these animals. Nearly all the cattle of the region are sold as range stock to eastern feeders, who fatten them for the market.

The dairy industry is as yet in its infancy. The silo, however, is fast coming into use. This means of saving the corn crop for feed during dry years is almost certain to increase the number of dairy farms. Grade Holstein and dual purpose Shorthorns compose most of the dairy herds.

The raising of horses has been practised since the first settlement, starting with small animals, used chiefly in the cattle business. Selection for breeding purposes, however, has gradually improved the stock until at present it compares very favorably with that of the eastern counties. Sheep raising is a very small industry in this region. The raising of hogs is coming more into practice each year. Nearly every farm has a small herd. This occupation, however, will probably never reach great importance because the acreage of corn and alfalfa land is limited. The absence of cholera, however, greatly cheapens the cost of hog raising and on such land as is adapted to alfalfa and corn the growing of hogs should be a very profitable industry. Most farmers have found that larger returns are realized from diversified farming, it being more profitable to market the farm produce in the form of live stock.

A high class of farm labor is usually hard to obtain. The farms are operated almost exclusively by their owners and there is a relatively small percentage of the population without an occupation.

The area of most farms is large, sometimes including several sections.

It has been difficult to determine land values. A very small percentage of the land has changed hands for cash. The present owners are either the original settlers or have acquired title through trade. The values here given are estimates of reliable ranchmen and real estate dealers. The land of the Dawes Table is estimated to be worth $25 to $35 per acre, depending on the improvements, while the eroded table land is worth from $7 to $15 per acre, depending on its location. The irrigated bottom land along the Niobrara River and White River is probably worth from $40 to $60 per acre, in some cases running much higher. The rough broken land of Pine Ridge is valued at about $10 and that of the park land $25 per acre. The land on the north slopes of the White River basin will range from $15 to $25 per acre, depending upon the location with respect to market, topography and water supply. The land in the Pierre Clay Area is worth from $3 to $15 per acre. In areas where the topography is level and it would be possible by means of a dam to hold the flood waters for irrigation, the value of this land will reach the higher figure. Over most of the area, however, such conditions do not exist.

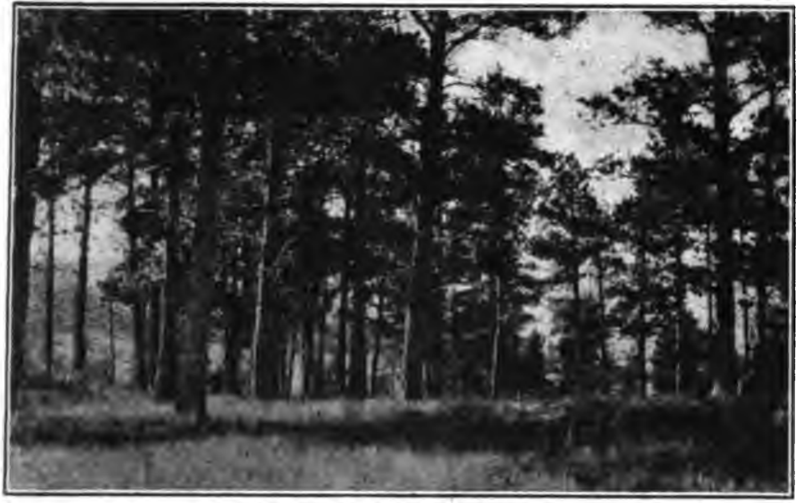
Timber Resources. The occurrence of timber in this region is restricted to certain localities, though the total area is by no means small. Of the 1402 square miles comprised in the county, approximately 200 are covered with a dense to medium stand of timber. The area covered by tree growth occurs under three conditions of distribution.

Along Pine Ridge there is a moderately wide zone of scattered to dense pine timber. (Figure 7.) This extends along the rough land of both escarpments and the canyons crossing the park land.

The canyon and valley floors leading from Pine Ridge across the northern slopes of the White River basin are characterized by a fairly dense growth of broad-leaved species. The bottom land along White River is well timbered throughout the county.

In the northeastern portion of Dawes county the rough, broken, gullied topography of the Niobrara chalk rock and the base of the Pierre formation support a fairly dense mixed stand of pine and juniper.

The great lumber tree of the west, western yellow pine, (Pinus ponderosa) is the predominating species of the Pine Ridge area. The tree as found here, however, does not compare very favorably with those found in the western states. They are of medium size and rarely attain a height of over 60 feet. The trunks are stocky with a short, clear length and rarely exceed a breast-high diameter of two feet. Very frequently in the open the branches extend almost to the ground with no



(Figure 7)—A Good Growth of Pines

clear length of trunk at all. Such trees seldom, except in the deeper canyons, become sufficiently aggregated to shade out the ground cover, and in areas of sparse timber growth, there is considerable grazing land available.

In some of the deeper canyons and on the north and east-facing slopes a much denser forest aspect prevails. This is probably due to better moisture conditions and more even temperature during the season of sap flow. Here the trees are taller with a longer, clear length and the bole is smoother than on the south and west exposures. Where these maximum conditions prevail, nearly all grass is excluded and the forest conditions much resemble those of the Lodge Pole areas in the Rocky Mountains.

The following table, showing yield of the western yellow pine, was compiled from data collected from 100 sample plots of one acre each. These plots were chosen very carefully and represented a typical stand for the locality in which they were taken.

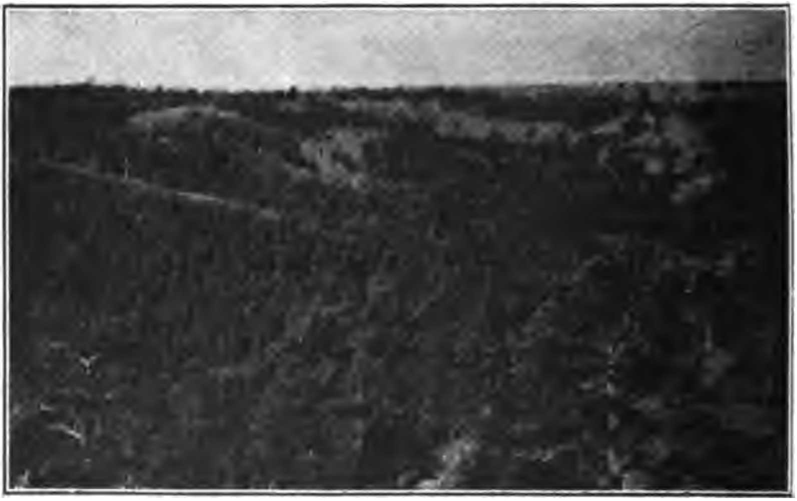
The number of trees of certain heights and diameters as given in this table is probably high for some localities and low for others, but may be taken as a fair average for the entire Pine Ridge Region of Dawes county. The same will hold true for the number of seedlings, saplings and dead trees found on each acre of ground producing a stand of timber.

RESULTS OF 100 ONE-ACRE SAMPLE PLOTS TAKEN IN PINE RIDGE

Diameter Breast High Inches	Height in Feet								
	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55
4	5.00	0.25	0.25	....	....	....	....	....	....
6	6.37	1.37	1.62	1.50	....	....	....	....	....
8	1.37	0.87	1.00	4.00	....	1.62	....	....	....
10	....	1.00	0.50	1.62	0.50	2.12	....	0.12	....
12	....	0.37	0.37	1.25	0.50	2.00	0.37	....	....
14	....	....	....	....	0.12	0.25	0.25	0.37	....
16	....	....	....	0.12	....	0.25	0.12	0.12	....
18	....	....	....	0.12	....	....	....	0.12	....

Average 2.50 trees dead fall of all sizes per acre.
Average 137 seedlings per acre.
Average 185 saplings per acre.

The yellow pine is a frequent though not abundant seeder in this region. Cones are produced over small areas every year but the frequency of seed years is uncertain. The cones are carried down the slopes and a cluster of seedlings is often found on the lower sides of seed bearing trees. In some of the canyons where the older timber has been greatly thinned out by previous logging operations, dense thickets of seedlings and saplings occur. (Figure 8.) These trees range from 3 to 15 feet high and stand so thickly as to be almost impenetrable. Dense



(Figure 8)—A Dense Stand of Young Pines

seeding is not typical of the western yellow pine in the region of its maximum growth. The phenomenon in this region is probably due, in part at least, to the scarcity of squirrels, chipmunks and other seed destroying rodents so common farther west.

As observed on the eroded table lands the pines are slowly invading the grass areas. From the higher elevations narrow, tortuous and irregular strips of timber are seen extending in a southeasterly direction across the region. This invasion is made possible by the exposure of newer and newer rock areas by erosion forces that slowly remove the grassy sod from the uplands.

Small isolated stands of quaking aspen (Populus tremuloides) are occasionally found in the deeper canyons of Pine Ridge, especially along the branches leading into the head of Ash Creek. These trees form a striking contrast to the coniferous species surrounding them. They range from 15 to 30 feet in height and from 2 to 6 inches in diameter. The bark is an ashy gray color and very smooth. The leaves are small and rounded and seem to rustle continually even though the breeze be hardly noticeable.

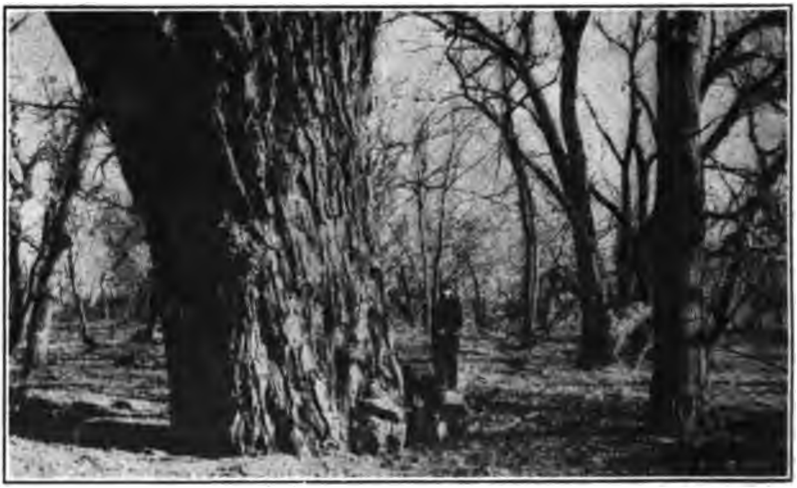
The topography and soils of the northeast portion of the area while apparently differing widely from Pine Ridge region support a fairly dense growth of pine and juniper. Through the process of erosion the clays so detrimental to most coniferous growth have been practically removed from the Brule, Pierre and Chadron formations. The heavier rocks, pebbles and mineral matter so abundant in these formations have remained intact and are now found lying thickly on or close to the surface of the ground.

The above mentioned process of soil weathering has left the northeast corner of the county in good condition for coniferous growth. The rough stony topography together with the abundance of lime derived from the underlying chalk rock forms an ideal soil for red cedar (Juniperus virginiana). The small amount of clay, however, not completely removed is detrimental to the western yellow pine which requires an open sandy, well ventilated soil. This tree does not thrive as well here as on the Arikaree formation of Pine Ridge. It is nearly all of scrub growth with gnarled, twisted trunks and branches and of little economic importance. The juniper is a short, gnarled, stocky tree seldom attaining a height of over 20 feet, though it often has a butt diameter ranging from 10 to 14 inches. The trunk has practically no clear length at all and the lower branches sometimes lie on the surface of the ground.

This forest area is surrounded on all sides by a practically treeless plain composed of either the Pierre or Brule formations. The tree species found growing here have evidently been transported from Pine Ridge. The seed of the western yellow pine has probably been brought in by the waters of White River or Beaver Creek, both of which flow from or through Pine Ridge. The juniper seed has, in all probability, been carried by birds which have taken the berries from scattering trees in the Pine Ridge Region.

The broad-leaved species occur scattered over the greater portion of the area. This type is governed almost entirely by the surface water. Practically all the hardwood species are found along White River and its tributaries from the south. The region north of White River is very sparsely timbered.

The principal timber species found in the broad-leaf area are elm, (Ulmus americana cottonwood, (Populus tremuloides and fremontii), box elder, (Acer negundo) and ash, (Fraxinus lanceolata). Now and then an individual tree of western yellow pine is seen among the tangle of deciduous trees. It does not, however, intermingle with the broad-leaved species, except at the heads of various streams in Pine Ridge where it extends down the slopes to the edge of the bottom land. The elm is the dominant species along the southern tributaries of White River. It ranges in height from 25 to 60 feet and has a breast-high diameter of from 6 inches to 2 feet. The cottonwood, (Figure 9) while not so abundant near the heads of the tributaries, becomes the dominant species along White River where it occasionally reaches a diameter of three feet and height of between 60 and 80 feet. This tree with its deeper and broader root system is better adapted to soil and moisture conditions than are the other broad-leaved species of the region. It is found as isolated trees along the main drainage ways of the Pierre Clay Area,



(Figure 9)—The Big Cottonwood in the Big Bordeaux, Circumference Nearly 24 Feet but does not attain the size of those growing under the more favorable soil and moisture conditions along White River.

The timber has been a valuable asset since the first settlers entered the county. The western yellow pine has furnished logs from which all farm structures were built. Fuel has been obtained both from this tree and from the broad-leaved species. Fence posts are cut from nearly all species. The juniper found in the northeast portion of the county furnishes the best post material in the region. This tree has been very little used, however, on account of the difficulty encountered in securing it. The topography is so rough and the trees suitable for post material so scattered that it is questionable whether it would pay the farmer to cut and haul them.

As early as 1885 and before the railroad extended into the county, a saw mill was set in operation at the head of Ash Creek. During 1885 and 1886 five hundred thousand board feet of western yellow pine were cut and sold. The mill consisted of a 60 H. P. engine, a 44 inch circular saw and a 16 foot carriage. It was equipped with a planer, a shingle mill and a lath mill. The output was between 10 and 12 thousand board feet per day. At that time the timber was mostly owned by the government and could not be cut unless bought. There was no competition and a very high price was set on all mill products. Shingles sold for $7.00, lath for $5.00, and rough surface lumber for $50.00 per M. The output was hauled long distances as this mill supplied the only lumber in the county at that time.

At the present time there are three small mills in operation, the largest of which is located on Ash Creek in the same locality as the first mill in the county. When running at full capacity the present mill has an output of 4,000 board feet per day. It is equipped with a 16 H. P. engine, a 44 inch circular saw and a 16 foot carriage. Three men are required to operate it, an engineer and two sawyers. The cost of operation is about $6.00 per day. The lumber sells at the mill for $11.00 to $18.00 per M., depending on quality. The kind of material produced depends entirely upon the local demand. During the present year, 1915, the major portion of the output has been dimension and bridge materials. Slabs, the by-product in log squaring, sell for five cents apiece and are used by the farmers chiefly in fence and corral construction.

It has been estimated that about 30% of the logs hauled to the mill have heart rot. This condition could be greatly improved by careful management. In fact the entire region is one in which there is a great opportunity for the working out of practical forest principles. A careful study of forest conditions would result in making the forests of Pine Ridge a much more useful and valuable asset to Dawes county.

Transportation and Communication Facilities. The transportation facilities are governed by the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroads together with the numerous highways found in the area. The railroad facilities are excellent. The Chicago & Northwestern crosses the northeastern portion of the area. This road carries most of the produce for that half of the county. Bordeaux, Chadron, Dakota Junction and Wayside are the only stations inside the county on the main line of this road. A branch of the Northwestern extends from Dakota Junction southwestward through Whitney to Crawford and beyond to Lander, Wyoming. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad crosses the southwestern portion of the county, running through Marsland, Belmont, Crawford and Horn Siding.

The wagon roads are in good condition throughout the greater part of the area. Owing to the newness of the country and the rugged character of much of its topography a relatively small percentage of the roads follow section lines. Those which have been laid out as permanent highways are usually kept in fair condition. Very little attention, however, is given to the less important ones. The roads in the southern and southeastern parts are more easily maintained than are those of the region around Chadron and north of White River. This is due to the more sandy nature of the soil in the southern part of the area. The gumbo roads north of the river become almost impassable for a few days after each heavy rain, excessive precipitation, however, does not often occur, hence they are in good condition during most of the year. Much of the county is reached by rural free delivery routes. Telephones are in general use. Schools are located at convenient places over the entire county. There are three city high schools, one state normal and seventy-four rural schools.

Markets. The greater portion of the produce of Dawes county is handled in the local markets. Most of the grain produced is used for home consumption. Timber and lumber find a local demand. The chief resources for which the local demand is not adequate are wheat, rye, potatoes, hay, alfalfa seed and live stock. These commodities find markets outside the area. The surplus hay is shipped to Fort Robinson, to the fort located at Sturgess, S. D., and to the Omaha market.

Wheat and rye are shipped to Omaha. Potatoes find a ready market in Omaha and Lincoln, buyers being sent from these points to purchase the crop as fast as it is harvested. The surplus alfalfa seed, for the production of which the county is well adapted, is shipped to all parts of the United States. Cattle, sheep, hogs and horses go to Omaha.

ROAD PROBLEMS IN NEBRASKA

By **Dr. G. E. Condra**, University of Nebraska, Chairman of the Advisory State Highway Commission.

The writer proposes in this connection to briefly outline some of the things which should receive careful consideration in highway improvement. The subject is discussed from an unbiased point of view and from the angle of service to the greatest number.

Nebraska is making rapid progress in road improvement. The state ranks high in the condition of her dirt roads. These roads reach more generally throughout the country than is the case in most states. As a rule, they are dragged and in good condition except when modified by rain, snow drifts and melting snows. The statement often made that our roads are the poorest, is therefore in error.

It is true, however, that Nebraska has low rank in the mileage of roads built of gravel, concrete, stone and brick. We should clearly distinguish between the two conditions, i. e. the good dirt road and the so-called permanent road. The following is a summary of problems which have importance in planning highway improvements.

Roads Must Suit Physical Conditions and Traffic Needs

Few people realize how diverse this state really is in its climate, soils, topography, road materials, industrial development and density of population. These factors usually are overlooked in discussions made at good roads meetings. Hence there is no general agreement concerning such as dragging, width of road, culverts, markers, administration. The discussions continue, nearly everyone speaking his own experience and for a locality. Perhaps all are right or nearly so. The fact is that some few roads must remain practically as trails. Some should not be graded and dragged because the native sod must be retained where possible to prevent wind erosion and to maintain the position of a trail or road. Over much of the state nature greatly favors good road building by grading and dragging. We might enumerate a long list of conditions, favorable and unfavorable, the distribution of which does not extend throughout the whole of Nebraska, but such does not seem necessary.

The problem involved here is one of general education, of broadening our experience and knowledge. It is only on such a basis that a comprehensive and right policy can be established. This policy must take into account, much more than in the past, the facts relating to physical conditions and traffic needs. When understood and accepted it will permit and promote in the state a highway improvement ranging from trail to permanent road but adapted to all the conditions and needs of the various localities and of the state as a whole.

Better Results for the Money

Large amounts are voted for roads, yet many citizens are not satisfied with the results. The unsatisfactory condition, though usually overdrawn, deserves the consideration that will tend to put all public road work on a firm business basis. The ideal should be that townships, counties and the state should be repaid in good road service, the equivalent, dollar for dollar and with interest, for all tax money expended.

The road administration should be democratic and efficient but not overshadowed by politics. Persons competent for the work in the different branches and departments should be employed and no others. Those working for the public in these capacities should be more permanent and serve as efficiently as if they were employed by private parties.

Better economics in road work, including construction, maintenance and administration will overcome some of the opposition to road taxation and improvement. It will tend to decrease taxation and will promote a higher degree of confidence in public service generally.

Township, County and Community Development

Road funds are derived largely from assessments made by townships and counties. The funds needed vary greatly. In some locations road building is simple, in others difficult and expensive. Township meetings and county commissioners determine levies except in cases of special elections. Township and county units have importance in road development in Nebraska. There are many communities in which additional funds and work are secured through the efforts of public spirited citizens. This is done under the leadership of farmers' organizations and commercial clubs. Town and country unite to improve roads leading to a community center. This brings larger improvement than can be secured from the township and county funds alone. Much of the state has been covered in this way. Among the centers leading in the work are Alliance, Chadron, Norfolk, Gothenburg, Kearney, Nelson, Geneva, Lexington, Humboldt, Exeter, Grand Island, Seward and Fremont. This list could be extended to include a large number of places. The community development results not only in improving traffic conditions but it develops co-operation in these centers.

State Roads

Just what is to be done in building inter county or state roads in Nebraska remains a problem. Traffic does not stop at township, county or community lines. It reaches over larger areas, often across several counties and state lines.

The condition of roads varies much by counties. It is particularly noticeable that a road may change at once from good to bad at a county line. Construction and maintenance of dirt roads are well standardized in some counties but not in others. Community development does not necessarily fit into inter-county and state plans. The result is a road condition which has been called, "good, bad and indifferent." This condition is being corrected to some extent by the work of road associations. The tendency is to improve the leading roads with a degree of uniformity. The results attained show possibilities in the way of permanent roads between the larger centers. This development, if carried out, would give good highways where most needed and some of them would have interstate and national importance.

Among the well known roads are The Lincoln Highway, The Omaha-Lincoln-Denver Highway, The Omaha-Kansas City Highway and The Meridian Highway. None of these is in good condition throughout the year. The counties and communities, practically unaided by the state and federal departments, have not been able to meet the conditions imposed by heavy traffic. The state does not have funds for co-operation. So here are two practical problems: The first to determine what assistance the state is to give, in coordinating and extending the county and community work; and the second, to raise the necessary state funds to support the project.

Colorado leads Nebraska in improving the Lincoln Highway and the Omaha-Lincoln-Denver Highway. One reason for this may be that Colorado is more of a tourist state. The condition of these roads is plainly evident to tourists who never fail to contrast the conditions of these roads in the two states.

Nebraskans are not fully convinced that tourist travel is a resource and that good roads develop this resource. An awakening in this respect is coming, however, with the increase of travel on our interstate highways. This is due to the presence of many autos from other states, especially in the summer. The tourists patronize our garages, hotels, restaurants and stores. They spend thousands of dollars in the state and receive impressions, both favorable and unfavorable, which they compare with other states on the highways. I would not go too far in urging road improvement because of its relation to the publicity derived from tourists, but I would maintain that tourist travel is becoming of greater importance and that the need for inter-county and state roads is growing.

State Highway Commission

Nebraska has a Department of Irrigation Highways and Drainage, and an Advisory State Highway Commission. These departments render valuable service in a number of capacities, yet many citizens are not aware that such services are performed. The Advisory Highway Commission has a principle duty, authority over the routing and marking of the leading highways. The State Engineer, employed by the Department of Irrigation, Highways and Drainage is the Secretary of the Advisory

Highway Commission. The State Commissioners serve ex-officio without salary.

Co-Operation with Federal Departments

Recent federal legislation provides a large fund for highways under the United States Department of Agriculture. The states are to co-operate in a movement which is intended to develop national highways. Nebraska will be required to provide funds for co-operation if this plan is accepted. Some people oppose the project, whereas others are strong in its favor. The administration of the funds is to be by the State Highway Commissions and the Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The project should receive the thought of citizens for it calls for state funds and probably for levies by townships. Some counties undertaking to complete the work in a large way, may bond themselves. This should not be done too hurriedly and without consideration of the plans tried out in such states as New York, Pennsylvania, Alabama, Florida and Virginia. The most economic plan should be used and provision must be made for maintenance as well as for road construction.

We do not know what support this movement for permanent roads is to receive in Nebraska. The matter should be decided definitely. If accepted, the state commissions will occupy a difficult position. Pressure will be brought to bear from many localities favoring the development of certain highways, all of which cannot be undertaken at once. This will foster dissatisfaction at places, but those in charge should act with a comprehensive view looking toward the general good of the state.

The decision of our state to accept or reject this federal aid and co-operation rests with the legislature. The following should factor in the decision:

1. **Traffic.**—Would such roads reduce the cost of haulage. If so, would the investment pay on this account?

2. **Land Values.**—Would they advance or lower prices, and how would farmers view the matter?

3. **Schools.**—Would they increase attendance, improve efficiency and favor consolidation?

4. **Community Development.**—Effects upon social and religious life? Health? Small towns? Cities?

5. **The State and Nation.**—What relation and how important?

Road Materials

It is sometimes said that Nebraska is without road materials. Persons claiming as much do not appear to be fully conversant with the facts for there are several road building materials within our borders. The chief ones of these are sand, gravel, limestone and subsoil. The Platte, Republican, Loup and Elkhorn valleys are underlain with thick deposits of sand suited for road making. The big dredges of the Platte supply a vast amount of this material not only for Nebraska but for use in western Iowa, northwestern Missouri and northeastern Kansas. A number of quarries are operated, producing principally crushed stone. The leading centers are Meadow, Louisville, Cedar Creek, Nehawka and Blue Springs. The state has twenty-nine distinct limestone ledges, a thick formation of chalk rock, and a number of deposits of the so-called magnesia rock, the latter occurring principally in the central and western counties. Nearly every part of the state can be served by local deposits of sand and by some stone. The state surveys have determined the distribution and qualities of these materials.

Th principle road building material in Nebraska is the subsoil of which there are many kinds. The chief subsoils of the southeastern half of the state are silt loams. These occur on the uplands and on the terraces of the principle valleys and are easily graded and dragged, making hard roads. The Platte and other principle valley floors contain a variety of subsoils ranging from clay to sandy and gravelly loams. In these situations it is necessary to use care in the selection and mixture of materials in order to build uniform roads. Otherwise, there are clayey, sandy or gravelly stretches. The sand hill region and its outliers, occupying some 20,000 square miles has four leading soil types, but the one with largest areal distribution is dune sand. This blows badly when the grass cover is destroyed. Straw, hay, grass and other materials must be used as a cover at the blow places. Grading and dragging are not feasible, except where the ground is hard.

There are some thirty kinds of subsoil in the High Plains region of western Nebraska. These range between clays, silts, fine sandy loams, sand, gravel and partly weathered stone. Some stretches of road remain good without much work, others require careful selection of materials, grading and dragging. The so-called magnesia rock when spread upon a road surface makes it smooth and hard.

The road materials of our state are being surveyed, mapped, tested and described by the State Conservation and Soil Survey in co-operation with the Engineering College of the University and the State Engineer. To date the subsoil of more than twenty counties has been surveyed in detail.

Kinds of Permanent Road

Experimental roads have been built in a number of states. The federal department has constructed them at several places as in the vicinity of Washington, D. C. The object has been to determine the kinds best suited to the different needs. Our state should profit by this experience.

Enough has been learned in the way of building and standardizing roads to supply the public generally with a vast amount of information. The experience gained with this and the literature connected therewith has made advocates of sand roads, oiled roads, cement roads and rock roads. No doubt most advocates are sincere in their belief, yet some may be selfish, hoping to secure the sale of such materials as stone, sand, brick or cement. Persons actually representing the state must be free from all such bias and it would seem that when the time comes for extensive permanent road building the different communities should be ready and willing to accept technical information concerning the materials and types of construction that best serve the traffic needs.

Causes and Prevention of Accidents

The state is facing the problem of an increasing accident and death rate on the public highways. The courts are occupied with suits brought against counties and the number of these is also increasing. The situation is becoming alarming.

The accidents are caused in several ways but practically all of these could be prevented. Some are due to road conditions, including bridges, others to teams and defective machines, but most are caused by reckless driving.

Heavy traffic of recent years and especially with autos has brought a condition difficult for road commissioners to meet. It is a new situation. Hills must be planed down, grades widened, culverts lengthened, bridges widened, markers erected and in some cases the highways policed. This need for construction and maintenance cannot be met at once with the funds available.

Let us summarize a few of the things causing accidents, and point out method of prevention.

1. **Narrow Grades:** These present dangerous conditions by caving, the skidding of cars and wagons after rains, and in being too narrow to permit passing. The condition can be remedied but at great expense. Drivers should exercise exceptional caution on such grades.
2. **Sharp Hill Crests:** Many accidents are caused by the collision of rapidly moving autos at hill tops. This can be prevented by grading the hills downward, widening the cuts and by more careful driving. Making the hills at a high rate of speed is dangerous.
3. **Short Culverts:** The last legislature passed a law requiring the lengthening of culverts so that teams and autos may pass. This legislation requires also the erection of white posts at the ends of culverts. Though the step is in the right direction, some of the counties do not have the necessary funds to complete the work, hence the public should not be overly critical with these counties because the improvements can be made when funds are available. Furthermore, we should not expect long culverts, on highways carrying little traffic.

4. **Narrow Bridges:** Traffic along the principle highways demands bridges wide enough for passing teams and autos. The actual construction of these must necessarily be delayed because of the great expense and drivers should be careful.

5. **Zig Zag Bridges:** Not many of these are left in the state, yet it is plainly evident that safety demands the reallignment of such structures.

6. **Rushing for Bridges:** This is one of the worst features of reckless driving. It has resulted in a number of collisions and several deaths. This kind of driving is not an act of sportmanship and it would seem that those so careless should be denied the privilege of the road. The driver should slow up especially when meeting others at bridges. It is a good plan to let the other fellow pass first.

7. **Speeding and Racing:** The state law places a limit of 25 miles per hour on autos, yet practically every driver breaks this limit and the law of the state. The fact is that recklessness should be guarded against more than fast driving. Some counties, as a result of practical experience, make the limit thirty-five or forty miles per hour, allowing for the skill of the driver and the conditions of the machine and road. Speeding and racing are dangerous under most conditions and should be stopped.

8. **Drunkenness:** Herein is a positive element of danger, quite evident in some parts of the state. It is the cause of damage suits now pending in the courts and has contributed largely to the list of fatal accidents. Persons addicted to drunkenness should not be permitted to drive autos on the public highways thereby endangering the lives of themselves and others.

9. **Railroad Crossings:** Crossing railroad tracks without due caution is one of the leading causes of accidents in our state. Reports of such are frequent in the daily press. Some railroads are poorly marked, a condition which must be remedied. Drivers should be on the watch; they should slow up at railroads and look both ways with care, before crossing.

Courtesy and Politeness

The consideration given autoists by farmers in Nebraska is a noticeable feature. They drive well to one side in order that machines may pass. The hindrance to farmers hauling heavy loads is very annoying when many machines are encountered. The polite thing for the chauffeur to do in every case of this kind is to acknowledge the favor. "Thank you," is in order. It expresses appreciation and manliness.

Some drivers fail to signal when passing teams. Rushing by skittish horses and taking people unawares is one of the frequent discourtesies of the road.

The autoist should be thoughtful not only of farmers and teams but also of fellow autoists. This thoughtfulness is expressed in assistance to those having car trouble. Auto drivers should express appreciation for all favors shown them on the highways and at garages.

Garage Service and Charges

The garage business has sprung up so rapidly that service and charges have not yet been standardized. Some places give polite and efficient services whereas others keep patrons on the waiting list. Some make excessive charges; others are more reasonable. Our state can well afford to improve its garage service especially along the main highways and in the larger cities. Such will have increasing importance in the future.

Road Maps

The State Conservation and Soil Survey is mapping the state as rapidly as possible, consistent with good work. These maps show soils, topography, houses, railroads, wagon roads and towns. Some data are also supplied on local history and industries. Such information and the maps will be published for general use.

Road Marking

The roads of some states are poorly marked. This makes it inconvenient and difficult for travel. Nebraska ranks well in road marking, yet the public should show additional interest and helpfulness to the end that the right ensignia may be adopted for the various routes. The work must be brought to a high degree of standardization. It is not enough to select colors simply to show the location of a route. These colors and other markers should express something of importance concerning our state. For example, a road is to be routed and marked between Marysville Kansas and Sioux City, Iowa. There is much interest in this highway. It traverses a part of the corn belt of Nebraska. Our citizens are called Cornhuskers so among the names proposed for this route the one "Cornhusker" seems most appropriate. The majority of persons consulted favor the colors white and yellow, representing the two principle kinds of corn grown in Nebraska, which is a good choice.

The Omaha-Lincoln-Denver Highway is marked by a band of white bordered with black. A better color scheme would have been scarlet and cream, representing the University of Nebraska and the spirit of the state. The Lincoln Highway has for its colors, red, white and blue, the most appropriate selection of them all. These examples are given to show that the ensignia used on Nebraska highways should have the fullest possible meaning. Though many of the highways have been marked by public spirited citizens and some of the routings and markings have been passed upon favorably by the Advisory Highway Commission, there will come a time when they must be revised according to a uniform plan. We have not done enough in marking distances between towns, in showing county lines and places of historic interest.

Mileage Reduction

It seems, as traffic increases between the principle centers and on the interstate roads, that the mileage should be decreased where possible, in order to reduce the expense of construction and maintenance, to eliminate sharp turns and accidents resulting therefrom, and to conserve time. For example, the road distance between the two leading cities in the state is about 65 miles with several sharp turns and railroad crossings. This distance could be reduced at comparatively small expense to less than 60 miles and at the same time eliminate certain elements of danger. What is true here is also true at other points.

The total mileage of interstate roads such as the Lincoln Highway and the Omaha-Lincoln-Denver Highway, can be reduced by routing them together where possible. A comprehensive plan covering the distribution of the main roads will be largely governed, when determined, by the traffic needs as shown by careful surveys. This routing will give the best results to the state as a whole and with the least mileage.

Confidence and Co-Operation

If we view the matter correctly there appears to be a lack of confidence and co-operation in the road situation in Nebraska. There is misunderstanding at places between county and town, yet the community development is removing this barrier.

The value of good roads in the country proper has paramount importance in Nebraska, yet not all farmers and town folk on the smaller arteries of travel realize the importance of the fact that their roads lead out to highways with more traffic and that these in turn reach the paved streets and large centers of population. There is no break along the line. All are public roads whether in good or bad condition or in large or small communities. They are related parts of what should be a more perfect development. County lines bar none.

The big road problem of Nebraska is involved in the relationship of township, county and state work. We have three inter-related units somewhat out of adjustment. Some maintain that all road work should be placed under a central or state administration whereas others would decentralize, retaining only the township unit. Here are two extremes, and it seems that, if put into effect, either would be equally bad at this time.

This problem can be solved without much change and with little legislation. Most roads might remain under township and county administration, and those of greatest state and interstate importance could be placed under state control. The State Highway Department would be required as now, to supply certain kinds of useful advisory data to the township and county work. This would serve to unify and standardize the system. But how are we to meet the expense of state roads? It cannot be met by township and county levies alone. There must be funds for this purpose, supplied by the state.

There is a growing need for permanent state and interstate roads. They would have local use, would serve as interurbans, for tourists, and for national purposes. It is evident, however, that there must be a better understanding than we now have, together with added confidence before anything worth while can be accomplished in this line in Nebraska.

The time was when such subjects as convict labor and the bridge interests held our attention. Now convict labor is a road resource and the bridge matters are in better condition. One after another of the discordant problems has been solved, giving a better understanding, greater confidence and a higher degree of co-operation. This spirit and understanding when more fully developed should produce a workable plan for highway improvement, a plan supported by all interests including those of county, state and nation.

MAKING MUTTON WITH SILAGE.

By A. G. Kittell.

Silage has proved to be the determining factor in making sheep feeding uniformly profitable for Fred Bartels of Dakota county, Nebraska. Mr. Bartels is the most extensive feeder of lambs in the northeastern corner of Nebraska, tributary to the Sioux City market. His farm is 9 miles southwest from Dakota City, between the towns of Homer and Hubbard. On this farm of 360 acres he has fed as many as 15,000 sheep in one winter. This winter his flock is considerably below the average, only 2,500 being in the feedlots the last week of January. This decrease in numbers is due partly to the high price of feeders last fall and the shortage of the 1915 corn crop.

It would be difficult to find a more pronounced silo enthusiast than Fred Bartels. In fact he is so enthusiastic over silage feeding that his neighbors declare he is a crank on the subject. To some of them his ideas and methods are rank heresy. They might be questioned too by the scientific man at the University Farm, but he keeps right on topping the sheep market at Sioux City and Omaha, and every now and then the news goes out that Fred Bartels has bought another piece of land. All of which takes the edge off any criticism directed toward his methods of management, whether wrong or right.

One of his most flagrant violations of the farming creed for that part of the state is his attitude towards alfalfa. He grew some of it at one time but now there is not an acre on the place. Corn is favored because it will produce a greater tonnage of fattening forage to the acre. Corn will grow 8 to 15 tons of silage an acre, while the best alfalfa will do is 4 to 5 tons an acre. So why alfalfa, he argues. What protein feed is necessary to balance the ration for the lambs is supplied by a small allowance of oil meal, and also of "alfalfa fat," a mixture of alfalfa meal and molasses. Besides providing the needed protein, Mr. Bartels declares they serve as appetizers and keep the animals' digestive organs in good working order far better than would alfalfa hay.

From 1,000 to 1,200 tons of silage are fed annually on the Bartels farm to sheep and cattle. This silage is supplied by three large silos on the place. These silos not only are filled in the fall at the regular season, but just as soon as one is emptied it is refilled with dry corn fodder, moistened plentifully as it goes into the silos. Mr. Bartels says there is no comparison between corn stalks fed dry from the shock, and the same feed properly siloed. Under no circumstances will he feed the shock corn while there is silo room. Naturally there is a difference in quality of feed between silage made from corn at the proper time, and that siloed from the shock, but according to Mr. Bartels this difference is only a fraction of what the average man would suppose it to be. Cattle and sheep show very little preference for the green silage and they clean up the dry silage just as they would the other except at finishing time when they get a heavy allowance of corn. Then they will leave a portion of the pulpy stalks. By sprinkling a little salt over this silage he finds the stock will clean it up much better than otherwise. The sheep will eat this silage before they will touch alfalfa hay.

The corn for the regular silage crop is cut just as the ears are denting. No corn is left down over night if it can be helped, but is run through the machine and into the silo with as little loss of time as possible. When all three silos are filled the binders are started again, and from 30 to 40 acres of corn are cut and shocked up. When a silo is emptied, it is refilled at once from this shock corn. Last year the last silo was filled April 10.

This dry corn is cut up with the same silage cutter used during the regular silage season. Large quantities of water are used in siloing the dry corn. A small stream is run into the cutter to kill the dust without which it would be impossible for a man in the silo to exist very long. Then a 1½-inch stream is run into the silo to thoroughly saturate the silage as it is packed in. The wetting and chemical action gives the silage properties and a feeding value that it never would have had in the form of dry fodder. Mr. Bartels says the average man unacquainted with the silage, would not believe it possessed the succulence and palatability that it does.

The sheep fed on this farm are bought about the middle of October to the first of November. In his earlier years of sheep feeding Mr. Bartels bought his feeders out on the ranges of Montana and Wyoming. In late years he has found he could do better by buying them right in the yards of Sioux City as they come in off the range. He found that the saving in time and expense of traveling over the range looking for sheep, more than overbalanced any advantages this plan might have had over buying right at home. While they may cost a little more at the yards he has no freight to pay and no shrink to lose. The price cannot be so much higher either for he has on occasions picked up thin ewes for as little as 50 cents apiece. Many of the animals bought are anything but promising in appearance after a long overland journey, but a few weeks of feeding works a wonderful transformation.

As soon as these feeders are received on the farm they are turned out to clean up the fields. At this time there still is a considerable amount of green picking, and they also finish up the wheat sown for pasture directly after harvest. They have the run of every field except where there is corn, as every acre of the farm is fenced sheeptight. Mr. Bartels believes it is a mistake to turn sheep into unhusked corn as some feeders do. He says they cannot help wasting some corn and so long as there is any in the field they will trample over all the rest of the feed without noticing it. When the corn is out the sheep are turned in to finish up the field and they certainly do a clean job of it. The sheep are left out in the fields as long as weather will permit, which in Mr. Bartel's estimation is a good, long time. Except when there are sharp, biting winds, or blizzards, he believes sheep or cattle are better off out in the open than if closely yarded. When shelter is needed, open sheds or at least protection from cold winds, are available.

The fencing around the fields is made of two strands of 26-inch woven wire, with a barb wire on top to turn horses and cattle. Mr. Bartels prefers the two strands since this means a saving of fence and of work in repairing. Since the top of the fence always suffers most, the one strand can be removed for repairs, or replaced, while leaving the other on the posts. Such a fence also turns dogs and coyotes, but in spite of all precautions the coyotes find openings under the fence in draws and washouts, and whenever they do, it is certain that some sheep will be found the next day with throats cut and torn. They are not always killed outright, it seems. In some cases an animal has remained in the flock for several days after such an attack. But it is very seldom that one finally recovers. Mr. Bartels finds dogs less of a problem than coyotes.

The feeding of the sheep in the lots is governed by the amount of feed they pick up in the fields. As the feed becomes scarce and the weather colder, they receive an allowance of silage that is increased gradually until they get as much as they will clean up. The "alfalfa fat," already mentioned, is mixed in with the silage as this is put into the feed bunks a sack of 100 pounds to every load. This has a sweetening effect, making the silage more appetizing, besides supplying the elements needed to balance the ration. Later on, toward the finishing period the oil meal is added. Mr. Bartels said he had tried alfalfa hay on several occasions and only recently bought a stack from a neighbor, but both sheep and cattle will hardly touch it unless the allowances of silage and corn are cut down sufficiently to make them eat it. This is where alfalfa gets its black eye from Mr. Bartels. He figures that in feeding sheep or any other meat animal, successfully, the object should be to induce them to eat the largest possible bulk of fattening feed, and whatever the feed may be of which they can be induced to eat the largest quantity, that is the kind to give them.

As the finishing period approaches in late winter or early spring the allowance of corn is increased and a little oil meal is added. Mr. Bartels says he has no hard and fast rules as to the quantities of either corn or silage to be given at any time during the feeding period. The condition of the flock, and its needs, as indicated by outward appearances, govern the amounts fed to them. The object is to feed all the animals can make use of profitably, but not to give them more than they will clean up promptly, or so much that they will be thrown "off feed." During the last week of January, when these facts were obtained from Mr. Bartels, he was feeding a lot of 1,000 animals, 53 scoops of corn a day. He figured 3 scoops to make a bushel which would mean approximately 18 bushels, or an average of about 1 pound to an animal daily, together with all the silage they cared to clean up.

Occasionally a part of the flocks may still be on the place when the shearing season has arrived. Such animals are sheared and while the fleece is quite valuable the market prices for shorn animals are enough lower so that it is about a standoff whether they are sold with or without the fleece. Shearing usually is done early in April, and once or twice has been tried late in March, but this has been found too early.

REARING THE WHOLE BROOD.

By M. E. Dickson, University Farm, Lincoln, Nebr.

The degree of success attained in poultry raising is reckoned by the number of fowls raised. The number matured depends upon the vitality or strength of the individual chick to grow. The foundation for large hatches and strong chicks lies in the strength of the germ when the egg is laid. To produce strong germs means the selection of the old stock upon the same basis. Narrow chests, crow heads, weak legs and long hooked beaks indicate lack of vigor. Overfat hens, drooped behind, unless otherwise valuable as fancy birds, should be sold. Select pullets properly matured, showing good comb development.

Infertility and poor hatches in the early spring in most cases are due not to low vitality, but to improper handling of the stock through the winter. Very often the birds are crowded badly, and in some cases fertility is impaired by such practices as feeding heavily on condimentals and meat feeds. Induce the birds to take exercise by feeding cracked grain morning and night in the litter. When the weather will permit, allow them to run at large. Free access to the barnyard for at least a part of the day should be allowed. In milder weather, feed the birds in a bedding of straw outside the house. This practice hardens them, and is excellent for getting fertility. The lack of green feed is noted especially as one reason for poor fertility on some farms. Feed at least two grains, and provide a comfortable, dry house.

The natural method of incubation and brooding is all right, but in many cases has led to an entire shifting of responsibility to the hen to perpetuate the flock. The result is that chicks are hatched at any time and at all times; and in the fall many chicks weighing only a pound are offered to the market. Such chicks are a nuisance on the farm and are not wanted on the market. This practice means chicks of all sizes at all times, which not only is bad business management, but actually makes more work.

If natural incubation is to be practiced with the least loss, one should set as many hens at one time as possible and divide the total chicks among the best mothers, repeating this operation as many times as necessry, until the desired number of chicks are hatched. Shorten the hatching period as much as advisable, and in so doing the chicks will be more nearly of the same size. This not only makes feeding and handling more simple, but reduces the loss of chicks killed by belligerent hens and also adds to uniformity and value at market time.

What is true about natural incubation is true also about the artificial method. Many farmers' wives run the incubator all summer long. This is wrong, and in so doing the best advantage of the incubator is obliterated. If you are using an incubator and it is too small, better get another and systematize your raising of the chick crop, the same as any other crop. Start as early as you wish if the eggs are fertile and you will find much of the usual worry and "hard luck" dropping out. Many times one cannot get sitting hens early enough, and the result is immature stock in the fall. These are not layers and should not be bred from.

In natural incubation it is a good plan to start at least two hens at a time. If more than one variety of chickens is kept, mix the eggs, so that at the time of dividing the chicks every hen will have a mixed lot of colors. This often saves some unnecessary killing. Select eggs uniform in size and color. In cold weather, place too few rather than too many eggs under the hen. Use a shallow nest that is sufficiently wide so the hen will not have to jump on the eggs when returning. Round off all corners and fill up the holes into which the eggs might roll. Place the box on the floor, and for the purpose of supplying moisture to the eggs it is well to place a fresh piece of sod in the bottom, roots upward.

Either dust the hen or grease her with a little blue ointment below the vent, to rid her of lice. Be careful to use only a small amount and that none gets on the eggs. Blue ointment may be bought at any drug store. This preparation not only kills the live lice at the time of application, but also is sufficiently lasting to completely rid the hen of young lice when they hatch. In this respect one application of this is better than a similar treatment with dusting power. Provide a dust bath, also place some water beside the nest within easy reach, in warm weather.

Feed the sitting hen only whole grains, and a little green feed. Keep the nest clean and take all necessary precautions to protect the hen from rats and dogs. About the fourteenth day, and again the eighteenth, it is a good plan to sprinkle the eggs with warm water. When the chicks begin to hatch, be on hand to see how the hen will "take to them." If she is malicious give the chicks to another. In making the change from nest to brood coop, it is a good plan to wait until the noon of the twenty-third day and at that time give them their first feed. Do not attempt to feed in the nest.

If convenient, place the brood coops in an orchard, or at least where there is some shade and at the same time in the open. Move the coop every other day or so to provide clean quarters and fresh green feed for the hen. Never place the coop in bushes or near old buildings where rats, cats and other prowlers may hide unnoticed. Trees give protection from hawks and crows. Along the edge of the cornfield is an excellent place for the coops. Keep the hen confined for the first two weeks or till such a time as you feel it will be safe to allow the chicks to run with the hen in the tall grass. Do not allow the hen to run loose in bad weather.

Head lice kill large numbers of chicks every year. Grease the head of every chick once a week for the first four weeks, with common petroleum or vaseline. Do not use blue ointment for this purpose. Mites are commonly known to be the worst pests of chicks. They are red, spider-like creatures and infest all brood coops. Spray coops once a week with common kerosene plus 15 per cent crude carbolic acid until entirely rid of them. It is a good plan to protect the hen at night by partly closing up the front of the house. Arrange a sliding board for convenience.

Hatching With Incubators.

In artificial incubation the responsibility rests entirely upon the dependableness of the operator and the incubator used. There are many good machines on the market, and the price is within the reach of every farmer. The results obtained are warranting their use, and the chicks when properly handled are equal to those hen hatched and reared. Some persons hatch artificially and rear naturally, but as a common thing the brooder is an accompaniment of the incubator.

On the ordinary farm it takes 14 pounds of grain to raise a 4-pound cockerel. This, at $30 a ton, would cost 21 cents; the original cost of the egg, 3 cents; and kerosene for incubation about 2 cents; making a total of 26 cents. The bird should bring 50 cents on any market; which leaves a profit of 24 cents. As a general rule, "the price received for the cockerels offsets the cost of raising the pullets."

Eggs will average a hatch of 50 per cent cockerels and 50 per cent pullets. We generally figure, in starting an incubator, to allow three eggs for one chick matured. The cockerels are a by-product of the business and should be produced and sold when weighing 2 pounds, and as early as possible to derive the highest price. It is well to hold back a few of the most promising cockerels for next year's breeders; but as a general thing too many are held. Such practice is poor business economy in the face of a falling price. A 2-pound bird in early spring is worth the price paid for a 4-pound bird in the fall. Hold only what is needed for the table and breeders and sell the rest.

When the chicks begin to hatch in the machine do not disturb them. Allow them to sleep, and encourage this by pinning a heavy paper over the front of the machine, thereby darkening it. This sleep is very essential in the finishing of the hatch. The temperature will probably go to 104 degrees or 105 degrees. This is because of the animal heat given off in hatching. A temperature higher than this is harmful.

In incubators having no nursery tray, it is advisable at the close of the hatch to open the door and remove the broken egg shells. If the machine has a nursery tray, make certain it is sufficiently close to the egg tray so that chicks will not be injured in falling from one to the other. An examination of dead chicks often reveals an enlarged yolk sac still in the abdomen of the chick. This may be caused either by a twisting in the umbilicus which prevents the yolk from being absorbed, or by beginning to feed too early, in which case the feed in the crop is digested and the yolk sometimes remains unabsorbed. In either case the apparent evidence leads us to conclude the cause of death.

Where chicks crowd at the door and pant, it is an indication of high humidity and a lack of air. If such a condition prevails at the close of the hatch, open the door about one-eighth inch and gradually harden them off. All chicks should be hatched out at the close of the twenty-first day. Those eggs not receiving enough heat will be the last to hatch, and as a rule these chicks are rather weak. Those receiving more heat will hatch sooner. When the chicks are ready to be changed to the brooder, take special care not to chill them. The brooder receiving them should be at least as warm as the incubator—a little warmer will do no harm. The chick will seek a comfortable temperature. In making this change, use a basket or box containing a soft cloth to throw over them. Always warm the hands, and in handling the chicks never squeeze them.

Use as a litter, clover rouen or some such light material. Bank all the corners until round, to prevent crowding and packing in them. Have the litter about two inches deep. At night always replace what has been scratched away during the day, and at the same time slope it up away from the brooder. This breaks floor drafts.

Provide sufficient heat to have the chicks five or six inches out away from the hover and well spread out. This heat is for reserve purposes and meets a declining temperature during the night. Bed the brooders at the last feeding time, be on hand again at dusk to put them to bed, and again about 10 o'clock p. m.

Sour milk is almost indispensable to the successful brooding of chicks. Feed fresh buttermilk daily, leaving it constantly before them. It is an excellent direct bowel regulator, and undoubtedly has eliminated a great deal of common diarrhea. Both ground feed and whole grain seem to be necessary for the best growth of chicks. Ground feed mixed with milk gives more returns than the same amounts fed dry. Dry mash fed in large rain-proof hoppers lessens labor expense. Hopper feeding is indispensable after chickens are eight weeks old. Before this, hand feeding is best. Farm stock should be entirely hopper fed after eight weeks. Allow the broods every opportunity to range. Place roosting coops alongside of a cornfield or in a field where the grain has been cut recently. Let the chickens have it, instead of the sparrows.

After chicks have been in the brooder about thirty-six hours, it is then time to give them their first feed. During the first week feed in a litter a mixture in these proportions: 1 pound bread crumbs, 1 pound rolled oats, 1 pound corn cracked fine, 1 pound cracked wheat. Allow access to a mixture of 2 pounds corn meal, 2 pounds bran, 2 pounds rolled oats, 1 pound sifted meat scrap, and 1 pound wheat middlings.

Every chick should have a little grit and bone with its first feed. Feed in shallow trays, together with grain, five times a day until all learn to eat. Provide fresh sour milk continuously. If necessary, place an older chick in the brood to teach them to eat and drink.

For the second week feed in a litter 1 pound rolled oats, 1 pound finely cracked corn, 1 pound cracked wheat. Allow access to a mixture of 2 pounds corn meal, 2 pounds bran, 1 pound rolled oats, 1 pound sifted meat scrap, 1 pound wheat middlings. Feed sparingly of grain mixture. Try to feed only what chicks will clean up immediately. Observe keenness of appetite. Examine litter, and if grain is found, skip one or two feedings. Feed green feed, such as chopped onion, sprouted oats, etc., twice a day.

A sliced mangel, to pick at throughout the day keeps the chicks happy. Provide, when possible, a fresh piece of sod. Chicks crave certain salts found in good fresh dirt.

During the third and fourth weeks feed in a litter 1 pound fine corn, 1 pound cracked wheat. Allow access to a mixture of 2 pounds corn meal, 2 pounds bran, 2 pounds wheat middlings, and 2 pounds meat scrap. Substitute two grain feedings with two feedings of moist mash, alternating with grain. Moisten this dry mash with sour milk until crumbly. Feed sparingly at first. Do not feed more than will be cleaned up readily.

During the fifth and sixth week give three feedings of grain and two of moist mash; seventh and eighth week three feedings of grain and one of moist mash; eighth week to maturity on range, give grain and dry mash in a hopper.

Provide from the start, fine grit, meat scrap, bone, dry mash, and sour milk.

Allow abundance of grass range, and shade in season. Avoid damp litter, unwholesome feeds, lice and mites.

Avoid feeding too coarse feed when changing grain rations.

MAKING THE POTATO CROP PAY.

By Arnold Martin, Pawnee County, Nebraska.

Potatoes have been the money making crop on my small farm of twenty acres. My success has been due largely to careful selection of the land which was covered with timber and brush when it came into my possession. The soil was rich, well drained, part alluvial and sandy loam, with an abundance of plant food in it. Special care in the selection of seed, in the cultivation of the crop, keeping up the fertility with clover, alfalfa, or barnyard manure and some commercial fertilizer in late years, with irrigation where needed, have all been factors in making potato growing a profitable business for me.

I believe in deep plowing, letting the ground lie rough through the winter so as to catch the snow and stop the soil from washing. I let nature do the pulverizing and settling of the soil for it is done better and cheaper that way than I can do it. As soon as the frost leaves the ground, in the last days of March, or the first days of April, I plant my potatoes. I want my potatoes to sprout in the ground, not in the pile, or in the cellar. I use pieces with from one to three eyes, from smooth well shaped, medium to large potatoes. Instead of following the usual plan of going to the bin in the spring for my seed potatoes, after the housewife has been selecting from it all winter for her household needs, I select my seed from the field. I go through the patch when the plants are in full growth and study the growth and vigor of the vines. By this method of selection, I have been able to greatly increase my yields. I find also that in this way, we can breed out the present tendency toward blight and other diseases.

I plant four inches deep, dropping the seed twelve to fourteen inches apart in the row with rows three to four feet apart. I prefer hand planting, marking out the rows with a lister or a plow and covering with a cultivator by taking off the two outside shovels. This leaves a shallow furrow between the rows. One cultivation and a harrowing are given before the potatoes see daylight. The last harrowing is given just before they break through the ground. This helps to control the weeds, retains the moisture, lets in the air, and makes plant food available for the young plants. A deep cultivation is given as soon as I can see the row, following this with a weeder or harrow a few days afterward. This stirs the soil in the rows and between the plants, keeps the weeds down and soon the plants shade the ground.

Shallow cultivation is kept up until the crop stops growing. Cultivation of potatoes is very important. It must be shallow, not more than two inches deep in the last part of the growing season. The roots have then grown across the rows passing through the soil in search of food. Deep cultivation will destroy these roots and cut down the feeding capacity of the growing plant in the most critical time. The old rule was to stop cultivation when the potatoes were in bloom. It was all right to quit then with the tools we formerly had for cultivation, but now we have implements that will cultivate shallow and not injure the roots.

Late varieties of potatoes with a longer growing season will outyield early sorts, under favorable conditions, the same as corn will. But in a period of five years they will not do this. The early maturing variety will be the best yielder and the safest money making crop. I grow as many varieties of potatoes as I can get hold of—from twenty-five to forty in some seasons. I depend on the seed houses for many varieties, but one drawback has been that I can never get them early enough in the spring. When I do get them they are in no better condition than my own, well kept, home grown seed. It would be a good investment in the average community for the farmers to go together and get their seed early in the spring for early planting.

Varieties must be chosen that are adapted to the locality, especially where rainfall is not abundant. This often makes a great difference in the yield. For eastern Nebraska, Bliss Triumph, Irish Cobbler, Eureka, and Early Ohio are the best yielders for early varieties. Early Ohio will lead these four in a period of ten years. In growing potatoes for the home market, Bliss Triumph will take the lead. The crop is ready by June 1 to 10, thus coming in competition with the southern grown potatoes. The potatoes will sell for from 3 cents to 5 cents a pound. Market them then and plant the ground to some other crop for the remainder of the season. Eureka, Irish Cobbler, and Early Ohio should follow later. The market always is good for home grown potatoes of quality from June 1 to October 1. Quite often my potatoes go from the store back to the farm. Car loads of potatoes have been shipped into the towns of Southeastern Nebraska in late years that could have been produced just as well in this territory. Hundreds of acres of brush timber land is lying idle which would make excellent potato ground.

The average farmer does not give the potato a fair chance. This is one reason why the yield is decreasing and the seed is running out. To my mind there are few vegetables that have as wide a range of adaptability as the potato. There is no plant which is used as much by both rich and poor as the potato.

The potato bugs have full control in many patches on the average farm. To control these pests, a sprayer is necessary. The orchard and potato patch on the average farm never see a sprayer because the farmer feels that he does not have enough work to justify owning one. He does not grow enough for his own use and then he pays a bonus to some neighbor who sprays, for the fruit and potatoes he needs for his table.

I have used nitrate of soda as a commercial fertilizer the last few years. I started in by experimenting on all kinds of crops. Most vegetables and plants draw on nitrogen in their early growth. No matter how much manure we work into the soil there is a time in early spring before the plant food from that source is available, when something else must be supplied. Nitrate of soda is a direct plant food that will assist the plant in early spring growth.

I have a small irrigation plant in use on my farm. I came to the conclusion that when a man has learned when and how to apply water to his plants, that he is then no longer a slave to the elements. He is able to keep up the moisture supply at any time it is needed and will be well rewarded for his efforts.

VALUE OF COW TESTING ASSOCIATIONS.

By E. D. Comstock, Jr., Merrick County.

On the east shore of the North sea is the little country of Denmark with an area less than one-fifth that of Nebraska, with only about 3,500,000 acres under cultivation. Denmark supports a population of over 1,900,000 and the dairy cow is largely responsible for this.

During the middle of the nineteenth century devastating wars had practically bankrupted Denmark and when peace was finally gained the country turned to their agricultural sources to regain their national wealth. The dairy industry in this intensely cultivated country was just beginning to be improved and cow owners realized that in order to make a profit better cows must be bred and better methods must be followed. They improved the first condition by importing new blood and crossing it on the best of their own stock. However, the Danes realized that permanent improvement could not be secured by breeding alone. It was the production of the dairy cow that meant wealth and the only way to increase production through breeding was by keeping records. Necessity oftentimes brings out the best in nations and peoples, and in systems of agriculture. Nebraska, with her great natural resources, is still blind to the wealth here for the asking, but in some far off time (and maybe not so far off either) her increased population will be driven to use better methods to increase production. Is it not too bad that we have to be driven into these ways? So Denmark, through necessity, began the keeping of permanent records of her dairy cows.

A. M. Hansen was the first progressive dairyman to test his cows and keep records. The system proved so successful in increasing the production of his own herd that he was anxious to have his neighbors try it. Accordingly they started a system of co-operative testing, and not only milk records, but also records of feed consumption were kept. The system proved to be so valuable to the permanent improvement of the dairy cow that in 1895 Denmark organized the first cow testing association in order "to find and develop families of cows giving a rich yield of milk." Today Denmark has over 500 cow testing associations, and the average production of her cows has practically doubled.

If the United States should be blessed with such a condition, her dairy returns would add about one billion dollars annually to this nation's wealth. It would build a wall of butter so high on our eastern coast that no foreign warship could shoot over it and enough would be left over to give us agricultural instruction in our rural schools and a system of agricultural credit that would enable a young man to buy a farm and pay for it.

The first cow testing association formed in America was in Newago county, Michigan, in 1905. It has been in continuous operation ever since and is one of the strongest in the United States. Five hundred people attended their annual picnic last summer and a large class of dairy cattle was exhibited. A special brand of community spirit was also exhibited here that was ample proof of what co-operation will do for a people through the organization of a cow testing association. Thirty-one states have taken up this movement and now we have 211 associations in America testing about 110,000 cows. Nebraska is credited with three associations and two men handle the work as official testers. C. L. Kelsey is in charge of the central Nebraska association and S. A. Berger has the Lancaster and Gage counties association.

The object in organizing cow testing associations is to keep the milk production and feed consumption of dairy cows and in this way to weed out the unprofitable cows and show up unprofitable methods.

You ask, "Where is the value?" I refer you to Denmark. I refer you to associations in this country which have greatly increased the production of cows. The cow testing association puts dairying on a business basis. The keeping of records year in and year out will bring permanent improvement by showing the farmer his unprofitable cows and permitting him to breed those which give high prices for feed and labor. The association will teach the farmer better methods of feeding.

The writer was in charge of the Douglas county cow testing association for a time and the truth came home to him very forcibly as to the value of these associations if properly conducted and supervised. You can get an organization formed, but if an incompetent tester is hired and if the experiment station forgets to supervise, the new-born association is bound to die and it will take several years to reorganize. I believe that in a few years dairy farmers in this state will fully realize the value of keeping records and will organize and run their own association just as they are now operating agricultural associations.

FARMERS MEETINGS AT LINCOLN.

Two Thousand of Nebraska's Most Progressive Farm Folks Gathered for the 1916 Meetings of "Organized Agriculture" and Compared Notes on the Year's Work.

By J. O. Shroyer and A. G. Kittell.

Twenty-two societies and associations, agricultural in nature, met at Lincoln the week of January 17, and "talked shop." The attendance for the week probably reached 2,000, and altogether it was the most successful "Farmers' Week" held at Lincoln since this annual event was established. The meetings brought together the state's most successful men and women in agricultural lines—stockmen, grain growers, fruitmen, and homemakers. Their views, experiences, and opinions expressed in open meetings cannot help being interesting and helpful, and so they were this year just as they have been in all previous years. Added to this interchange of ideas were the addresses of speakers who are making a life study along special lines, and who are recognized authorities in their particular fields. The educational value of these gatherings can hardly be overestimated.

Valuable Socially Too.

But the educational value represents only one side of the benefits of these annual gatherings. They have their social value too for they offer a common meeting place for men and women from all parts of the state—the leaders in their respective communities. There is a social pleasure in renewing acquaintanceships year after year and in comparing notes on the experiences of the year past. Then there is the enthusiasm and public spirit developed, unconsciously perhaps, among those who meet for the good of worthy causes.

To tell of all the things said and done that are worth the telling here, would have required the services of about twenty-two men, and a special number of the Journal, devoted entirely to this one topic. Which is out of the question. Two men were kept busy "hot footing" it between the buildings at the state farm or riding the street cars down town and back, in order to take in the things that looked most appealing on the program. The only dissatisfaction expressed about these annual meetings is that "there is too much going on at one time." No visitor could attend half the meetings of special interest and it was a big problem for every individual there to decide what to take in and what to pass up.

Stockmen's Meeting a Feature.

The stockmen's meetings were, as usual, the big feature of the week. No other event, except the State Fair, brings so many stock raisers together. Cattlemen, horsemen, hog raisers, sheep feeders, dairymen—all were on hand in good numbers, and each group held its own sessions. Talks and discussions by the cattlemen showed that their industry is feeling the hand of the packers more than ever before and that measures of relief soon will have to be adopted or the feeders will have to go out of business—broke. So strong was this feeling that a resolution was adopted favoring the curtailing of beef production and at the same time urging co-operation with other livestock organizations in an effort to get relief from the packers' monopoly through federal and state legislation. D. M. Hildebrand, of Seward, Neb., who is a feeder, suggested the establishing of an independent packing house by the cattle feeders themselves. While no definite action was taken his plan was well received and favorably discussed.

Col. L. W. Leonard of Pawnee county called attention to the dangerous practice followed at the South Omaha yards, of loading and unloading cattle over the same chutes used in handling the hogs. It is a well known fact that many cholera hogs pass through the yards, which would make it an easy matter for contagion to be carried back to the farms on cattle shipped out for further feeding.

The "Americanized Percheron or the Percheronized American" was the topic that drew closest attention among the horsemen. We were told that it now takes 28 million horsepower to run the farms of our country and that the Percheron is growing every year into the ideal representative of that power. But we were told that after all our experience and the examples of European nations, we are using more grades than purely-bred sires in the United States. C. F. Curtiss, dean of the Iowa State college, made this statement and he further told us that Percherons in America were being made stronger, larger, more powerful and of cleaner action year after year. Surely those are the characteristics of the ideal draft horse. Another interesting statement made was that few of the horses passing through the sale rings now are black. Horse fashions demand other colors. Dean Curtiss says that our horses would have been better had we paid less attention to color. He accused the farmer of not being as good a feeder of young animals as he ought to be. He insisted that we did not grow out stuff well enough the first year or two of life. He said that if we did not grow the best yearling that we could, we never will grow the best finished horse that we should. The highest possibilities of the first year must be attained.

Good Outlook for Horses.

In spite of the tractor fever that is sweeping the land he insisted that it was never more encouraging to grow the very best horses, than now. And he cited Nebraska as being one of the ideal places to grow that kind He further said that more tractor users had failed than had the growers of good horses.

Among the other notable men on the program of the Horse Breeders' association who gave talks that were thoroughly appreciated by the horsemen were Wayne Dinsmore, secretary of the Percheron Society, W. J. Kennedy, Sioux City, Ia., J. S. Anderson, state veterinarian of Nebraska, and L. W. Chase of the University Farm.

The hog men were on the ground in good numbers and with a good stock of enthusiasm. C. Y. Thompson of West Point, and George Briggs of Clay Center gave two of the most practical addresses of the sessions. The "linch pin" of Thompson's argument was good breeds and good feeds. His methods while not all new, include the essentials of those best known. Raise gilts from mature sows, use well developed boars and breed toward a certain fixed type all the time, was his practical advice. He said if you are starting with common sows, then the boar should be more than half the herd. Many farmers starting with poor sows think that any old boar will do, but under those circumstances it is all the more our duty to use something better than an ordinary boar.

Mr. Thompson is one of those men who believes in the hog-and-cattle combination of harvesting the corn. He practiced what he preached by putting sixty-five steers and 100 hogs on the fields to husk his crop. He uses some individual 8 by 8-foot farrowing houses, 7 feet high, putting one or two of these in a lot. He keeps the sows separate from the rest of the herd.

A long argument followed this talk and many successful plans were discussed. It was shown that 15 minutes a day was all the time spent caring for this big herd while on the cornfield, as it was necessary only to throw them a little alfalfa and see that they had free access to water. Mr. Thompson told us that he saved $100 in husking wages and board for men and many farmers coincided with him when he declared that he lost no corn left in the field. Besides the manure was put where wanted and it saved the hauling.

Sanitation Preventive of Worms.

Professor Alford of the university gave a very helpful talk on worms and emphasized sanitation as a preventive. It is no easy task, he declared, to eradicate the worm once it gets a good hold. The only way in that case is to starve the pig forty-eight hours and give a strong medicine. He recommended copperas, blue vitriol, and turpentine for worms and suggested that to doctor them right they should be divided into lots of ten or a dozen. However, if the remedy is kept before them all the time it is not necessary to starve the hogs at any time. Salt should be accessible at all times.

Self feeders of a small type are recommended in which to feed both grain and medicine. Anyone who wants the most modern and up-to-date plans for these handy conveniences should address Professor L. W. Chase, University Farm, Lincoln, and he will be pleased to send you plenty of free information of the latest kind along that line.

The state farm has many modern devices in practical use that will interest any farmer who will take the time to look them over.

One of the speakers on the program that all Nebraska stockmen were particularly glad to see and hear was H. R. Smith, formerly head of the animal husbandry department at the University Farm. He now is employed by a bank in St. Paul to encourage the raising of more livestock in the great northwest. Prof. L. A. Weaver of the Missouri Agricultural college was another speaker from out of the state who gave two talks that were well received.

For thirty-one years the dairymen of Nebraska have been meeting in annual convention and their gatherings are among the principal events of "Farmers' Week." Unlike the men gathered in other groups, the dairymen said that most of their troubles were due to their own mistakes. They admitted that careless handling was largely to blame for the quality of their products and that no grading out, or only a perfunctory grading, of the inefficient cows from a herd, kept down the profits.

F. W. Bouska of Chicago showed that by the inefficient handling of cows, cream and butter, we get only the very highest price on 15 per cent of the butter that is marketed in this country. What a tremendous loss is represented in the 85 per cent of our butter that is sold for much less than it ought to bring. Study it from an epicurean standpoint and consider that out of every 100 pounds of butter you see on the market, 85 pounds smell badly, taste badly, or look badly, and you have a close insight on the present condition of butter production.

This speaker said that we could produce better butter and cream if we used more pure cold water in a farm method of refrigeration without ice. He and other experts testified that it did not take an ice plant or a high priced refrigerator to handle cream properly. They said the scientific investigations showed that the water cooled milk twenty-five times as fast as air and all that we had to do was to run the water pumped for stock through a trough in which the cream or milk was set.

Like other producers, the dairymen find that their profit is the amount that stands between cost and selling price. Hence they exert every effort to reduce cost and one of the best ways to increase the selling price is to produce butter under more ideal conditions. They cannot understand why the farmer refuses to adopt those practices that will tend to make his product better. One Omaha creamery bought several hundred water cooling tanks at what they thought was a reasonable price. So far they have failed to induce a single customer to use one.

The dairy speakers showed by maps that the strong nations of the earth were the people who drink milk and eat butter, and they are the peaceful nations too, just now. They declared that publicity was the life of the dairy business.

The fruit growers' gatherings were interesting as usual.. The horticultural resources of the state were discussed by experts and Professor Condra portrayed them with his ever popular moving pictures. The diseases of fruits were touched upon by R. F. Howard, of the University Farm, who discussed scab, blotch, and similar troubles. These diseases can be handled by well known spraying methods. Any one troubled with them can at any time obtain all that is necessary in the way of instruction from the university where the very best scientific and practical plans are studied and practiced, and then made available for the busy farmer or small fruit grower.

L. O. Williams of University Place, one of the speakers, has learned like others, that the marketing end is the equal of production. Mr. Williams has put in 20 years getting his experience with small fruits and he summed up a fine point when he declared that a 6-pound basket of fruit would sell for the same price that an 8-pound basket would bring, if the 6 pounds were put up in neat and attractive form and the 8-pound basket packed indifferently. He, like others, blamed our inefficiency to obtain good prices as due largely to careless preparation for market. He said that he found many persons who prefer home grown berries because they are fresh, but they buy those shipped in because of better selection and more careful handling and packing.

Val Keyser, Nemaha county fruit grower, emphasized the fact that this marketing problem was largely in the hand of the grower himself and not entirely governed by supply and demand. He put three barriers to profit between the grower and the consumer—the speculator, wholesaler, and retailer. This gives us the impression that although our horticultural society is one of the oldest, and we certainly must say, is composed of some of the brainiest men in Nebraska, they have been so engrossed in the science of production that they have forgotten the distribution end. But they now are on the right road, for they are hammering away at these three classes of middlemen, so that in time we may see some of them eliminated.

Mr. Keyser believes that the speculator injures the consumer, but not the producer. We disagree with him there, for whatever puts a fictitious or unnecessary cost on the articles a man has for sale, is sure to cause a reduction in demand and a restricted demand cannot help hurting the producer. But he got right down to facts in the next breath, for he put it plainly that a product that the grower cannot recommend does not deserve a market. Until you have the goods to sell there is no use to work up the commercial side. All over Nebraska we grow fruit and it takes as much ground to support a poor crop as it does a good and superior one. It takes almost as much time to prepare our products for the market in a slouchy way as it does in a good and neat manner. With a neat, attractive product a grower feels he has something he can stand back of and that he will be proud to recommend. We only wish that every farmer of whatever line could have heard this address on efficient marketing, especially the side that pertained to the preparation of the product for the market.

S. C. Basset of Gibbon, Neb., presented an appeal for the establishment of a "Hall of Achievement" for this state. Certainly he could not find a better group of men to appeal to than the horticulturists. When we look back at the work of Furnas, Pollard, Harrison and the scores of others who have led us from the choke cherry and wild grape to the excellent fruit that filled the tables in the city auditorium, it would seem that there is good reason to erect a memorial of some sort in appreciation of their achievements. Those loaded tables of unexcelled fruits were in themselves a monument to the grand old men who, amid drouths, financial troubles, grasshoppers and innumerable discouragements, went on and on with their work of investigation until they gave us positive proof that we can produce any fruit here but those of the tropics, besides the many kinds of trees for shelter, ornament and fuel. We walk today in a Paradise here in Nebraska, compared with the land we found here 40 years ago.

Nebraska can and should do something to commemorate the deeds of those grand old heroes. We love them and honor them, and so let us place a tablet in memory of their works, in this Hall of Achievement.

Corn Improvement.

The corn improvers held an exceedingly successful and interesting meeting and they had the demonstrations on the tables in the corn show to prove that they knew what they were talking about. The discussion that followed the talk of R. Hogue of Crete, Neb., brought out the argument that the best place to dry corn for seed was right on the stalk, providing the weather remained seasonable. The drying rack was commended and a simple way to make them was suggested, by driving three rows of 10-penny nails through each side of a 6-inch fencing board, fastened upright in a shed. Such a board will accommodate 200 ears and is the best plan we heard discussed. They told us to select good, solid ears for seed, which is good advice, but in some exhibits at the show that came close up to the top among the prize winners, were some rather loose ears. This caused one to wonder if the corn that wins prizes always is the best seed corn after all.

The university score card was shown and explained. While we never have exhibited an ear at any show and can "see" corn only for its utility purpose, we would give "solidity of ear and of kernels on the cob" more than 5 points, as the score card has it. Any old farmer who goes to his crib to pick seed corn or picks it from the wagon, or if he goes into his field and carries it out on his back, selects an ear largely on that quality. We contend that the "feel" of an ear in the hand more than half determines its qualifications for the seed box.

Use the Score Card.

They told us that the score card was no good to the experienced farmer picking seed corn; but we are of the opinion that it will not hurt any of us to get familiar with the fine points of corn breeding. As the fine points of a horse are best found by close measurements, so the fine points of a good ear can be found by scoring. But this need only be done on a few ears to accustom you to the type you are working for.

Otherwise, I believe every farmer can well take this card with him into the seed corn room and select the ears out of his pile laid away for next spring. It surely will tend toward a uniform type that he can keep in mind and in a few years he will establish a variety suited to his land, needs and fancy, for after all we will do our best with any animal, fruit or grain that strikes our fancy. We discovered that a lot of that field selection talk advocated by the seed corn experts has fallen on bare ground and that few of the men present followed their own suggestions. The wagon box selection at husking time is the way most of the careful work is done.

The great cry among the corn experts last fall was for earliness. Ninety per cent of the corn in Nebraska is too soft for seed purposes. One might lay this to the exceedingly wet season, but it seems to be an outstanding fact that as corn improves in size, it tends toward later ripening in our state, especially in the southern part.

In this meeting the talk turned to other grains and a statistician told us that wheat, during long tests, had proved to be a more dependable money crop than any other grown on the farm.

Discussed Plowing.

Deep and shallow plowing were discussed and, of course, we were told to plow deep. But some apparently well established beliefs were assailed in these discussions. It has been shown by long test that the tapering ear will grow as large an acre yield as will the straight, cylindrical ear. So, after all this time spent in looking for nice straight ears, we are told that the unshapely, tapering style will do just as well. Corn styles, we suppose, are like fashions in women's clothes. Apparently the ear that can wear the tight skirt is coming on now.

Another preachment that knocked all the science out of the dust mulch idea, was put on the boards. They told us that by keeping the weeds down or just scraping the surface, one could grow 40 bushels of corn on an acre. We learned also that the seed ears with the 14-kernel rows will grow more on an acre than will the 18-row kind. The idea of 30 years ago, that three kernels to the hill is the right number, still prevails. Of course, the testing methods which scientific investigation has given us enables us to get nearer the ideal with three kernels to the hill.

Rural Schools.

One of the most lively and earnest meetings held on the ground was the conference of rural school patrons. While it was small in numbers it lacked nothing in the zeal and eloquence of those who attended and surely this concerted action of educational officials and patrons will result in great good. But there is so much of this to tell that we will have to reserve it for an exclusive article in the next number of the Journal.

From a very small beginning a year or two ago, the Nebraska Home Economics association has grown to a point where its meetings drew audiences this year that nearly filled the large assembly room of the College of Agriculture holding several hundred persons. These programs were of particular interest to the women visitors, but usually a good sprinkling of men was noticed in the audience, and many of them were enlightened on certain points that it was good for them to know. One address, by Prof. H. B. Brownell of the university, was given for the sole benefit of fathers, and was really the only one on which we feel capable of commenting intelligently. This speaker laid down some doctrines for fathers that if followed would soon raise the citizenship of this country to higher levels. This auxiliary organization of the women has made an excellent start and great things are expected of it in the near future.

Corn and Apple Show.

The city auditorium in the downtown district of Lincoln was comfortably filled with the exhibits of the corn and apple show .At night this hall was used for the showing of the state's moving pictures by Professor Condra of the university. The galleries provided plenty of seats for those who wished to see the pictures. The flower show brought out only a very small number of exhibits, but these of good quality.

The apple show was made up of 165 box samples and about 2,000 plates. The quality and appearance of the apples was well up to the standard and was somwhat of a surprise in view of the fact that the late varieties were hard hit by scab. The exhibitors were all well known Nebraska growers, who are demonstrating year after year that it is possible to grow the very best quality of apples in this state, and that there is money in it when done right. Most of the prizes were corraled by Marshal Brothers of Arlington, Keyser and Robinson of Nebraska City, and C. H. Barnard of Table Rock.

The grand championship of the corn show was won by Frank Rist, of Humboldt, and a glance down the list of prize winners shows the name of this young Richardson county farmer more frequently than any other. In the honorary class, that is the class of exhibitors who have won first or second premiums in former shows, Arnold Martin, of DuBois, won first money on Yellow Dent corn and second prize on White Dent. Martin also had the sample of the corn on exhibition on which he received first prize at the Denver show of the International Farm Congress. In this show he competed against exhibits from many other states, competition being open to the world. Part of this exhibit was bought by the Chinese commission at the congress for experimental purposes in their country.

In the amateur corn classes for the eastern section, Frank Rist received first and second premiums on Yellow Dent corn and also first in the single ear class of any variety. First prize among the exhibits of White Dent corn in the amateur class went to J. W. Reischick, of Falls City. C. W. Buck, of DeWitt, was second in this class. In the western section open to all varieties, J. E. Ryan, of Indianola received first premiums for both the 10-ear and the single ear classes.

The best peck of threshed wheat was exhibited by G. W. Deming, of Fairmont, and the best peck of oats by G. E. Humlicek, of Linwood.

NEBRASKA COW TESTING ASSOCIATIONS.

By F. D. Propps, Assistant in Dairy Extension, University of Nebraska.

The cow testing association project is a federal movement under the general supervision of the Dairy Division United States Department of Agriculture, and practically the same plan is followed in every state. At the close of the last fiscal year there were, in the United States, about 350 active cow testing associations. Wisconsin alone has fifty-two, and Iowa twenty-five. Nebraska has four such associations, located in Lancaster, Merrick, Gage and Pawnee counties. In these four associations records are now being kept on about 800 cows.

Purpose and Plan of the Association.—The main purpose of such an association is to furnish the man who milks a practicable and economical means of finding out just what each cow in his herd is doing. To accomplish this purpose, about twenty-six men, milking a total of about 400 cows form a co-operative organization; or, in communities where not enough cows can be secured to form a full association, a small association may be formed. Then two or more associations unite and operate together.

A competent supervisor is then employed for twelve months. He spends one day in each month on each of the twenty-six farms. He weighs and takes a sample of milk from each cow, both morning and evening. The milk is then tested for butter fat and each cow is credited with the total amount of fat contained in the milk for that day. The feed for each cow is also weighed or estimated and she is charged for the total amount consumed in one day. These figures are then multiplied by the number of days in the month, thus giving the amount of fat produced and the amount of feed consumed in that month. Both the product and the feed is estimated at the market price. Deductions are then made for each cow, such as profit or loss, return for each dollar invested in feed, cost of producing a pound of fat, cost of producing a hundred pounds of milk, etc. When the supervisor has finished his work at each visit he leaves with the owner his association book, which shows exactly what each cow in his herd has done that month. The supervisor repeats his visit at each farm about the same time each month for twelve months. At the end of the year he totals the record of each cow for the twelve months and leaves with the owner a complete summary of his herd.

Cost.—The Dairy Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Extension and the Dairy Departments of the University of Nebraska furnish assistance in organizing and also furnish certain material and apparatus necessary for carrying on the work. The salary of the supervisor must be provided for by the association. The cost should not exceed $1.50 per cow per year. This amount will be sufficient in most communities to meet the entire expense of the association.

The supervisor works under the direction of the College of Agriculture and must be familiar with the work before he is permitted to take charge of an association.

Value of Records.—The cow testing association records often prove a revelation to the owners of herds.

For example, No. 1 shows a cow that produced last year only 111.9 pounds of fat and was kept at a loss of $11.28. A few such cows kept in the herd will very rapidly cut down the profit made by the remainder of the herd. Such cows too frequently escape the notice of the owner if they are not occasionally brought to account. It is a common thing to hear a member of an association say, "Some of my cows that I had always considered very good producers proved to be the poorest cows in my herd."

On the other hand, cows that have been considered rather low producers sometimes prove to be the most profitable cows in the herd.

No. 2 shows the cow, Maud, a Jersey-Shorthorn, owned by F. E. Putman, of Gage county. Mr. Putman has offered her for sale a number of times at $50 because he thought she was unprofitable. At the end of the association year, May 31, 1916, Maud had produced 85 pounds of fat more than any other cow in Mr. Putman's herd and 52 pounds more than any other cow in the association. Mr. Putman say now, "She is not for sale, but she is worth $125 to me." Cow testing association records, then, not only assist in weeding out unprofitable cows, but also increase the value of good cows since they indicate exactly what each cow is capable of doing.

Unquestionably the largest factor in profitable dairying is the kind of cows that are kept and the only sure way of determining what a cow is doing is to weigh and test the milk and keep a record of the feed consumed. The cow testing association makes such records possible and practicable.

THE SELF-FEEDER SYSTEM FOR RAPID GAINS AND FEED ECONOMY.

By Chas. B. Lee, Department of Animal Husbandry, Nebraska Agricultural College.

Sometime, somewhere, somebody started the idea that whatever a a man likes he should not have. Whether the somebody was a man with a perpetual grouch or a dyspeptic or one of these "always taking the joy out of life" persons, it is hard to say. Perhaps the idea was born in the martyr age when people, to show their own unworthiness, underwent bodily tortures, thus demonstrating to their own satisfaction by a torment of the flesh the stableness of the spirit. At any rate, self-denial has been handed down to us as one of the cardinal virtues.

As children, we all soon learned that most of the food we liked best was food which we must eat of sparingly and the ever-present bugaboo of medicine represented in childish minds by bitterness and castor oil, served as a check on too eager appetites. With such remembrances in our minds there is little wonder that many of us looked suspiciously at those daring persons who, in late years, have been spreading the heresy of letting the appetite determine the kinds and amounts of foods to be eaten. And while, in many cases, we have been won over to the new belief in so far as it has to do with our persons, many are still of the opinion that the needs of farm animals can most wisely be administered to without consulting the desires of the animals themselves. Consequently, the much advertised self-feeder system for feeding pigs is of especial interest in that it has, seemingly, in a great many cases, proven that the pig is not only capable of selecting the kind of food that will do him the most good, but is also able to determine the amount of food material necessary for most economical gains.

Many men have been practicing for years a self-feeding system by turning their hogs in the corn field. Under such a system some protein feed, such as rape or alfalfa forage or tankage has been provided to balance the ration. There are few men who have tried hogging down corn who do not recommend it. In fact, this system has proven one of the most efficient systems for economic pork production.

Self-feeding corn from a box differs from self-feeding corn from the stalk standing in the field only in that the hogs are not required to roam over considerable ground in order to get their feed. Obviously, on account of more ease of access and consequently less exercise the box system of self-feeding would encourage the more rapid gains than the hogging down method. Such has proven to be the case, and the numerous feeding tests carried on in different states located in the corn belt region unanimously demonstrate the efficiency of the box self-feeder for producing rapid, economical gains.

The Iowa experiment station found that self-fed hogs produced fourteen per cent faster gains and consumed less feed than hand fed hogs. After many experiments with different systems of feeding hogs, the Iowa experiment station unreservedly recommends the self-feeder when the object is to secure rapid gains. Likewise in the feeding tests carried on at the Minnesota experiment station, the self-feeder method has been found of great advantage in preparing hogs for the market.

In an experiment just completed at the Nebraska experiment station, fourteen head of spring pigs fed by the self-feeder system put on an average daily gain for six weeks of 2.02 pounds per pig. The pigs were fed shelled corn and tankage, the corn and tankage being fed through separate self-feeders.

When the test began the average weight of the pigs was 167 pounds and when it closed they averaged 252 pounds. In making their gains, the pigs consumed 64½ bushels of corn and 300 pounds of tankage. Charging the corn at 63 cents per bushel, the price paid for it during the time the feeding test was in progress, and pricing the tankage at $2.50 per hundred weight, the total cost of feed eaten amounted to $448.14. For this cost 1,191 pounds of gain were made, making the gains cost $4.04 for 100 pounds. Computing the gains made on the pigs as worth 6 cents per pound, a price of 99 cents per bushel was received for the corn fed.

It is interesting to note that the pigs ate an average of 6.14 pounds corn and .51 pound tankage a day. This shows that they consumed the corn and tankage in the proportion of twelve parts corn to one part tankage.

According to generally accepted figures for the digestibility of corn and high grade tankage, this gives a nutritive ratio of about 1 to 6.5. This indicates that the old hand-feeding method, in which it was assumed that one part of protein to every six or seven parts of carbohydrates was about correct for economical gains was directly in line with the desires of the pigs' appetites. It will likewise be seen that in the amount of grain eaten there was not a much larger consumption than there is under many systems of heavy feeding by hand. Consequently, until more definite knowledge is gained, it might be assumed that the principle advantage of the self-feeder method is gained by allowing the pigs to get food whenever their appetites crave it. This accomplishes economy by not overloading the digestive system at any one time, hence allowing it to carry on its work more efficiently.

Since the self-feeder system necessarily is a help yourself system, it obviously would not be suited for mature members of a breeding herd of swine unless food was provided that would not cause the animals to become over fat. It is possible that such food might assume the form of ground alfalfa hay or bran mixed with a small amount of grain. The bran or the ground alfalfa, would provide bulk and so prevent the animals getting an over supply of fattening food. While the general adoption of the self-feeder for breeding animals has not been fully demonstrated, work under way would indicate that it may be so adopted providing some such precaution is taken in administering the feed materials as indicated above.

CO-OPERATIVE LIVE STOCK MARKETING.

By H. C. Filley, Department of Farm Management,
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"I'll give you $125 for the steers, $80 for the heifers and $35 for the old cow, $240 for the bunch. The cow may lose me money at that price but I'll take her if you sell me the young stock."

"But those heifers must weigh at least 800 pounds apiece, and that would be only 5 cents a pound."

"They will weigh very little over 700, so I'm offering you 6 cents per pound. Grass fed stock do not weigh down as if they had been corn fed. You will never get a better offer."

"Why not weigh them up and see how heavy they are? I'm willing to take 6 cents."

"I have never bothered to weigh the cattle which I purchased," answered the stock buyer. "Tell you what I'll do, though. I will make it $250 for the bunch, and give you a check now for the $50 to bind the bargain. We will come out for them Saturday morning and I will pay the balance then. You are selling at a good price, know just what you are getting, and will not even have to deliver them. I take all the risk. What do you say?

The stock buyer drew out a check book and an indelible pencil and waited for the farmer to reply. "They are rushing lots of grass fed stuff to market now," he continued, "and the price may tumble any day. Better sell before they go down."

"All right, come out and get them. It seems as if they ought to bring more, but we are too busy just now to bother with them and the feed is getting short."

The stock buyer visited other farms and made similar bargains. Accustomed to buying and selling, he was a good judge of stock and their value, and incidentally of human nature. Few of the men with whom he dealt had scales, and fewer yet had a very accurate idea of the price which their cattle would bring on the terminal market. There is too great a range in price quotations, because of the difference in the grade of cattle. The buyer, therefore, "lumped off" the animals whenever possible. Under such conditions all the advantage is with the buyer.

Hog prices run more uniform, because the bulk of hogs offered for sale is of more uniform grade, and country buyers are, therefore, compelled to offer a definite price per pound.

Because of the competition among buyers we usually find a fair market for all kinds of stock in nearly all towns. Even when there is only a single buyer, the potential competition of buyers in other towns and the knowledge that they will buy stock wherever they can be purchased at a bargain, tends to keep prices at a fair level. In many towns we find several buyers and often very active competition between them. Sometimes the competition results either in a price war which lasts until one of the buyers is forced out of business, or a "gentleman's agreement," which divides the business. Such a locality is in need of a co-operative shipping association.

The buyer who visits all the farmers within his territory, and keeps track of their stock may be a very busy man, and work hard for his net income. The vital question is not, how hard does he work, but is his work necessary?

It makes little difference either to the feeder or to the packer who ships the stock which he purchases at a terminal market. He is interested in the stock, and the price which he must pay. It naturally follows that the regular buyer and shipper does not get a better price than does the man who ships but seldom. If he does not get a better price for the stock sold, how does he make a living? The only logical answer is that he must pay a lower price than the producer would receive if he sold direct. All his time spent in looking for marketable stock must be paid for by the men who sell the stock.

The co-operative shipping association is an organization to take the place of the country buyer. The members believe that they can market stock cheaper themselves than through a buyer. They believe that they know when their stock is ready to market, and that it is a needless expense for competitive buyers to drive out to look the stock over.

The capital required by such a company is very small, and the plan of organization very simple. A manager is elected who does the major portion of the work for the association. Often a certain day of the week is agreed upon as a regular shipping day. The members who have stock to ship notify the manager. He orders cars and attends to the details of shipping.

It is often necessary, and in fact usual, to ship in one car stock belonging to several men. One of the simplest methods of marking the stock is to clip the hair upon some part of the body with a pair of shears. For example, A's stock may be marked on the right side of the neck.

B's on the left side, and C's on the right ribs. Sometimes a dab of paint is used instead of the clip.

The stock of each shipper is sold separately, and the manager turns the proceeds over to him, less the necessary shipping and selling expense and a small fee which pays the running expenses of the association. Each man receives what his stock is worth on the open market, no more and no less. As the shippers do not receive their pay for stock until after the net returns have been remitted to the co-operative company from the terminal market, only a small capital is required. Each farmer finances his own shipment; that is, he receives his net returns a few days later than if he had sold to a local buyer.

The Farmers' Business association of Arapahoe, Nebraska, is unique in its organization, in that no shares of stock are issued. Each member pays an entrance fee of $1.00, and $1.00 for every carload weighed over the association scales. These two items furnish sufficient money to keep the yards, sheds, office and water supply in fine condition. Each shipper pays his proportionate share of the freight and selling expense upon a car of stock and a small per cent to the local manager of the association.

The secretary of the association wrote me a year or two ago: "We are credited with having one of the finest yards between Hastings and Denver. Our association has driven all competition from town, a sure sign that our system works well. Farmers pass their own town to ship through us."

During the year preceding March 1, 1913, they shipped out 108 cars of stock valued at nearly $132,000. The expense of operating the association was $51.75. This does not include the small fee paid the manager by each shipper.

Practically all the shipping associations from which I have heard give favorable reports and continue their work from year to year. They can perform the service of selling live stock cheaper than will any individual who is working for personal profit. In other words, the owner receives 100 per cent of his profit on feeding stock.

What about the country buyer who loses his livelihood because of the co-operative association? Will there be less of prosperity in the community because his work has proven needless?

The greatest factor in human progress is the elimination of labor. Man is rendered more efficient by machinery, his powers enlarged by reducing the waste of energy, and added returns for labor performed allow him more of the comforts of life. Three thousand years ago six per cent of all human labor in the most civilized country in Europe was engaged in grinding flour for bread, after the wheat had been planted, cultivated and threshed by wearisome hand methods. Today the grinding of flour employs a very small fraction of one per cent of our labor.

What are the men doing whom modern machinery has displaced? They are engaged in manufacturing bath tubs and books, electrical fixtures, and furnaces, self-binders and automobiles, and many other conveniences but little known to the ancients.

The men who receive the added price for their stock have more money to spend for things which add to the joy of living. Let the displaced stock buyer help supply these wants. No nation or community prospers because it has many men who are performing unnecessary work; some communities prosper in spite of such a handicap.

The farmers' shipping association is easily organized. The most that is required is stock to ship and a little confidence in one's neighbors. The results are increased confidence and increased profits. We usually like our neighbor when we know him.

A farmers' co-operative elevator may often add the shipping of live stock to its other work. It requires but little capital and only a small portion of the manager's time. If the manager says he is too busy, let him hire some assistance in his routine work. Where practically all members of the elevator company sell live stock it is better to use the established organization than to start a new one.

In the past the term "business man" has seldom been used to include the farmer. It has been considered the function of the farmer to produce, while the business man should distribute the product. This condition will continue so long as each farmer markets independently of every other farmer. Co-operation permits the producers of any community to become the business men of that community, by uniting in the sale and purchase of goods.

In many Nebraska communities every man who grows live stock knows that he receives just as good a price for stock as any of his neighbors. He has simplified the question of profit-making by eliminating the man between him and the packer. At the same time he is gaining confidence in his neighbors, because we all are selling together instead of in competition with one another. The live stock shipping association is worth while, not only because it brings larger profits at the present time, but because it helps pave the way for rural credit associations and kindred co-operative organizations.

UNPREPAREDNESS IN LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY.

By Edward L. Burke, Omaha, an Address Before the Nebraska Live Stock Feeders' Association.

For several years past, it has gradually been borne in on producers of meat animals, that all is not well with the industry. That there are at work at all the principal live stock markets in this country, certain forces which deprive the producer of his fair share of the returns, that there is a concentration of control at these markets into the hands of a few very rich and powerful buying concerns, whose selfish and unfair methods bid fair to first ruin the producers and later re-act with crushing force on the buyers themselves in the shape of diminished production. It isn't necessary for me to go into the details of the enormous losses of cattle feeders during the past two or three years. Coincident with their great losses, the great packing institutions have been absorbing a larger and larger proportion of the business and have been piling up the greatest net earnings in the history of their business. From bitter experience, you are too well aware of the existing conditions.

The American National Live Stock association, largely composed as you know, of producers in the west and southwest, has appreciated the unfairness of the present situation and the disastrous results to the entire industry, unless some steps are taken to find and apply a remedy before it is too late. There must be some line of justice and fairness established between the producers and the few men who buy their product. The association believed that the simplest and best way to establish that line was to get all parties in interest together. They therefore asked Mr. David F. Houston, secretary of agriculture, to call a meeting, inviting all the various interests connected with the live stock industry, especially the producers and the big packers to attend. It was intended to hold a friendly conference in the hope that by a free and frank discussion of the unfair and unsatisfactory conditions, at least a more friendly feeling and a better understanding might result and quite possibly, a remedy be discovered. At least an improvement in conditions might have been expected. Mr. Houston, whose department seems to be thoroughly alive to the situation and greatly interested in securing a betterment of conditions, promptly complied with the association's request and called a meeting at Chicago on November 15 and 16, 1915, at which Mr. Charles J. Brand, chief of the office of markets, presided. All of the various interests responded to the secretary's invitation, except the big packers, who practically refused to have anything to do with the meeting. It looked to many of us as though they were serving notice of their utter indifference to the welfare of the other branches of the industry. It was a bitter disappointment to the producers and we all thought most discourteous to the secretary of agriculture and Mr. Brand, who presided over the meeting with great tact and fairness.

We have the richest and the best country in the world, and our people are the most prosperous, and probably on the whole, the happiest in the world. It was turned over to us as trustees by our fathers, and we in turn must turn it over to our sons, and if, through any lack of effort or self-sacrifice on or part, it is not as good a place in which to live as when we received it, I hold that we have failed in our duty, and betrayed our trust. That it is the best place in the world to live, is largely due to our form of government, and the principles on which the nation is founded. One of the essentials to our continued prosperity is that every man shall have an equal opportuntiy in life, that no man or set of men shall step in and through unfair methods, deprive him of that equal opportunity. If that can be done in this country and no way found to remedy it, then I say that before long, it will cease to be that ideal place in which to rear our children, which it has been in the past, and which it is our duty to make it in the future. This country is still in its infancy, democracy is on trial. It remains to be seen whether it is going to work out so as to secure the greatest good for the greatest number. That will depend very largely on whether, under our system of government, the greed and rapacity of a few men can control the prices of meat animals for their own benefit. It will depend on the willingness and capacity of such men as we are to make the necessary sacrifices. During the early life of our country, when life was comparatively simple, and business small and evenly distributed, supply and demand and cost of production regulated prices fairly well, but during that time competition was in full swing. As the country has grown older and business more complicated, with the large corporations doing the bulk of the big business, the community of interest idea has stepped in, and gradually competition has been eliminated in certain lines so that prices are no longer subject to natural laws. That is just what has happened in the greatest industry in our country, and that is the principal thing about which I want to talk with you, in the hope that you will awake to the situation and give the matter the careful study which will be necessary for its proper solution. I refer to the control of the prices of meat animals and meat products by the leading packing concerns. I take it for granted that it is unnecessary for me to go into any great detail as to how this control has been acquired during the past thirty years, and what a death grip a few men have on the principal live stock markets at the present time, with the resultant loss and suffering on the part of the producers. Suffice it to say that these men have gradually been perfecting this organization and getting so firmly intrenched through acquiring control, not only of the meat business proper but of most of the industries connected with it, that now it is a question of whether they are so powerful financially and politically that it will be impossible to break their hold. Put in its simplest form, shall four or five very small groups of men, with unlimited financial power, control the meat supply of one hundred million people, exploiting the producer on the one hand and the consumer on the other? On the face of it, it doesn't seem possible that they can, for long, succeed, but as one studies the situation the more complicated and difficult of solution does it appear. The present deplorable conditions are due largely to the Laissez faire system which has prevailed in this country, the idea that by allowing things to take their own course they will in the long run, work out satisfactorily. This is a case where they haven't worked out that way, and it seems to me that our government has been wickedly negligent in allowing the meat business to reach its present status. The first step toward something better is to recognize the situation. There would seem to be several ways open toward at least bettering present conditions. First, trying to force competition between the buyers. Second, government supervision, or even regulation. The latter would probably ultimately lead clear to the regulation of prices. Third, actions for damages against the packers for losses sustained by the seller, involving the proving of the breaking of the anti-trust laws. Fourth, establishment of competitive plants, either privately or municipally owned. Fifth, co-operative marketing, which has been so successful in various other lines. Sixth, a thorough investigation of the packing business, and all subsidiaries. Seventh, curtailment in production.

Taking them in the above order, the securing of competition by legislative enactment enfored by litigation would be an exceedingly difficult thing. The government has been attempting it for many years, and the result is the condition we now face. It seems to be almost impossible to force three or four concerns to compete, when they fully realize that their community interest lies in not competing. Without any actual agreement, but by tacit understanding, they can accomplish the desired result. Still, by a more rigid enforcement of the law, a thorough airing of the unfair methods practiced in buying, something might be accomplished along this line. Next is government regulation, which it seems to me should be a last resort, and which the majority of our people do not approve. If other ways fail, we may eventually have to come to this, but government paternalism is not likely to be popular. If other methods fail, I can see no reason why an industrial commission, similar in its functions to the interstate commerce commission, should not be able to handle such a situation as we are now facing in the meat business to the benefit of both the producer and the public at large. Next is action for damages by the seller.

It is one thing to be sure that the law has been broken, and quite a different thing to prove it. The methods employed to break the law are so intangible that it is well nigh impossible to make proof. Still, in some cases it might be accomplished, and three times the amount of damages sustained could be recovered. Fourth, the establishment of competitive plants at the central markets where they would be of most advantage, is becoming more difficult each year partly on account of the control by the packers of most of the public stock yards. It is attended with great risk, involves tremendous capital and the certainty of a long and bitter fight with those now in control. Considering the tremendous difficulties in organizing the widely scattered producers for a movement of this kind, I should say that producers' co-operative plants would not be practicable and that outside competition must come, if at all, by making it possible for individual independents to operate without danger of annihilation by unfair methods. Next, the affective co-operative marketing of live stock involves many serious difficulties, such as do not exist in other products. Sixth, government investigation in the past has not been very satisfactory. The beef industry, as you will remember, was investigated in 1905 very thoroughly by Mr. Garfield, then commissioner of corporations, and he was unable to find that the packers were making excessive profits out of the beef business. I have always been of the opinion that he did not get to the bottom of the matter, and that the big profits were covered up, either in the subsidiary companies, which ramify interminably, or in the appropriation of large amounts by the heads of the concerns under the guise of administration expenses. Since 1905 the situation has vastly changed.

The big concerns have all more than doubled the volume of their business, the proportion of the total meat business of the country handled by them has greatly increased, competition has been still further eliminated, and the control over prices made much more complete. The profits also have increased correspondingly . The death knell of competition was sounded when the packers were allowed to acquire the various plants, which went to make up the National Packing company, early in 1903. It seems almost incredible that our department of justice should have stood quietly by without raising a finger, while this was going on. Up to that time, there had been a little real competition in the business. Although this company was later declared illegal and dissolved by governmental action, the constituent plants were all distributed between Armour, Swift and Morris, just a transfer from one pocket to another . The real damage had been done when the plants were acquired. To have restored competition, the packers should have been forced by the government to dispose of the National Packing company's plants to entirely independent interests.

I have mentioned curtailment of production last, because I would consider it an unfortunate solution of the difficulty. At the same time it is undoubtedly the surest method the producer can take to protect his interests, and until conditions change, I have no hesitancy in recommending that producers freely apply it. In a way, it seems unpatriotic to advise producers to curtail production in the necessities of life, when there are hundreds of thousands of people who actually need, but are unable to buy meat, on account of the high prices. But this seems to be the only way over which the producer himself has complete control and is much the simplest and surest one to secure the desired results. By applying this method and letting the reasons be widely known, is a sure way of enlisting public opinion on the producers' side and bringing the packing interest to a more reasonable attitude.

I am not prepared to say along just what other lines we ought to proceed, but I know one thing, and that is that this is primarily a producer's problem and unless they take hold of it with courage and determination and give it careful study, so that they can eventually lead the way toward a proper solution, it is not likely to be satisfactorily solved. It is only through the effective co-operation of the producers with government officials that we can hope for the best results. Government officials aided by the best legal talent that the producers can employ, co-operating with a few representatives of the producers, who are in close touch with the situation and prepared to give their time to the subject, are likely to get results. Certainly such a combination would lead to an intelligent understanding of the difficulty and probably the discovery of the remedy.

Present conditions are ample proof that neither the government officials or anybody else are going to protect the producers of beef, pork and mutton. If they are too lazy or too timid or too indifferent to protect themselves, they can expect and will deserve the same sort of treatment they have been getting the past three years. As a matter of fact, the producers have stood around for years with their eyes shut and their mouths open, waiting for the plums to drop in, but instead of plums they are now getting very sour lemons. In the past a great deal of time and attention has been given by producers' organizations to railroad questions and questions of production, ignoring the much more difficult and equally important question of marketing and distribution.

The day of reckoning has come and it has found us unprepared. While we have slept at our posts the other fellow has for years been busy and now occupies all the strategic positions. It is infinitely harder now to right matters than it would have been fifteen years ago; and if things are allowed to drift for another five or ten years it will be just that much harder to right them than it is now.

The whole situation, I believe, is fraught with the greatest danger and delay is fatal. We are now paying and will have for years to pay the price of being unprepared, just as some of the countries of Europe are now paying. You can be sure of one thing, that the buying interests are not going to give up their control of the industry without a struggle. They have been playing for big stakes and so far have been able to deal all the cards. Another thing equally certain is that you are not going to be able to unload your troubles onto the government by simply demanding investigations and then waiting for them to do all the work. These investigations have a way of never getting anywhere unless the people who are interested follow up with substantial assistance. The sooner the issue is joined the better for the country. Every man in the industry should make up his mind where he is going to stand and how much he is prepared to sacrifice.

In this matter the average feeder seems to be a fatalist. He acts as though he thought the present system God-made instead of the work of man. It is much easier to acquiesce than to fight . An association like yours, located in the very heart of the beef producing country, ought to take a leading part in finding a remedy. Of course, co-operation with other live stock associations is essential. The American National Live Stock association, which will have a meeting at El Paso, Texas, has been doing all it could to help in this matter through the combined efforts of their president, Mr. Dwight B. Heard, their secretary, Mr. W. T. Tomlinson, and a special marketing committee, of which Mr. A. E. de Ricqles, of Denver, Colorado, is the chairman. Owing to the large membership and character of this association, it is peculiarly well qualified to help the feeders of the middle west solve this problem. To be sure, some of its members as growers, are very well satisfied with conditions as they have been during the past three years, and no wonder, considering the prices they have realized for young cattle. But your problem of today will become theirs of tomorrow. As Mr. de Ricqles has so forcibly put it, "when the price of steel rails is low, pig iron is going to be cheap."

Undeniably the producers of the west are coming to a better understanding of the marketing problem and they fully realize that their interests are identical with yours in solving it. You, on the other hand, should realize that only through a general getting together of all the producing interests, can a solution be reached. The American National are willing to take the lead in the matter, but they must have your support. I hope that your association will realize the necessity of becoming a contributing member of the American National and give them all possible support.

Wide publicity of conditions are necessary at the present time in order to enlist public opinion, and I cannot too strongly recommend, that before you adjourn, you pass resolutions such as I have suggested to your secretary, as we need not only the support of the public, but all the help we can get from Washington.

HOME CURED MEAT.

Every Farm Should Have an Annual Butchering Day.

Oak Davis says: "There are few men over forty years of age who were raised on the farm who do not count among the rarest of their boyhood experiences the annual butchering day when enough hogs were killed to supply the family meat larder for the coming twelve months, nor is the happy memory of home-made sausage something soon to be forgotten. And then there was that institution known as the family pork barrel where the meat that was to be preserved was pickled.

Here was the first destination of the hams and bacon before they were transferred to the leaky smoke house to complete the purgatory prepared for all good hams and bacon. And the smoke house itself—that was also an institution. Usually it stood at some distance apart from the rest of the buildings so that in case it caught fire, as it sometimes did, it would not endanger anything else. In the summer time and for most of the rest of the year it furnished a handy store house for garden tools and other light objects which had more or less of a transitory nature. However, it still remained the smoke house and it kept its identity intact by maintaining a most delicious smoky odor that never failed to create a watery mouth for any hungry individual who chanced to invade its precincts.

Once a year and sometimes more often it came into its own, and on these occasions gorged itself with appetizing smoke from hickory wood or corn cobs. While thus fulfilling its destiny there was no place on the farm that received more attention or that was prized more highly, for out of it as everyone knew, would soon come the fresh smoked meat, and there is something about home cured and smoked meat that endears itself in our memories. Consequently, the passing of the farm smoke house and the old pork barrel in the cellar are matters of deep regret to those who remember them as family institutions.

Furthermore, there is a decidedly practical side to the preparing of meat on the farm which in itself is sufficient to arouse new interest in this old fashioned practice. In this way meat can be supplied to the farmer's table at a considerably lower cost than if it were bought on the market. However, owing to the use of improper methods or carelessness, many people have spoiled their meat in trying to cure it, and spoiled meat is very discouraging to any one who in this way suffers a considerable financial loss. Perhaps it is largely because of the spoiling of meat in the pork barrel that many people prefer to buy rather than furnish their own.

The spoiling of meat can always be traced to definite causes and these causes can usually be easily avoided. Probably the most common causes for meat spoiling in curing are due to one or more of three things, first, in not getting the animal to bleed well when killed; second, putting the meat in the salt pickle before it is thoroughly cooled; third, the use of a poor grade of salt in making up the brine for pickling. In order to be certain that everything is right, it is well to exercise care in attending to all the details of killing and the subsequent handling of the meat. If this is done the result will be a supply of excellent meat at a minimum cost.

In the selection of hogs for killing, the light weights running from 200 to 250 pounds are to be preferred. When hogs of this size are used, there will not be so much fat on the carcass, much of which if it appears on the hams, shoulders and bacon, is undesirable. Furthermore, light hogs are easier to handle than heavier animals and they cut up into much more usable sizes of meat pieces.

The pigs should be in a good, thrifty condition when killed. If they are gaining rapidly in weight so much the better. At least twelve hours before the animals are killed they should be shut in a pen by themselves and deprived of all food. If this is done the dressing of the carcass will be a much simpler operation. Care should be taken that the pigs do not become excited and overheated just before killing. Such a condition prevents good bleeding and hence endangers the keeping qualities of the meat. In killing hogs it is absolutely essential that the animals bleed well. It is on this account that experienced men usually resort to sticking rather than to killing by any other means.

After the carcass has been dressed, it should be allowed to get thoroughly cooled before it is cut up. It is best, however, not to let the meat freeze. Freezing is detrimental in that when the meat thaws it is more spongy than it was prior to freezing. Meat that is put in the salt pickle after being frozen, on account of its spongy condition, will absorb a large amount of brine and become altogether too salty.

In preparing the hams and shoulders for packing, trim off all ragged scraps of meat. These scraps can be made into sausage. On cured hams they are just so much waste.

There are two methods of packing meat in common use. One of these is a dry and the other is a wet or brine pack. As a general practice packing brine can be recommended over the dry method. The latter practice demands more work and unless a well prepared place is at hand it is difficult to sufficiently protect meat curing by the dry process from insects. On this account the following directions are for curing meat by the use of brine.

After the meat is ready for curing it should be well rubbed with common table salt. A good practice followed by many men who have made a success in the curing of meats is to, in addition to rubbing the meat, inject a little concentrated salt solution around the knuckle joints of the hams. In practically every instance where hams spoil in the pickle, the spoiling starts around the bone. This is due to the fact that the salt does not penetrate deeply enough into the meat. By injecting brine, however, this difficulty is overcome.

Allow the salted meat to drain over night and then pack in a barrel or large jar. Be sure and have the container well scalded before the meat is put in it. If a barrel is used it is a good plan to try to get one that has contained molasses. Such a barrel is not likely to give an undesirable flavor to the meat. It is best never to use a barrel that has at any time contained spoiled meat.

Pack the hams and shoulders in the bottom of the barrel and fill in with strips of bacon. After the meat has been packed, a brine solution made up of 10 pounds of salt, 2 pounds of brown sugar, 2 ounces of salt petre dissolved in 4 gallons of pure water should be used for every 100 pounds meat. If there is any question about the purity of the water supply, it is a good plan to boil it before using. Be sure that the meat is well covered with the brine. It is important in making up the brine solution that pure salt is used. It is a good plan to always use the regular packer's salt. This salt is free from alum, and other undesirable impurities.

If the meat is cured in warm weather it is a good plan to boil the brine before it is used. In the winter, boiling of the brine is generally unnecessary. Watch the brine closely from day to day and if it becomes stringy or syrupy, reboil it or put the meat in fresh brine. The latter practice is perhaps the safest and therefore the best.

Leave the strips of bacon in the brine from four to five weeks and the hams and shoulders about seven weeks. After this time they should be removed and hung up in a place free from insects for two or three days to drain. It is a good plan to rinse off the meat with clear water after it is taken from the brine.

After draining the meat it is ready to be smoked. This can best be done in a house especially built for the purpose. However, good results have been accomplished by using a large box. The smoke house should be so constructed that good ventilation is obtained, but there should be no draft. The fire should be far enough away so that there is no danger of overheating the meat. The best arrangement is to have the fire outside in a pit or fire box with the smoke flue passing into the house at the floor.

Hickory wood makes the very best fuel for smoking purposes although corn cobs make a very acceptable substitute. Soft wood of any kind should never be used. If a steady fire is maintained the meat should be sufficiently smoked in three to five days. The color of the meat will indicate when the smoking has been carried far enough.

After smoking, the pieces of meat should be allowed to cool, then wrapped in paper (newspapers are very good for this purpose) then put in heavy muslin bags and hung up in a dry place until ready for use. Smoked meat should never be piled up. Some people seal up meat bags by coating them with a starch paste or by a mixture of white wash and a little glue. Such a coating insures the meat from outside contamination.

For preparing ordinary salt pork, the pieces of meat should be prepared for the brine in the same manner as described for the meat to be smoked. The brine for salt pork should consist of 10 pounds of salt and 2 ounces of salt petre to four gallons of water. This solution, it will be noted, is the same as given before except for the omission of the brown sugar. The salt pork is left in the brine solution until it is used.

For the making of sausage on the farm, there is perhaps no recipe which has given more general satisfaction than the New England recipe. This recipe varies to some extent in different places, but in general embodies the same ingredients wherever it is used. To 50 pounds of finely chopped meat use three-quarters of a pound of coarse salt, 5 ounces of black pepper, 4 ounces of finely pulverized sage and 5 tablespoons of ginger. These ingredients should be well mixed together and the mixture then thoroughly and uniformly mixed with the chopped meat. Sometimes in addition to the materials just given, a little cayenne pepper is used. However, most people do not like the cayenne pepper in that it makes the sausage a little to hot.

CORN TYPES AND YIELD.

By C. H. Helm, University of Nebraska.

Through corn shows, largely, have come the association of many corn characters with yield. Show or "fancy" corn has laid emphasis on numerous small and insignificant ear characters until they have been accepted as factors determining yield. It now becomes generally accepted that many of the visible ear characters, as shape of ear, straightness of rows, character of tips and butts, have no correlation with yield. Score cards in the past have laid emphasis on many such fancy points and not enough on utility points.

Corn shows have had a considerable value in the past if not in increasing corn production by selection. They have caused the use of better growing seed, have encouraged better care of seed and have caused better farming methods in general. Show corn now stands for good germinable seed that is adapted to a particular section—and that's about its limit. All ear characters other than those covering adaptation and viability are simply "fancy points" as far as one is able, at present, to connect with production.

Corn Types.

Probably the most conclusive work at present time along that of types has been carried on at the Ohio station. In testing out long and short ears for yields, the yield after ten years was in favor of the long ears by the narrow margin of eight-tenths of one bushel. After a nine-year test of cylindrical and tapering ears, the latter out-yielded the cylindrical ears by 1.7 bushels per acre. No difference in yields was obtained between ears of bare and filled tips. The same was true in case of ears of high and ears of low shelling per cent. Seed taken from the butts, the middles, and the tips of ears showed no material difference in yield.

The one and probably the only real important factor in connection with types is that of adaption. The state of Nebraska affords the most variations in rainfall, season length, altitude and soil of any state in the corn belt. For this reason it becomes impracticable to import seed any great distance. Corn grown continuously in the river counties will unquestionably not thrive in the western parts as well as will a good home grown variety. In general for this state the smoother type of kernel with only medium depth is to be desired. In this connection the Nebraska station has found that the smoother type of corn is more desirable than the rougher and deeper grained types. This is probably of more importance farther westward in the state. The Ohio station found a difference of about two bushels in favor of the smoother type of kernel.

As stated before the factor of germination is one factor in favor of the corn show. However, in most years this point is not cause of much bad effects. Only in extreme years like the one just past is it necessary to give much attention to this point. Under such conditions the only practical way is either the use of old seed or else early field selection and immediate drying.

Every Farmer His Own Seedman.

With reference to corn there is little or no reason why every man should not supply his own seed each year. The corn plant is very variable and the effect of climatic conditions is always noticeable. This effect is most usually detrimental, especially when seed is imported from the south or east as compared with a well adapted local variety. The following table indicates this effect:

Yield of Corn From Acclimated Seed and From Other Regions.

(Nebraska Experiment Station.)

Name and Origin.	3 Yr. Ave.	Dif.
Silver Mine—		
Nebraska	73.0	8.8
Illinois	64.2	
Leaming—		
Nebraska	82.5	8.1
Illinois	74.4	
Snowflake White—		
Nebraska	77.7	8.2
Iowa	69.5	
Boone Co. White—		
Nebraska	76.2	7.3
Illinois	68.9	
Early Yellow Rose—		
Nebraska	70.3	2.8
Iowa	67.5	
Reid's Yellow Dent—		
Nebraska	73.7	1.9
Illinois	71.8	
Average		6.2

While this effect would not be nearly so great in a comparatively local section the principle holds good in rather short changes within the state. The fact is where one is growing a corn which uses the entire growing season and which seems well adapted—there is no reason why he should discard this seed and import seed from other sources.

Most farmers can well afford to select their own seed each year from their own fields. In normal years selecting the ears at husking and storing in a dry well ventilated place is all that is necessary to insure good seed. In short seasons an earlier field selection with early drying is often necessary.

Little results need be expected from selection or breeding methods on the farm. It is true that by field selection one is able to shorten or lengthen the growing varieties and also to change some of the characters materially. However, from a standpoint of yield little results will be secured from selection. An exception might be made in case of varieties which do not use the entire growing season. Even then it would probably be easier to secure a local variety that already uses the entire season.

Soil Fertility and Soil Culture.

Soil fertility is the one big factor under the partial control of man, which determine the yield of crops. More profitable returns will be secured from looking at the fertility and cultural side of corn production than from seed selection. The Ohio station after twenty years' test, reports corn yield under continuous cropping as sixteen bushels as compared to twenty-nine bushels in a rotation of corn, wheat and clover. The application of manure increased the yields in each case about twenty bushels per acre. While such responses would not be secured, in general, in this state the same principle holds good and in time threatens to become acute in this state. However, one must bear in mind that increased yields, and profitable increased yields, may be—and often are—entirely two separate things. While every one must farm in a manner to make the most profit to himself, at the same time there are practices which can be followed at the same time which will be increasing the security of the soil itself. For example, every one should follow a rotation of some sort—but no one rotation will apply on every farm.

The utilization of all barnyard manures, rotted straw piles and the use of alfalfa or sweet clover are practical and economical methods which can well be applied. In sections where the legumes will not thrive—the question there is usually above all, the lack of sufficient rainfall.

Soil culture has an important place and must be considered in crop production. Seed bed preparation and the keeping down of weeds are the two main factors. They are often, however, over-emphasized. Corn yields, after five years' test at the Ohio station, were 60.7 bushels ground plowed at depth of 7½ inches, 63.0 bushels where the ground was subsoiled an extra 7½ inches and 61.0 bushels where the ground was deep-tilled 15 inches, with the Spalding plow. When considering that it costs about twice as much to deep till as to plow, the extra yield secured from the Spalding leaves a question mark. On some soils tending toward gumbo or tight subsoils the method may prove valuable.

In connection with cultivation it was found after a nine-year average that corn cultivated to a depth of only one and one-half inches gave a yield of four bushels over that where the cultivation was to a depth of four inches. In this state where the rainfall is often light during the critical periods it is very likely that the difference would actually be greater. Ground should, without question, be plowed more shallow each time with the idea in mind only to keep down weed growth and to prevent the baking and crusting on heavy types of soils.

As a matter of fact the average farmer is practicing most of the methods which will afford him the largest profit for his particular kind of farming. He must manage so that the greatest returns per acre can be secured with the least cost of production per acre coupled with leaving the soil in the best possible condition.

SEEDS SOLD IN NEBRASKA MUST BE PURE.

The State Law Defines What Adulterations and Mixtures are Permissible. Stock Food Regulations are Included in this Law—Weights and Composition Must Appear on Labels.

By C. L. Rein, Lancaster County.

The object of the Nebraska pure seed law is to protect the farmer against impure, poisonous, and misbranded seeds and seed products. The law undertakes to accomplish this purpose by dividing seeds and their products into two classes—"agricultural seeds" and "concentrated commercial feeding stuffs." Each class is defined and a number of specific requirements are imposed as conditions precedent to the merchant's right of sale.

Agricultural seeds are defined by the law as including the seeds of the red clover, white clover, alsike clover, alfalfa, Kentucky bluegrass, timothy, brome grass, orchard grass, red top, meadow fescue, oat grass, rye grass, and other grasses and forage plants, flax, rape, and cereals. Concentrated commercial feeding stuffs, or the seed products are defined in the law as follows:

The term "concentrated commercial feeding-stuffs," as used in this article, shall include alfalfa meals and feeds; dried beet refuse; ground beef and fish scraps; bean meals; dried blood; brewers' grains, both wet and dry; cerealine feeds; cocoanut meals; corn feeds; corn and oat feeds; corn, oat, and barley feeds; compounds under the name of corn and cob meals; corn bran; clover meal; cottonseed meal and feeds; germ feeds; distillers' grains; gluten meals; gluten feeds; linseed meals; hominy feeds; malt refuse; malt sprouts; meat meals; meat and bone meals; mixed feeds of all kinds; oil meals of all kinds; oat feeds; oat bran; oat flour; oat middlings; oat shorts; pea meals; poultry foods; rice bran; rice meal; rice polish; rye bran; rye middlings; rye shorts; starch feeds and starch factory by-products; tankage and packing house by products; wheat bran; wheat middlings; wheat shorts; and low grade wheat flour, and all materials of similar nature used for domestic animals; condimental stock foods; patented proprietary or trade-marked stock or poultry feeds claimed to possess medicinal or nutritive properties or both; and all other materials intended for feeding to domestic animals. But it shall not include: hay; straw; whole seeds; unmixed meals made from the entire grains of wheat; rye; barley; oats; corn; buckwheat; and broomcorn; nor wheat flours nor other flours fit for human consumption.

The pure seed law begins by imposing a number of restrictions on the wholesale and retail distribution of feeding stuffs. Packages containing this kind of stock food must be labeled with specified information about the contents. A copy of the label must be filed with the food, dairy and drug commissioner, and with this copy a sample of the goods in the package accompanied by an affidavit of the seller showing that the sample is fair and corresponds within reasonable limits to the bulk offered for sale. The seller also must pay an inspection fee of 10 cents a ton sold, or instead of this fee a license of $100 a year, payable before July 1. If the seller is at all careful to comply with the law, a large part of his work may be done before any part of his goods are offered for sale.

The law is specific in the information required on the label and also in regard to the manner of taking the sample and the use to be made of it after it is taken. The label must show: (1) the number of net pounds of feeding stuffs in the package; (2) the name, brand, or trademark under which the article is sold; (3) the name and address of the manufacturer, importer, dealer or agent; (4) the place where the goods are made; (5) the chemical composition of the goods.

The sample for analysis, must be taken by an inspector of the food, drug and dairy department. It must be taken either in the presence of the seller or two disinterested witnesses. If the goods are "concentrated commercial feeding stuffs, the sample must weigh 4 pounds or less; if "agricultural seeds," the sample must weigh 4 ounces or less. It must be taken from a parcel representing not less than 5 per cent of the whole lot inspected. It must be thoroughly mixed, divided into two parts, and each part enclosed in a glass or metal case. The inspector is required to leave one sample thus preserved with the seller and take the other sample to the department's laboratory for analysis. When the sample, properly taken is analyzed, the results show whether or not the law has been complied with. The results of seed analysis also are important statistical information for the farmer to have. They are published in the periodical bulletins of the department.

The pure seed law imposes a number of restrictions on the sale of "agricultural seeds." The purpose of these restrictions is to prevent some adulterations and limit the amount of other adulterations in seeds offered for sale. Accordingly the statute designates four classes of adulterations in seeds: (1) poisonous weeds, (2) non-poisonous weeds, (3) mineral impurities, (4) mixtures.

In this list are given the two of the classes of adulterations, poisonous and nonpoisonous:

Poisonous.

Charlock.
Quack grass.
Canada thistle.
Wild Oats.
Clover and Alfalfa dodder.
Field dodder.
Corn cockle.

Non-Poisonous.

White cockle.
Night-flowering catch fly.
Curled dock.
Smooth dock.
Sheep sorrel.
Yellow trefoil.
Burr clover.
Sweet clover.
Black mustard.
Plantain buckhorn.
Bracted plantain.
Bindweed.
Smooth crabgrass.
Common chickweed.

The mixtures, or Class No. 4, designated in the statute as adulterations, are listed in the following:

Orchard grass, and meadow fescue.
Bluegrass or Kentucky bluegrass, and Canadian bluegrass.
Red clover, Mammoth Red clover, or alfalfa and yellow trefoil.
Red clover, Mammoth Red Clover, or alfalfa, and yellow trefoil, Sweet clover, or burr clover.
Rape, and common mustard or black mustard.

The class designated as mineral impurities (No. 3) include sand, dirt, and chaff.

The law makes it a criminal offense punishable by a fine of $100 and costs, for any merchant to offer for sale any seeds containing any of the poisonous weeds. The same restrictions are imposed and the same penalty is provided for the sale of seeds containing more than 2 per cent by weight of the non-poisonous seeds or mineral impurities.

Mixtures may be sold, but they must be sold in the portions fixed by law. If the inspector finds a different composition in mixture than the one prescribed by law, the seller may be prosecuted and fined $100 and costs.

The law also punishes the seller of misbranded seeds. It also sets out in detail just what are misbranded seeds. This section of the statute is concise and short, so I will quote it in full as follows:

> For the purpose of this article seed shall be deemed to be misbranded: First, when meadow fescue, English rye grass, or Italian rye grass, is labeled or sold under the name of orchard grass seed, second when Canadian bluegrass seed, redtop seed, or any other seed not bluegrass seed, is sold under the name of Kentucky bluegrass or bluegrass seed; third, when yellow trefoil, burr clover, or Sweet clover, is sold under the name of clover, June clover, red clover, medium red clover, small red clover, Mammoth red clover, sappling clover, peavine clover, or alfalfa seed; fourth, when the seeds are not true to the name under which they are sold.

For the sale of misbranded seeds, the penalty is $100 and costs.

Before telling how the law is enforced, the statute excepts from its own operation certain named classes of seeds handled or sold in certain designated ways. Thus the act does not apply to seed sold for feeding as distinguished from seeding purposes. Neither does it apply to seed sold by one farmer to another farmer for seeding unless the agreement is that the seed is sold under the protection of the pure seed law. Seed held in storage for recleaning purposes only, seed marked, "not absolutely clean," and a mixture of seeds for lawn and pasture purposes, also are excluded from the operation of this act. But it is unlawful to sell these five excepted classes of seed, if they contain any amount of the poisonous weeds or more than 2 per cent by weight of the non-poisonous weeds. From these excepted classes one can plainly see the intent of the lawmakers was to protect the farmer against the possible mistakes and misrepresentations of wholesaler and retail dealers in seeds.

Since the lawfulness or unlawfulness of the sale of seeds was made to depend on the purity of the seed sold, it was necessary for the law to fix a standard of purity. Accordingly, Section 52 of the Revised Statutes of Nebraska for 1913, gives a table showing the required percentage of pure seed and germinable seed in all the various kinds of seed that may be offered for sale. This table is given here in full:

Name of Seed.	Per Cent of Purity	Per Cent of Germinable Seeds.
Alfalfa	96	75
Barley	98	85
Bluegrass, Canadian	90	40
Bluegrass, Kentucky	80	40
Brome, awnless	90	70
Clover, alsike	90	70
Buckwheat	96	85
Clover, crimson	98	80
Clover, red	92	75
Clover, white	90	70
Kafir	90	80
Corn, field	99	89
Corn, sweet	99	70
Fescue, meadow	95	80
Flax	96	84
Milo	90	80
Millet, common	90	80
Millet, hog	90	80
Millet, pearl	99	60
Oats	98	85
Oat grass, tall	72	65
Orchard grass	70	85
Rape	99	85
Redtop	90	65
Rye	98	85
Rye grass, perennial	96	85
Rye grass, Italian	95	75
Sorghum	96	75
Sorghum for fodder	90	55
Timothy	96	80
Wheat	98	85

The pure seed law concludes with a provision for its own enforcement. It is the duty of the state food, drug, and dairy commissioner and his assistants and inspectors to enforce the law. It is the inspector's business to examine suspected seeds offered for sale and to bring a prosecution against the offending seller when there seems to be good reason to bring it. Before or after buying seed, from a wholesale or retail dealer, the farmer can have samples analyzed by the inspector. An offender against this law is prosecuted in the ordinary manner provided by the Nebraska code of criminal procedure, and if he is found guilty of violating the law, his fine is $100 and costs.

The plain object of the pure seedlaw, as disclosed by its remedial provisions, is to invest the farmer who buys seed and stock foods with certain rights; to impose certain duties and restrictions on the wholesale and retail sellers of such seeds; and to make it a criminal offense for a dealer to fail to perform the duties.

In conclusion it may be said, that at common law, under the bulk sales act, and the blue sky act, the buyer of seeds may have a civil action for damages against the seller for frauds and misrepresentations made during the sale.

A SQUARE DEAL FOR THE FARMER'S WIFE.

By Ada Carroll Wortman, Gage County, Nebraska.

No doubt that title sounds sarcastic to the hundreds of farmers whose wives are already getting such a square deal that it bulges at the sides, but these are sadly in the minority, and I am writing of the average woman on the farm; the woman who does all of her own work, bears and rears from two to a dozen babies, raises several hundred chickens every year, takes care of the milk and butter from any number of cows, and is expected to furnish the family with an unlimited supply of "garden sass" from the first lettuce in the spring to the last pumpkin in the fall.

Nearly all of you farmers are saying to yourselves: "Why, that is no more than any farm woman ought to do," but right there is where I take issue with you. If the farm woman could have modern conveniences for all of her work, these duties would not be so burdensome, but as a matter of fact, she does all of these tasks with an equipment but little better than that used by her grandmother.

For instance, in the matter of household conveniences; how many farm women have water handy to the kitchen? It may not be a supply tank, with taps in the kitchen, but a mere reservoir, close to the house, or in it, which is still better, where the busy woman can get a pail of water without bundling up in the winter or roasting her brains in the summer. This one item alone is one of the heaviest burdens that the farm woman has to bear.

The matter of fuel, too, is a bugbear to farm women. I know that it seems wasteful to buy fuel when there are hog pen cobs and those from the barn and the sheller lying unused, but it would pay infinitely better to sell all that are salable, use the rest for kindling, and buy either coal or good wood. Nothing interferes much more with the work of the day than the constant attention that is needed by a cob fire, and the litter consequent thereupon. Coal is much cheaper than wood, and a good coal fire will last without attention for an hour at a time, but the wood is more satisfactory by reason of its cleanliness, both inside the range and outside. Better still is a gasoline or coal oil stove, which needs no attention except to be filled occasionally. Heat can be furnished by a large heating stove, and the time saved in the kitchen utilized for better tasks.

And when illness enters the farm home, the farm woman has to shoulder the additional burden without any of the aids that are furnished gratis to her sister in the city. There is no nurse, no hygienic care except what she can give, and no bureau of information where she can receive direction and advice. She bears her children with the attendance of a physician (sometimes), and one or two neighbor women who know but little more than she does. She lies for one or two weeks, depending upon the state of the domestic menage and her own strength, without any care other than that given by a half-trained girl in the kitchen and the occasional helpful visits of the kindly neighbor women; and then people wonder why she breaks so soon, and looks so much older than the town woman of the same age.

In addition to her heavy household duties, she is supposed to attend to the entire work of supplying the family with poultry and eggs. Few farmers, even of the most up-to-date type, expect to have any care whatever of the chickens. It is a fine thing for the woman, in one way, for without it she would get very little outdoor exercise except in the spring, when she has the garden to make, but any woman can tell you that the care of poultry comes at the identical hour when there are a half dozen other tasks waiting, and something has to be neglected. Usually, it is the health and strength of the farm woman that is neglected.

And any man who gives the subject thought ought to see that it is asking too much of the farm woman that she attend to the planting and cultivating of the garden alone. There is no part of the farm that gives better returns for the land and cost involved than the garden, and while it is most beneficial for the farm woman to get out of doors for a part of her work, it should mean that she ought to be relieved of some of the work indoors; if she is not, she is overworking, and a man should no more overwork his wife than he would his fine brood mares. What do you suppose one of those blessed men would say if he was asked to put one of his cows into the harness, and make her do some of the plowing? But she is far better able to do that than the farm woman is able to do many of the tasks that are expected of her.

I am not one of those who does not believe in out-of-door work for women. Instead, I think that women as a class do altogether too much indoor work; but there should be a more equal division of the outdoor and indoor work. If the average farm woman could have the help of her husband or a good stout man for one or two half days of each week, it would mean her emancipation from many of the heaviest of her burdens, and incidentally would open the eyes of the farmer to many of her needs. In return, she would gladly help him, and the exchange would be beneficial to both, from a psychological as well as a physical standpoint. Or a good gasoline engine might be the means of revolutionizing the work in the home, so that the farm woman could save her strength and nerve force for better things than mere physical exertion.

The farm woman is not given a square deal in the matter of beautiful surroundings, either. I grant you that there are many farm homes that are far more beautiful and well-kept than the homes in town, but they are in the small minority, and we are writing now about the average farm woman. Hogs and chickens run about her yard at will; the wood-pile or the cobs lie in her very door-way, "so they will be handy;" there is no grass and flowers to be seen; and paint and varnish are conspicuous by their shabbiness, if not their absence. She loves beauty as well as any one, and it is small wonder if she grows dissatisfied, and longs to move to town, where hogs and hens do not corrupt, nor cattle break through and steal. She has protested until she finally sees that it is of no avail, and she resigns herself to the inevitable, but it is not giving her a square deal. A few dollars expended in fencing, seed and shrubbery might mean the difference between a satisfied farm wife and one who was forever rebellious against life in the country, and I am sure that any farmer who will give the subject a moment's thought will agree with me that he could hardly spend ten or fifteen dollars to better advantage, considering everything that it would mean.

The matter of social advantages, too, is one in which the farm woman comes in for far less than her share. It is amazing, to one who has been accustomed to a reasonable amount of social diversion, to discover the paucity of organized social endeavor in the average farm community. Fortunately, many communities are waking up, and there are hundreds of country clubs now in existence, but the number is all too few, and there are many bipeds in the semblance of men who refuse to let their women folks have anything to do with such "notions." The sociable chat over the back yard fence that is the time-honored privilege of the woman in town is denied to the isolated farm woman, and it is her right to demand and receive social recognition. The busiest farmer goes to town and to the neighbors on errands and gets to see and converse with his neighbors, while there are women who never go off the home place for weeks at a time. The farmer who permits such a condition may think that he is making time, but it has been proved by actual experiment that the women who take time to visit, and meet their neighbors at the club, accomplish more in actual labor, to say nothing of the spirit in which the work is done.

The farmer's wife is not given a square deal in the matter of schooling her children. In these days, a child is not half grown before he has finished the work that is permitted in the country schools; then he must either stop going to school or else go away from home. It is an injustice both to the child and to the mother that it is necessary for him to be deprived of her care and counsel at the time when he needs her so much as he does at this transition period. He is not conscious that he needs her, but she knows it, and she knows, too, that when he goes away from her, he soon ceases to depend upon her, and is usually permanently estranged from home influence.

Even the government is not guiltless in the matter of giving the farm woman a square deal. The woman in the city has inspectors for everything that she eats or buys; her children are guarded in school; the public health is looked after most rigorously. If the city woman wants information, there is some one always ready to furnish it. The farm woman can also procure much valuable information, but it is so hard to get at, and so bound with red tape in many instances, that she had rather go on in the old way than to try for it. I am willing to give all credit and honor to the government for the helpful data it is prepared to supply, but I wish it was in more available form. At present, it reminds me of nothing so much as a man who has provided his wife with a liberal wardrobe, but has furnished her with no place to keep her clothes when she is not wearing them. She needs a bureau, where she can put her clothes neatly away when she is not using them, and where they will be readily available when she needs them. And that is just what the farm woman needs: a government bureau where all the information which she needs will be instantly accessible. This is not at all beyond the confines of reason, and every farm woman can be working for such a bureau if she will.

I do not want to be considered as thinking that all farm women are treated unjustly; I am only trying to show you that the average farm woman is not getting a square deal, and asking what you intend to do about it.

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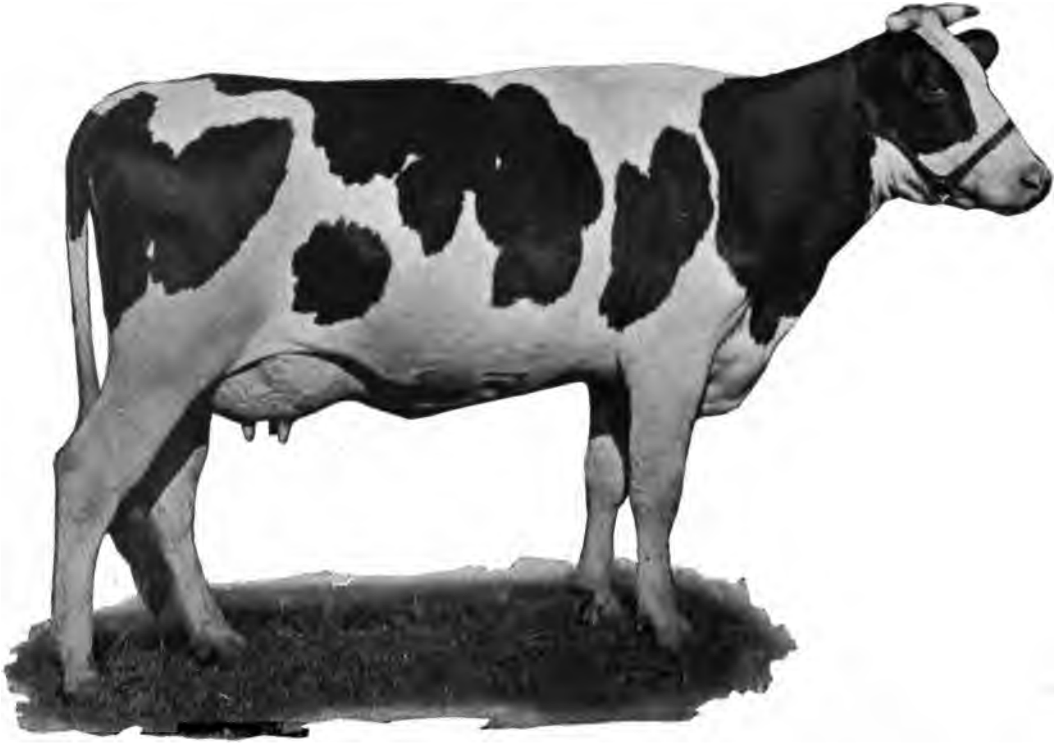
ERRATA

On Page 126, Enumeration of cattle for Cedar County, "Other Cattle" should be 36,403.

VALENTINE GRAND CHAMPION JERSEY COW AT THE 1917 STATE FAIR



NELLIE SEGIS PONTIAC, GRAND CHAMPION HOLSTEIN COW AT THE 1917 STATE FAIR

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Nebraska State Board of Agriculture

FOR THE YEAR
1917

PREPARED BY
E. R. DANIELSON, Secretary

Kline-Smith Publishing Co.
Lincoln, Nebr.

NEBRASKA STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

Offiice of Secretary

Lincoln, Nebr., Nov. 30, 1917.

His Excellency, Keith Neville, Governor of Nebraska,
Sir:

In compliance with the Scott Act, providing for the compilation and publicity of agricultural statistics of Nebraska, I have the honor to submit this, the Annual Report of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture for the year 1917.

Very respectfully,
E. R. DANIELSON,
Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Nebraska State Board of Agriculture

Two o'clock, P. M., Tuesday.
Lincoln, Neb., January 16, 1917.

The annual meeting of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture was called to order by President Ollis.

The Secretary read the call for the meeting as follows:

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING

Lincoln, December 11, 1916.

The annual meeting of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture, will be held at the Commercial Club Rooms, Lincoln, on Tuesday, January 16, 1917, at 2 o'clock P. M. At this meeting will be considered the revision of the Premium list, rules and regulations, the election of officers, membership, and such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

Presidents of regularly organized, live County Agricultural Societies, which have filed their reports prior to this meeting, are ex-officio members of the Board. If the President cannot attend, the Society must elect a delegate, and file authenticated credentials. No proxies are admitted.

The following Committees have been appointed by the President:

Revision of Premium List, Rules and Regulations.

Thomas Keedle	Minden
Charles Graff	Bancroft
O. G. Smith	Kearney
E. R. Danielson	Osceola
G. E. Hall	Waterloo

This Committee to report Monday, January 15, 1917, at 9 A. M.

Credentials and Returns

Z. T. Leftwich	St. Paul
H. V. Riesen	Beatrice
James E. Ryan	Indianola

This Committee to report Monday, January 15, 1917, at 2 P. M.

Auditing

E. R. Purcell	Broken Bow
W. B. Banning	Union
W. C. Caley	Creighton

This Committee to report Friday, January 12, 1917, at 2 P. M.

Members Whose Terms Expire January, 1917

W. C. Caley	Knox County
L. W. Leonard	Pawnee County
W. W. Cole	Antelope County
J. A. Ollis	Valley County
William James	Saline County
J. F. McArdle	Douglas County
H. V. Riesen	Gage County
Charles Graff	Cuming County
George Jackson	Nuckolls County
E. R. Danielson	Polk County
Z. T. Leftwich	Howard County
C. G. Crews	Hitchcock County
Charles Strader	Lancaster County
*Thomas H. Wake	Seward County
J. H. Harms	Franklin County
John Hasik	Butler County

Members Whose Terms Expire January, 1918.

W. R. Mellor	Sherman County
Peter Youngers	Fillmore County
V. Arnold	Richardson County
William Foster	Lancaster County
R. M. Wolcott	Merrick County
Joseph Roberts	Dodge County
W. B. Banning	Cass County
Jacob Sass	Sarpy County
James E. Ryan	Red Willow County
E. R. Purcell	Custer County
T. B. Keedle	Kearney County
O. G. Smith	Buffalo County
G. E. Hall	Douglas County

* Appointed to fill unexpired term of Geo. F. Dickman, deceased.

Suggestions for improvement of Premium List, Rules or Regulations requested. Send to Secretary prior to meeting of committee.

J. A. OLLIS, President
R. M. WOLCOTT, Vice President
W. R. MELLOR, Secretary.

The Secretary then called the roll and Mr. Hasik and Mr. Banning were absent.

Mellor: I desire to state for Mr. Hasik at this time that he 'phoned me his wife was extremely ill and he would not be present with us this afternoon, but would try and get here tomorrow for the meeting at that time. Therefore I think it would be in order to excuse him.

Member: I move that we excuse Mr. Hasik from attendance at this meeting.

Seconded and carried unanimously.

Ollis: Mr. Banning is in town but said it would be impossible to get here for the opening of the meeting, but would be here later.

The Secretary announces a quorum present.

Ollis: The Committee on Credentials will report.

Leftwich:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

We, your Committee on Credentials, respectfully report the following as the duly accredited delegates to the annual meeting of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture, January 16, 1917.

County	Town	President	Delegate
Antelope	Neligh	J. G. Crinklaw	
Boone	Albion		David Craig
Box Butte	Alliance		
Boyd	Butte	Henry Reinheimer	
Brown	Ainsworth	J. E. Stauffer	
Butler	David City	Charles Lemley	
Buffalo	Kearney		O. G. Smith
Chase	Imperial		Fred Hoffmeister
Cheyenne	Sidney		
Clay	Clay Center	H. L. McKelvie	
Custer	Broken Bow		N. Dwight Ford
Dawes	Chadron		J. F. Lawrence
Dawson	Lexington	L. R. White	
Dixon	Dixon		
Dodge	Scribner	H. S. Spath	½ vote each
Dodge	Hooper	M. A. Uehling	
Douglas	Benson		A. E. Agee
Dundy	Benkelman	J. C. Ough	
Fillmore	Geneva	Jacob Weis	
Franklin	Franklin	J. H. Harms	
Frontier	Stockville		L. H. Cheney
Furnas	Beaver City	B. F. Moore	
Gage	Beatrice		H. V. Riesen
Greeley	Greeley		
Hall	Grand Island	H. J. McLaughlin	
Hamilton	Aurora	E. J. Eggert	
Harlan	Alma		
Hayes	Hayes Center		
Hitchcock	Culbertson	C. G. Crews	
Holt	O'Neill	J. J. Thomas	

County	Town	President	Delegate
Howard	St. Paul		J. F. Webster
Jefferson	Fairbury		O. R. Jones
Johnson	Tecumseh		
Kearney	Minden	Ernest Peterson	
Keith	Ogallala		
Kimball	Kimball		
Knox	Creighton	W. C. Caley	
Lancaster	Lincoln	F. W. Hudson	
Lincoln	North Platte		
Madison	Madison	Henry Sunderman	
Merrick	Clarks	H. M. Kokjer	
Morrill	Bridgeport		A. T. Seybolt
Nemaha	Auburn	H. R. Howe	
Nuckolls	Nelson	Charles Malsbury	
Otoe	Nebraska City		
Pawnee	Pawnee City	W. T. Parkinson	
Pierce	Pierce	William Prahl	
Platte	Columbus	John C. Byrnes	
Polk	Osceola	D. H. Mace	
Red Willow	Indianola		William Plourd
Saunders	Wahoo		J. H. Taylor
Scottsbluff	Mitchell	Ed. H. Reid	
Seward	Seward	A. G. Anderson	
Sheridan	Gordon		J. M. McGraw
Sherman	Loup City	H. J. Johansen	
Stanton	Stanton		Charles McLeod
Thayer	Deshler		E. J. Mitchell
Thurston	Walthill		
Valley	Ord		W. L. McNutt
Webster	Bladen	Oley Iverson	
York	York	Con McCarthy	

Respectfully submitted,
Z. T. LEFTWICH,
H. V. RIESEN,
JAS. E. RYAN,
Committee.

Leftwich: I would say there is a contest, as usual, in Holt County. I will read, for the edification of the Association, a letter from P. C. Donahue, Secretary of the O'Neill Association.

O'Neill, Nebraska, December 26, 1916.

Mr. W. R. Mellor, Secretary, State Board of Agriculture,
Lincoln, Nebraska

Dear Mr. Mellor:—Enclosed please find report of the Holt County Fair Association, for the year ending 1916. I will state that the case pending in the Supreme Court of the Holt County Fair Association vs. The South Fork Fair Association, was decided in favor of the Holt County Fair Association, and we will get the money in a few days, wish to state that Mr. J. J. Thomas was elected President of the Association for the coming year and will no doubt attend the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture in January.

Yours very truly,
P. C. DONOHOE, Secretary.

Leftwich: I will say we have designated J. J. Thomas as a member of this meeting. Now the committee, in explanation of that, will say we did not feel at liberty, after the county commissioners had given the money to the O'Neill fair and the lower courts had decided in their favor and the Supreme Court had also decided for them, we could not see our way clear to divide this as usual so we have given it to the O'Neill Fair Association and we respectfully submit our report.

Agee: I move the adoption of the report as read. Seconded and carried.

Ollis: You have heard the report read; it has been moved and seconded that it be adopted as read. Any remarks?

Roberts: I would suggest that the report be accepted but this committee be continued until tomorrow, as others might drop in.

Agee: I accept the amendment.

Ollis: You understand the motion is to continue the committee for further work, if necessary.

Seconded and carried.

Ollis: We will have the report of the President; I want to read you a short address before we proceed to the further business of the meeting.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Members of the State Board of Agriculture:

The year 1916 was one in which many things were encouraging and many were discouraging to the State Board of Agriculture. This is always true to some extent, but seems to have been more true in 1916 than it usually is.

The war in Europe created more or less uneasiness in the minds of the people, and the fear was always present that the United States might at any moment be drawn into it.

The season was very dry in most sections of the state, and at least a partial loss of crops seemed unavoidable.

The call for troops to go to the border in July upset calculations for a time; and last but not least, a general strike of railroad train-men, scheduled to commence the very day our Fair opened, made things look mighty blue. The Board had incurred the necessary expense and planned to pull off the biggest and best Fair ever held in the state; and when the wire flashed the order to all agents to accept no business of any kind after Sunday, the Board felt that they were up against the real thing.

A large part of the live stock exhibit comes from Iowa. We received a wire from the President of the Iowa Fair on Thursday saying they were releasing their stock Thursday instead of Friday to give the stockmen a chance to get home before the transportation facilities stopped, and that everybody was going to load for home that night. You can imagine that this was not encouraging news to us.

We immediately wired him to get busy quick and tell them that the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture said that there would be no strike, and to come ahead anyway: that if the worst came to pass, we would take care of their stock until it could be returned home. The Des Moines papers got out extra editions with big headlines giving our message and urging everybody to come ahead, and that they would be cared for. The result was that everybody there was shouting hurrah for Nebraska; and while we had originally expected twenty-five or thirty cars from Des Moines, we got forty-nine cars. Our own papers spread the news far and wide that the Board was not afraid but still maintained that the biggest Fair ever held would be pulled off the next week. And everybody or nearly everybody came; and when the history of the 1916 Fair was written it showed that we had the largest and best exhibit in most departments that had ever been assembled in the state; also that 13,000 more people came to see it than ever before.

In spite of the many discouragements the Fair was a success from a financial standpoint and from the exhibitors' view; last but not least, the visitor found more to see not alone of exhibits but of other attractions: best of all he found the sanitary condition of grounds, eating houses and refreshment stands up to such a high standard that it can truly be said that no State Fair ever had better.

The State Fair is a school where more information is gained in a given time than can be secured anywhere else in the state. All school officials recognize the fact that students must have recreation along with their work; so the State Board of Agriculture, while making the agricultural, the horse, cattle, hog, machinery, educational, and a number of other things the predominant features, also furnish a good line of free entertainments, always keeping in mind that all entertainments must be clean and of a moral standard.

The Secretary will give you a detailed report of the entire year's work, so I will not take your time in mentioning things that will be repeated. There is one thing, however, that I want to speak of: the Boys' Camp is so valuable a feature under the leadership of Mr. Strader, assisted by our friends from the State Farm, that I believe if we could go forward twenty-five years and know just what it means to bring two boys here from each county and send them back with the inspiration they receive at the Camp, we would find that all the expense of the State Fair is more than paid for in this one feature alone.

The Board last year spent some twelve to fifteen thousand dollars in improvements, the largest being the new dining hall, 200x60, with a basement 12x60, all cement floors, with complete sewerage and water system. Considerable new cement and stone sidewalk was put in, new roofs were put on several buildings, and several hundreds of dollars were spent in painting, with much more still needed. A large amount of filling was done, and the old creek bed west of the hog and sheep barns which has so long been an eye-sore is a thing of the past.

There is a crying need for several extensive improvements in the way of buildings, the ones most needed being a hog barn and a dairy barn. The old hog barns are rotten and practically past being usable at all, and we have no dairy barn. The dairy breeds have been housed in the main cattle barn, but the beef cattle exhibit has grown until it now fills the entire barn. Last year we had to scatter cattle around in places not at all suitable.

The State Fair is the one state institution that is making money for the state. The property belongs to the state, and is now worth at least twice as much as the state has ever put into it. This is because the Fair management has been able to put from ten to twenty thousand dollars anually into permanent improvements besides running expenses. No one receives a dollar of profit out of it more than just fair pay for the time spent. All the balance goes back into the grounds in the way of improvements.

In conclusion I want to say that the success of the Fair last year was not due to the president or to any one man but was due to the fact that the whole twenty-nine members are a bunch of able, enthusiastic men, and to the fact that every man of them just took off his coat and waded in, ready to do anything assigned to him. I would like to mention names, for there are so many good things that could be said of each individual, but I would have to go through the whole list and it would take too much time; again, I know that these men are not looking for praise, but are doing this work because their hearts are in it.

The Board has been united not only in working for the State Fair's success but also in grief over the loss of a valued member, Mr. George Dickman, whose long service as Treasurer was deeply appreciated by his co-workers. Every member will agree with me when I say that we had no abler man on the board and no one better loved by his associates than was Mr. Dickman.

I want also to say that no small part of our success is due to the loyal support that most of the newspaper boys of the state have given us. I would like to see them better paid for advertising; but they, like many other friends, in order to make the ledger balance, have to credit a big sum to the satisfaction of seeing a good work go on.

No president ever had or ever could have more loyal support from all the officers and members than your President has had during the last year. I want to thank especially the county presidents and delegates from county fairs for your presence here. It is a pleasure and a help to have you here. We feel that your advice is valuable, and we want you to take an active part in the deliberations of the meeting. We want you to enjoy being with us, and we want you to go home determined to boost for a still bigger and better Fair next fall.

I want to say to both members and delegates that if any difference of opinion should exist, let us straighten it out here in an honorable way, and when we get through, then everybody get together for another year's pull.

J. A. OLLIS, President.

Ollis: I presume the nominations for members of the Board had better be made at this time, as under our practice we get tickets printed to be used in tomorrow's meeting in voting and it is necessary to get the copy to the printer as early as we can conveniently. We will start with the first district.

Lawrence: I would like to ask that before the business of nominations be taken up I may put a motion before this house and discuss it, if it will be so ruled in order by the president.

Ollis: Yes, it is in order; a motion is in order any time when nothing else is before the house.

Lawrence: If I can get a second to my motion I would like to move that the sixth district, what is known as the sixth district, be allowed one extra member on the State Board of Agriculture, the said extra member to be taken from the fourth district in order to conform to the statute.

Ollis: Do I hear a second to the motion?

Agee: I will second it, to get it before the house.

Ollis: Moved and seconded that the sixth congressional district be allowed one additional member and that that member be taken from the fourth district. Any remarks on the motion?

Lawrence: You will notice I stood up to stop any eggs or potatoes that might come this way while waiting for a second. Men, I have just one little item to bring before you in the way of an element of fairness as regards the State Board of Agriculture, in the western part of the state of Nebraska. I have spoken with a good many men since I have come to town in regard to representation on the Board from western Nebraska. I would ask you to take a look at the members of this Board as they are distributed over the state and see if western Nebraska is played fair with. I would ask you to imagine a map of the state of Nebraska with a line drawn through the middle part from north to south and that would be like about at Broken Bow. Now there are twenty-nine members of this Board; on the western side of that line you will find two; twenty-seven lie to the east of the middle of Nebraska—two to the west. Now is that really what you actually think of us out there? Is that all we are good for? Now that is not all the proposition; suppose we draw a line the other way, east and west through Broken Bow, and count the number of members of the State Board of Agriculture north of that line, and the number south of that line. You will find five of them north of the half way line drawn through Nebraska east and west; twenty-two members out of the twenty-nine live in the southeastern quarter of the state of Nebraska. The northeast quarter, the northwest quarter and the southwest quarter are capable of representation in this state by only seven members. Do you want the other twenty-two in the southeastern corner of Nebraska? Is that fair? Many of the men to whom I have spoken say "No, it is not fair, but it is impossible to fix it, that is the way it stands; you fellows should have more representation, but we cannot fix it." I brought before you in this motion a plan to fix it; that is, stealing a member from the fourth. I have taken the fourth into consideration simply for this reason—there are six members from the fourth district and by some hook or crook or circumstances, five of them go off this year. I cannot see where any one individual going off is injured by this proposition I am making to you and, as an element of fairness, men, I bring it to you. I have the vote as filed with the secretary of state showing at the last election the vote in the different congressional districts, and will ask you to compare them with the representation on the State Board of Agriculture and see if it conforms to the vote of the district. This was evidently a fair proposition when this apportionment was made, but we are growing in the western part of the state and consequently we have more people there now than we have had. In the first congressional district there are 38,608 votes; there are five representatives on this Board. In the second district there are 46,117 votes; three representatives on this Board. I understand there has never been any objection as to the representation for that district because that is the Omaha district and they are satisfied with the representation they have there for they have not such a heavily rural population. The third has 54,344 votes with five representatives on this Board. The fourth district has 43,532 votes and six representatives on this Board. The fifth district has 42,041 votes and fifive representatives. The sixth has the largest vote of any—58,541 votes and five representatives on the Board. Compare the fourth and sixth, there are 15,000 more votes in the sixth district than there are in the fourth and we are not allowed as many representatives on the State Board as the fourth has. That is the standing now of the vote as it was cast at the last election, showing that the sixth district, which comprises more than one-fourth of the total area of the state is allowed only five representatives on this Board. Men, I do not think there would be any objections under ordinary circumstances as regards this representation, but it seems from the people in the west end of the state, and I have spoken to a good many and a good many have spoken to me, if the membership were not crowded down to the eastern border, all of the five men on the Board and they are active, ardent workers for the State Fair and the State Board of Agriculture, are living in the eastern part of the district, and we feel we are entitled to a little better representation out there and I will tell you why. I do not want to stand here for very long, but I do want to pound some things into your heads because I think it is a fair proposition; as I told you a bit ago three-fourths of this state, so far as area is concerned, is represented by only seven men on the State Board. In the southeast quarter of the state every county is either represented by a member on the State Board or is adjacent to a county represented. Do you think the western part does not amount to anything? We are the leaders in the sugar beet industry of this state, Scotts Bluff county is the leader in the sugar beet industry and we are coming to the front in alfalfa raising; in grains we are in the lead and, as I told you last year, of the forty banner counties in the state, as designated by Mr. Bushnell of the Trade Review, eleven of the forty of the entire state were in the thirteen counties in western Nebraska, that is the Panhandle, as we call it. On our stock raising proposition there is no question but what we are leaders. I just want to tell you about this. I came down with the Sheridan county delegation, believe me they are some delegation; they let me ride with them. One of the men on that train shipped seven cars of hogs, one day apart, one car one day, one car the next day and so on for the seven days. He topped the market six days, the other day coming within five cents of it, showing we are doing something in stock raising. And as far as blooded stock is concerned, in the western end of the state, in proportion to the number of people and area we have the best Herefords there are in the state. I am asking this of you simply because there is an element of fairness in it. I do not want to slam the fourth district at all, believe I have some friends down there, but it is merely an element of fairness to give us a representative in western Nebraska. I did not get the motion right, I intended the one extra member should be chosen from one of the eleven counties in the Panhandle territory of western Nebraska so as to get the member there, that is my plea, I think it is fair. One should come from the thirteen counties, my intention was to put that in the motion, but I want to see what you fellows are going to do with, it,—that is the proposition. I thank you kindly for listening to me, we want this and we are entitled to it.

Ollis: I guess we all understand the motion, gentlemen, are you ready for the question?

McArdle: This has been threshed out before, a word in regard to the fourth. As I understand the reason why they have six, and also the reason why the second got three, my friend said the second was well satisfied with three—we are because we had to be. As I understand the proposition fifty per cent of the attendance at the State Fair comes around the fourth district and I think about fifty, sixty or seventy per cent that actually goes to make the Fair comes from the inside districts. With all due respect to my friend, I do not think we get much attendance from that part of the northwest and you will have to look at the attendance at the Fair, you will have to look at the exhibitors. That was the situation at that time, in giving the big fourth representation, we were sure of attendance and they were given six, the rest five with the exception of the second which got three, and I guess that is all they are entitled to.

Blake: I am really not an accredited delegate at this meeting and may be my remarks might be out of order. I am delegated by the Adams County Fair Association to this meeting, but inasmuch as we are not completely in line working out there at the present time I understood I could not be registered properly and if, therefore, I am unable to talk I would like to be told before I sit down.

Ollis: I suppose you could be barred from talking, but if there are no objections you will be allowed to talk for a short time.

Blake: In 1910 I was at that time living in Cheyenne county, in one of those thirteen counties and I brought down, as near as I can learn, the first of our exhibits from that western country. From then on have come exhibits each year until at the present time I think you will find from those thirteen counties not less than six of them represented each year with exhibits at your State Fair. Is it not true, Mr. Mellor?

Mellor: I think so.

Blake: I know positively Mitchell, Scotts Bluff, Morrill, Cheyenne, Deuel, Kimball and I think Dawes were all on deck this last year, which is seven out of the thirteen. I think if I had time to look up the matter I would find more. Those people in 1910 starting to bring seven exhibits from the far west meant much. I live in Adams County, as I stated before, and I think it is essential that the east and west get a little bit closer than they are at the present time, for our western country is growing fast and the attendance and exhibits from that part of the country are growing each and every year, and I think, gentlemen, as Mr. Lawrence said a few moments ago, I think it would be a great injustice and if you will look into the matter and study what they are bringing in each year, it would be a great injustice if those thirteen counties are denied a representative on the State Board when seven of them, and I think from now on the majority of them, will be seen here with exhibits. I thank you.

Agee: I seconded the gentleman's motion over here when he made it. When he made the motion I did not know what he was going to say, but he has convinced me he is right. That portion of the state is entitled to the representation and I for one am going to vote that way. You say it is taking it from the fourth district; the sixth district has the most people, they have the farthest to come, the fourth is right here and it does not cost them so much to come, consequently more come from there, but in the past years those people in the sixth have been poor and could not afford to come, but in the last few years they have been making money and now come down in train loads to the legislature and to these meetings and I believe we should recognize them and give them another delegate. I believe it is only fair, that they are entitled to it and I for one will vote that way.

Mitchell: I would like to ask for information, if the number of this Board is limited, if it is impossible to make any additions.

Ollis: Limited to twenty-nine members by statute.

Mitchell: I happen to be in the fourth district and while I feel there should be more representatives, if possible, in the western end of the state, we are all proud of the progress the western end of the state is making, at the same time our fourth district is also making progress. In Thayer county, we are in the fourth, we have established one of the biggest little county fairs in the state of Nebraska in the last four years and I do not believe there has been a member on the State Board from our county since Page Hendershot was a member of the Board. We are growing in the fourth also in interest in fair work and it works injustice to pick a man from there and put him on the other side.

Smith: I live in the sixth, south line of the sixth district. It has been stated here by our friend McArdle from the second district that our attendance at the State Fair is generally made up of people close at home. That is true. McArdle and myself hesitate about paying our railroad fare the last few years when we have to go a long ways from home, and the people from the northwest part of the state feel the same as we do. It is true we draw from close at home, they are increasing in the fourth, as the gentleman from Thayer has stated. It is also true that the people in the sixth are increasing in population faster than any other district in the state and the vote shows it. If the vote as given by the gentleman from the sixth district, from Chadron, is not correct then we have nothing to guide us; we know it is correct. When the apportionment was made it was right, no one denies that fact, the sixth district then had no right to come here and ask for an extra delegate; they did not ask for it, they did ask for it two years ago and a committee was appointed to side track it and it was put to sleep to rise no more. I do not believe in pilfering from the fourth when they cannot afford to lose any, it might work a hardship on some of my friends, were it not for the fact that five should be elected at this time and I believe in putting the five in the jack pot and letting the chips fall where they will. The sixth is entitled to another delegate; if the association wants to be fair—I take it we have only one interest in this house and that is the betterment of the agricultural districts of Nebraska—it will not be an injustice on the fourth to ask them to give us another in the sixth, therefore I feel at this time prompted to vote for an increase in this district.

Graff: Gentlemen, and Chairman of the Board of Agriculture; this is not a new matter. The boys from the big sixth have been down here before and set up a holler. I remember my friend McArdle and myself were on the committee, with our old friend Charlie Mann, now deceased, and a couple of others. They had taken this up two years ago and the report we made, I guess, was not any good—in fact nothing came of it. The feeling at that time existed that the big sixth was not being represented according to its population and agricultural resources, compared with other districts in the state. I can imagine this, that the most popular man who will have a vote in this body from the fourth district will be the man who, in the goodness of his heart, will take the floor and be willing to give to the sixth from the fourth one delegate. Being from the third, I do not want to take anything from the fourth; there are some mighty big men in the fourth—bigger than I am or perhaps any other delegate from the third. I would like to see this thing brought about from the men in the fourth congressional district. I want to say to you men that if you turn these men down, with the plea they have made, with the rights on their side, you will not get rid of it. These fellows are growing so fast that they will be coming down here next year and they will make a bigger holler and will unhorse a whole bunch of us if we do not give them a fair show. Just think of it—a special train of Pullman cars carrying a bunch of hayseeds, coming clear across the state of Nebraska to take in these winter meetings. Stop and realize what it is, stop and compare that bunch of men in numbers with perhaps the bench from the fourth district. I tell you we owe these fellows something, and I believe if I were in the fourth district and my mother was here I would be compelled to stand up and fight for the men from the sixth congressional district on this proposition.

Roberts: I feel there is a great deal of merit in this resolution just offered from the western part of the state. The sixth district a few years ago had a representative, as good and able a man as we have ever had on the State Board of Agriculture—Uncle Charlie Mann. When Uncle Charlie Mann left this Board, it was my duty to appoint a man from the sixth district. I did that after studying the matter over carefully and thought the western part of the sixth was entitled to a representative and I appointed a man from the western part of that district and candidly believe, gentlemen, that if the western part of the district had a representative at the present time this delegation would not be so insistent for making a change from the fourth to the sixth. So far as the attendance at our State Fair from the sixth district or the district surrounding Lincoln is concerned, if we put a delegate out there would not that be an incentive to those men to come here as they come to Lincoln this time with a delegation. If you could have seen the delegation as I did, I came with them on from Fremont, it seems to me they were one of the most enthusiastic bunch of men I have ever met. One man made the remark, "If it was necessary we could come to the Lincoln State Fair with a train the same as we are doing now," and I believe if we help our western Nebraska in this way they will help our State Fair. Those men will be interested and will come here with a delegation that will be a benefit and we will be proud of the western part of the state.

Leonard: It has been mentioned here in regard to the attendance at our State Fair—where it comes from. It is true that we get a great attendance from the fourth district, but it has been my pleasure to be at two or three county fairs that lie in this part of the country which we have under discussion, these thirteen counties, and I believe the way they turn out to a county fair out there if you would move the State Fair for one year to Scottsbluff, you would have a bigger crowd there than you ever saw at Lincoln. I want to tell you they go somewhere out there and they keep going until they get there. At one county fair I was at there were ten thousand people on the grounds and you would have had to take in two or three counties to get those people. We see more people here all the time and it has been stated that seven out of those thirteen counties made an agricultural exhibit last year at the Fair. I do not know how many exhibits there were altogether, nineteen I think. Seven out of nineteen from the Panhandle district, that left twelve out of the other eighty counties that exhibited here and from the points of an agricultural exhibit in those western counties, they can skin some of you in the eastern counties to death. I have looked over the exhibits in the eastern part of the state and the western part of the state; now in some of the stock departments they perhaps have not as good a show but in one particular county in the west they have the best cattle exhibit I ever saw, in Chadron, they have the best show of white faced cattle in that country I ever saw anywhere outside of the State Fair and they should be recognized.

Wake: I am the youngest member of the Board, in point of service, and am from the fourth district and believe it is up to me to say to the big sixth that I will step down and out and give the sixth my place on the Board.

Ollis: I do not believe any member should step down and out.

Keedle: I think that depends on how the ballots are cast tomorrow, who will be out and who in.

Hoffmeister: I do not believe there is a man in here but what takes pride in our State Fair and in our great state of Nebraska, and its resources. It was my pleasure to represent our district in the legislature for several seasons and I stood on the floor of the house there and have talked to the members of the eastern portion of the state and tried to bring before them the great western portion of our state. I have introduced a resolution to appropriate money to send for newspaper men to come west and see what we have, because the greatest enemy western Nebraska has is eastern Nebraska, simply because a few years ago we had to beg for a little bit of aid you have held that against us ever since. You do not realize that the little short grass county I represent, Chase, Mr. Mellor will tell you raised more wheat than any other county in the state of Nebraska. You can beat us on fruit, but not on grain. You cannot beat us on cattle, we ship five or six car loads every week from our little county. I think I see the solution of this, the big fourth is not willing to grant a delegate to the sixth. I think we should introduce a bill to the legislature to take in another member, make it thirty, thirty-one or thirty-two in place of twenty-nine because this legislature consists of farmers—forty-four farmer members—and I do believe with forty-four men on the floor of that house to advocate another member or two in addition to the twenty-nine we have now, that it would give us a fair solution of the problem.

Lawrence: I do not believe in this argument brought up, that there is any such feeling existing between the western part of the state I represent and the eastern. That is not the proposition, it is merely that we have the goods, we have the people, we are entitled to it—that is all. There is an element of fairness that comes into the proposition, we are entitled to it and we want it. My friend from the fourth says he will give up his place. I have not felt it is up to any individual member to give up his place on the Board, it is only because there are five men to be elected in the fourth district at this time. No one individual, unless he has a great deal of intuition, or else knows how these fellows are going to vote, knows which one will be turned down, if one member was taken from the fourth and given to the sixth. While I thank this gentleman kindly, still I do not believe he himself knows he is the man to be turned down. If there are four to be elected there may be six nominated, it depends upon the vote as to who gets there. I do not ask any individual to give up his place, I ask that one of the five places be elected from the sixth and only four elected from the fourth. Is that clear?

Agee: I move—

McArdle: I do not believe the motion was fairly understood, that implies two propositions. You want to transfer one from the fourth to the sixth, but you also stated you wished to pick some specific part of the sixth for this particular one. Now those are the two propositions, get it clear; I think the last would be out of order and you could not pick out any particular part of it.

Lawrence: I did not have it in the motion and did not know whether it was in order. The motion as I made it was merely that the sixth district be allowed one extra member on the State Board of Agriculture and that the one extra member—since the total number is limited by statute—would have to be taken from another district, be taken from the fourth district.

Ollis: It is moved that a member be taken from the fourth and given to the sixth.

Seconded and carried.

Danielson: I want to say, gentlemen, it seems that I am a member from the fourth district and we have been more or less picked on and one of our members has seen fit to get up and sacrifice himself to this cause. I do not think it is necessary because of five of us who come up in the fourth this year, some one is going to have to sacrifice and I am willing to abide by the vote of this body on that matter and if it comes to me to sacrifice, I shall take it like a man.

Ollis: The previous question was moved, seconded and carried. All in favor of the motion as originally made signify the same by saying aye.

Someone asks for the question.

Ollis: The motion is made that one member be taken from the fourth district, leaving them only five, and that an additional member be given to the sixth making six in that district. Do you understand the question; all in favor of that motion.

Keedle: I call for a roll call for that is the only way we could get a vote on this.

Ollis: I think we will take a viva voce vote on this first; all in favor of the motion signify by saying aye.

Carried.

Mellor: The members in the sixth are entitled to congratulations.

Smith: I move you that a vote of thanks be tendered to the members of the fourth for their absolute fairness in this motion.

Seconded and carried.

Ollis: We will now pass to the nominations for members of the Board.

Mellor: There are two to be elected from the first district.

Foster: I place in nomination for member of the first district Charles Strader.

Strader: I place in nomination a man with the most familiar face here, L. W. Leonard.

Ollis: Any other members in the first? If not we will pass to the second.

Member: I nominate Mr. McArdle.

Ollis: Any other nominations? The next is the third.

Member: I place in nomination W. C. Caley, of Knox.

Member: I nominate W. W. Cole.

Member: I would place in nomination Mr. Charles Graff.

Ollis: Any other nominations?

Member: How many to be elected?

Member: Two to be elected.

Member: No, three.

Ollis: The fourth district.

Member: I nominate Ed Danielson.

Member: I nominate F. H. Wake.

Member: I nominate H. V. Riesen.

Ollis: There are four to be elected, three for a long term and one for the short.

Member: I nominate William James.

Someone called attention to the fact that Mr. Hasik's term had expired.

Mellor: Mr. Hasik stated he would be a candidate so I will place him in nomination.

Member: I place in nomination Mr. John Taylor.

Ollis: Any other nominations? The fifth is next.

Member: I nominate John Harms.

Member: I nominate George Jackson.

Member: I nominate C. G. Crews.

Ollis: Any other nominations? There are three to be elected. We will go to the sixth.

Smith: I desire to place in nomination for a member on our Board a man who needs no introduction to this body, a man who has been affiliated with the agricultural and stock interests of Nebraska for more than forty years—an active member of this Board—Z. T. Leftwich of St. Paul.

Lawrence: I thank you for what you have done for us this afternoon and place in nomination, in direct line with what you have done, C. S. Hawk.

Member: I nominate J. A. Ollis.

Ollis: Any other nominations?

Member: How many to be elected?

Ollis: Three to be elected in the sixth district. If there are no other nominations I will declare them closed. They are closed.

Mellor: As there are three to be elected in the fourth for the long term and one for the short term I move you that the person receiving the fourth largest number of votes, being a majority of the votes cast, be declared elected for the short term.

Seconded and carried.

Ollis: We will have Mr. Mellor's report.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

State Fair

A diversifying feature was added to the usual preparations for the Nebraska State Fair in 1916 which was entirely new to the management. In the month of August news flashed over the country that a general tie-up of the railroads of the United States would occur on September 4th—the opening date of the Fair. The week before the Fair the railroad sent out orders to their agents not to receive for shipment stock or merchandise which could not be delivered at its destination by September 2nd. Many agents throughout the state advised our exhibitors not to ship, in accordance with such order.

This caused a cancellation of space assigned from some of the more timid and a multiplicity of telegrams and telephone calls from others anxious to exhibit. Our Board issued an order that all stock would be housed and fed at the grounds from the Sunday subsequent to the State Fair, left there by reason of inability to move same on account of the railroad strike. This order satisfied our exhibitors so that very few failed to come. This condition caused concern to the management and the Lincoln boosters of the Fair. The "Lancaster County Citizen" voiced the sentiment of our people in the following article:

To the Rescue, Lancaster County

If the threatened railway strike becomes a reality it will bring a great hardship upon the Nebraska State Fair. All arrangements have been made for a stupendous exposition this year. These preparations and the exhibits will cost an enormous amount of money. With a general strike on the management will stand to lose the bulk of this expenditure, for the railways will be unable to bring the people to Lincoln. This will cut down the attendance from distant points. Lancaster County can play the role of the rescuing hero, in this situation. Every man, woman and child in the county should come to the Fair, not once but many times. Lincoln can be reached from every part of the county in a short time by auto, buggy or Shank's mare, if you please. With Lancaster County folks lined up solidly behind the Fair in this emergency, they can make up the deficit which may be caused if the strike takes place. This co-operation will pull the management through without loss.

Municipal Assistance

The additional work placed upon the sheriff, his deputies, the police force and the water department of the city in the holding of a great exposition on its border is little appreciated by our people. For two weeks prior to the Fair every suspect arrival in the city is under police survelliance. The known crooks who come to the city are thrown into jail on some charge or other, and then given their choice of leaving town until after the Fair or laying in jail.

One of the biggest jobs to handle is the traffic at the business intersections of the city during the period when the Fair crowds are the largest. The great increase in the visiting automobiles is a matter of considerable moment. Officers are often times compelled to be on duty from fourteen to eighteen hours at a stretch. The small amount of pocket picking and crime during the Fair is largely the result of the official activity preceding and at the time of the Fair.

The immense increase in demanded capacity of the water department of Lincoln can be faintly comprehended when it is realized that the ordinary amount of water used by the normal city is doubled during the State Fair. This peak load at a time when so many visitors are in the city is a matter of concern and preparation for the water department; from my observation the city commission and these public departments are entitled to our commendation for their untiring efforts to make the Nebraska State Fair a success.

Guards

A departure from the ordinary policy of the State Fair was necessitated by the absence of the State Militia in service on the Mexican border. Adjutant General P. L. Hall, Jr., retained command of the guards, who were made up of private citizens from over the state. The work of these men was highly satisfactory under the handicap of not being able to properly clothe them in uniform suits.

Car Service

The Burlington railroad secured permission from the Railway Commission to cease running their shuttle trains to and from the Fair grounds on a basis of the proposed strike and although the strike failed to materialize they did not run the shuttle train or make any effort to do so. The City Traction Company exerted themselves to their utmost and during rush hours moved a car from 11th & P streets at the rate of one every minute and twenty seconds, a capacity of about 4,500 people per hour. On the days of heavy attendance, to-wit: Wednesday and Thursday, the people could not all come without some delay but the excellent service maintained did not permit of serious delay. Thousands walked to and from the grounds, in addition to those coming in vehicles. In former years public gatherings were altogether dependent on the railroads where the distance to be traveled exceeded ten or a dozen miles, but now, in keeping with the age of advancement, railroads are but one factor towards the transportation problem.

During the Fair the automobile brought thousands of people to Lincoln and parking space was at a premium. The number of machines applying for admission at our 17th street entrance is a matter of serious concern, to the management. If the cars continue to increase in the next year or two as in the past, more gates of entrance and exit will have to be provided. Some plan of checking a car must be worked out so that no car can be taken from the grounds without a badge of specific ownership being delivered at the gate. This is due as a matter of diligence for the care of a patron's machine. To park three or four thousand automobiles is a tremendous job and can only be done by a master mind, clothed with the proper authority. To handle a force of men necessary to see that each car goes to the place assigned is not one of the smallest contracts at the State Fair.

National Guard

During the months of June and July the Nebraska State Militia mobilized for duty on the State Fair grounds. This mobilization put the Board to a considerable expense for city water, plumbing, and extra labor—a bill which has been in course of allowance by the United States War Department for more than six months, has been paid. We cheerfully commend Adjutant General Phil L. Hill, Jr., the officers and individual members of the militia for the care exercised in keeping the buildings and improvements from damage during their stay.

The report to the war department found fault with the mobilization ground for the reason that "the men were compelled to camp on overflow land." This, under present conditions, is merely a dream of bygone years. Some eight years ago we constructed a dam on the west side of the grounds extending about 3,200 feet from the south edge of our land to the Rock Island switch track on the north. On about one-half of this distance the dyke averages more than six feet in heighth. Since its construction no overflow has occurred on the land used for State Fair purposes, although the valley has been flooded annually. The Oak Creek drainage ditch put through some two years ago and running north of our land limits the heighth of the floods materially.

Grading

During the year, up until December 21st, the Board contracted and paid for a total of 18,241 cubic yards of grading. This, with the exception of 1,942 cubic yards in the excavation and fill for the new dining hall and 2,324 cubic yards in grading the race track, has been for the purpose of filling the old bed of Antelope Creek. The total expenditure for same is $4,804.96. If the same amount of dirt can be secured and dumped on this low ground west of the swine barns and within the dyke during the coming year we shall have added several acres of very valuable land to our grounds, and in a location where it can be the most useful, being but a short block from the street car entrance and by far the most easy of access for live stock accommodations.

Restaurants

Nineteen Hundred and Sixteen witnessed a marked improvement in restaurant facilities on the west side of Dunham Avenue. The old, unsightly buildings were razed and a modern State Fair restaurant building 60x200 feet, divided into five separate dining rooms and kitchens, was erected at an expense of $5,000.00.

Walks

During the year a cement walk from the street car entrance to Dunham Avenue, and a stone walk from University Hall square to the Dairy building on the east side of Dunham Avenue has been laid at a cost of $310.00.

Repairs, Race Track

Subsequent to the holding of the 1916 Fair the race track has been re-braced, inside ditches dug and a new inside fence constructed. In this particular work $348.60 was paid for moving dirt; $20.00 for engineer; $254.45 for labor; $58.00 for paint and $141.33 for lumber—a total of $822.58.

Sheep

This is the first year an experiment has been tried by purchasing sheep for the purpose of keeping down the weeds on the grounds. The

Board of Managers bought 239 Merino ewes last April at a cost of $1,857.15, delivered on the grounds. The shearing of same cost $28.32 and about $20.00 was paid for feed, when first received. The wool sheared from the sheep brought $439.52 and the sale of the flock $2,295.00, part of which has been paid since the first day of January and does not appear in the financial statement of last year.

The purpose for which the sheep were purchased resulted quite satisfactorily to the Board as the flock effectually kept down all weeds on the grounds. This is the first year since we have had charge of these grounds that we have not paid out for cutting weeds.

Live Stock

In view of the threatened strike the exhibit of live stock was one of the wonders of the 1916 Fair. When, under such conditions, the barns are completely filled it speaks well for Nebraska as a recognized breeding center and market for pure bred stock.

The cattle and swine departments are making insistent demands for additional quarters, which must be recognized very soon. We are really in need of 1,000 swine pens for the 1917 show and it is hoped that the bill for a new swine barn with such capacity will be successful before the present legislature. The present cattle barn is required to house the beef breeds and a new dairy cattle barn is almost a necessity.

Ladies' Department

It is truly wonderful that the ladies' department continue to improve under the handicaps to modern methods of showing with which they have to contend. As now arranged, it is impossible to study the great mass of costly workmanship with which the textile department is filled to overflowing. Some method for showing under glass should be arranged so that our patrons might make a close study in order to secure educational advantages such as is our aim to impart. When we think of the absolute necessity for a woman's building so that the women and girls can take part in their sphere for making the Nebraska State Fair the peer of any in the United States, which cannot be done until the facilities are provided, and which we hope it will be possible to recognize in the near future with a substantial building suitable for all the requirements necessary for all woman's field of activity.

Exposition Hall

We hope the Agriculture-Horticulture people will excuse us for calling their splendid exposition building "Exposition Hall." If it does not fit, we know of no building on any state fair grounds in the United States more entitled to the name.

President Cameron of the Iowa State Fair said, when viewing the remarkable showing of agriculture and horticulture made by the county exhibitors, "Nebraska is in a class all by itself," and we think his judgment expresses the actual condition. This fact has been attained by years of hard work by the showmen in these departments. That we are especially fortunate in having such a number of loyal, public spirited citizens as those who make such a show in agriculture, horticulture and floriculture possible—a set of men whose first and only ideal is to benefit and help advertise their home state in such a manner as to command the respect and attention of the entire exhibit world, a show which is often measured not only by hard labor, small recompense and often times absolute loss, still they are always at their post of duty in their effort to uphold the fair name of Nebraska. Such loyalty will emblazon their names on the roll of agricultural achievement, a golden link in the memory of their lives.

This Exposition Hall also included within its capacious dimensions the very best educational exhibit shown in the United States. More than 9,000 square feet of wall space was covered, a school in Home Economics was maintained, rural schools demonstrated and many other features of present interest in advanced public school work.

Last but not least in this wonderful Exposition Hall was held the best of all—the "better babies" exhibit—of such interest this year that timid exhibitors under the balcony on which the crowds viewing same congregated imagined the balcony rafters were cracking so additional uprights were placed to allay all fears. This particular department should be moved to the center of the Art and Textile building.

University

The University of Nebraska entirely fills their large building with an increasingly interesting exhibit each year. In addition to the meritorious departments of last year was an excellent showing of drug plants, doctors and pharmacists implements by the new college of pharmacy lately established. The complete display of various types of plant diseases was a department especially appreciated by our rural patrons. The journalism classes, debating organizations, engineering college and legislative reference bureau had meritorious exhibits, while the customary thousands viewed the Nebraska scenes in the "movie" theatre to which one wing of the building has been assigned. The exhibits from the State Farm covered all phases of animal and plant life and is an exhibit deeply appreciated by our farmer friends.

Boys' Camp

The Boys' Camp of 1916 was a highly successful and appreciated department. Forty-six counties were represented with 109 boys and nine camp leaders in addition to the officials and teachers in charge. As one boy reports: "I was benefitted, first, morally; second, intellectually, and third, physically." Another says: "We are taught lessons in loyalty and obedience; the association with leaders, the camp fire talks and the splendid instruction will be a help and inspiration to me all through my life." Such ideals are a composite of nearly all reports received. Nine of the boys are now enrolled in the School of Agriculture, therefore this camp may be the stepping stone in the development of some of the great men of the future. If this is a possibility, this Board will receive another added star in its crown of usefulness.

Better Babies

This exhibit still demands the attention of parents in a growing degree with each succeeding year. One hundred and eighty-nine babies were examined, of which six were defectives. The defective department was added as an experiment this year. One disagreeable feature heretofore practiced in this department should be eliminated: in the past if two or more babies tied in the score each would be given the same position and the money divided. For example, in the rural class, girl 18 months and under 27, two girls tied on score for first and the money divided, each receiving $5.00 while the fifth in point of score received $8.00. Although a full list of ribbons was purchased and on hand, still, by the method adopted, they could not be awarded at the proper time and neither can the necessary ribbons be anticipated.

Music

Two years, ago, owing to restricted finances, the large foreign band was dropped from our program and in its place the best bands of the state were employed. At the last Fair, in addition to the Nebraska State band and the George Green band was employed, the Kilties, the Canadian Concert band, carrying twenty-five men and a soloist. These three bands were employed for the entire week and in addition, the state bands from Scottsbluff, Ainsworth, Superior and Berdon furnished programs. The Grand Opera Double Quartette, the Messiah Chorus and the soloists with the with the bands were very much appreciated by our patrons. A strong demand, however, is constantly made for a large foreign band and grand opera company of singers.

Machinery

The machinery department has again regained its old time proportions in point of exhibit. While two or three firms still hold out a number of new ones with growing exhibits have been added and this department is of such a magnitude as to be fully appreciated by this Board and our patrons.

Automobiles

The automobile exhibit entirely filled the great hall to overflowing. Many exhibitors could not secure space inside so pitched their tents and made a display on adjoining ground. We are glad to see that the dealers are alive to the opportunity presented at an exposition gathering.

The automobile has done as much to change conditions on the farm as the telephone and rural delivery. It is no uncommon thing for a farmer to get in his auto after supper and go ten or fifteen miles to town. This elimination of distance and ease of travel brings a closer relationship between the resident of the farm and the city and goes to better farm conditions especially for young people.

Auto Racing.

It is not often that patrons have so many thrills as were provided in about three minutes of the twenty-five mile auto race on Monday, September 4th, at the Nebraska State Fair. Three tires on different machines blew up in as many minutes, one of them on a Chrevolet driven by Red Schaeffer, near the last end of the first turn on the thirty-third lap. The car, going at the rate of a mile a minute, became unmanageable and ran into the outside 56-inch heavy wire fence, breaking off three of the large posts before it could be stopped. The driver was unharmed and the strict adherence to the I. M. C. A. rules which provide for a clear field for forty feet away from the fence was deeply appreciated in its observance by the management. Such drivers as "Wild Bill" Endicott, Eddie Hearn, Johnny Mais, Clark, Woodbury, Schaeffer, Lecocq and Elfreida Mais are not often gathered together for one State Fair meet and their work, under the management of Sloan & Dorward, was of a high order of excellence. Auto racing with proper safeguards will be an excellent attraction for some time to come.

Speed

The old standby of horse racing still gathers its adherents (and they are legion) at the grandstand. The breeders of fast horses for the past several years have been in a struggle for existence but we confidently believe the bottom of the hill has been passed and the industry is again on the up-grade. We have been exceedingly fortunate in the assembling of satisfactory fields of horses and our patrons have not been disappointed with the contests offered.

Treasurer

George F. Dickman, a man who had filled more positions at and attended more consecutive State Fairs than any other man in Nebraska since the death of Robert W. Furnas, passed away on March 6, 1916. At the time of his death he was treasurer for this Board. On March 27th Mr. Jacob Sass, of Chalco, was appointed and qualified as treasurer, to fill the vacancy for the balance of the year.

Special Premiums

During the year the Board ordered the purchase and award of five silver bowls as premiums at the National Swine Show held at Omaha.

October 3-8, but as the office has not been notified as to who received the awards we are unable to give definite information of the recipients.

Legislative Bills

The Board has prepared and will urge for passage a bill for $100,000 with which to build a modern swine barn. This seems at first thought a large sum to ask for this improvement, but when we stop to consider that we must erect a building larger than could be placed over an entire city block in order to have space for the 1,000 necessary pens, with accompanying aisles, to properly house this great department even at the present time, we can readily conceive that the magnitude of the space to be covered with permanent construction calls for this amount under existing building conditions.

Another bill introduced is for the purpose of securing more reliable data as to acreage planted to crops, so as to improve the statistical service with which this Board is entrusted under the law.

Statistics

The gathering of agricultural statistics is one of the duties performed by our office in accordance with the Revised Statutes, Chapter 1, Article IX. The real basis for all statistics gathered is the acreage as found by the assessors in the various counties. The law says the assessors are charged with this work. Many of them are lax in the performance of duty, which entails additional burden on the office in securing the information from other sources. If they would realize that we are the farmers' safeguard, and the only one, from the wiles of speculators they would make an extraordinary effort to give accurate information. The United States Bureau of Crop Estimates gathers these statistics, the manipulators on the Board of Trade have men traveling over the state making their reports and such men are employed for the purpose of placing advance information in the hands of their employers, who are not particular as to the farmers' interests above their own, so that the gathering of these statistics by our Board is the farmers' real safeguard. No man is hurt by knowledge but his ignorance is often quite costly. If the gathering of this information ceased, we should have no safeguard from the manipulation of designing money-makers.

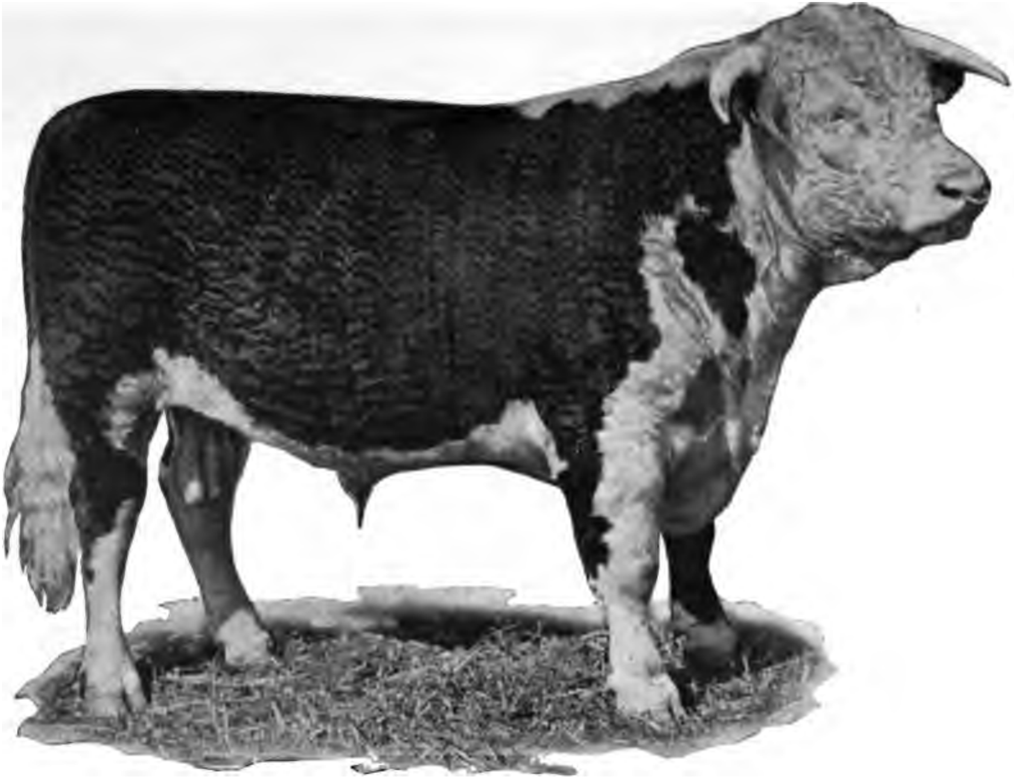
Take the report on corn for the year 1916, as an example. The preliminary report of the U. S. Department was 209,000,000 bushels. We called their attention to the fact that we could find but 190,070,449 bushels and their report came down to 193,000,000 bushels on the first of the next month. This difference may not appeal to the unthinking mind but still such a difference has an effect on the price received for the corn on the farm and such difference is not in favor of the farmer. The law specifically states that our duties are to compile, collate and publish. This duty adds about three months labor to our entire office force, as a tremendous amount of detail figuring is necessary. We are in hopes that the present legislature will make a liberal appropriation so that the widest publicity may be given to the facts about Nebraska, a portion of this United States whose constantly unfolding possibilities in production are a real marvel of agricultural research. As we have already published a full statistical report on the crops for 1916, as issued in Bulletin No. 210 and in the annual report, we shall not give further figures here.

Publicity

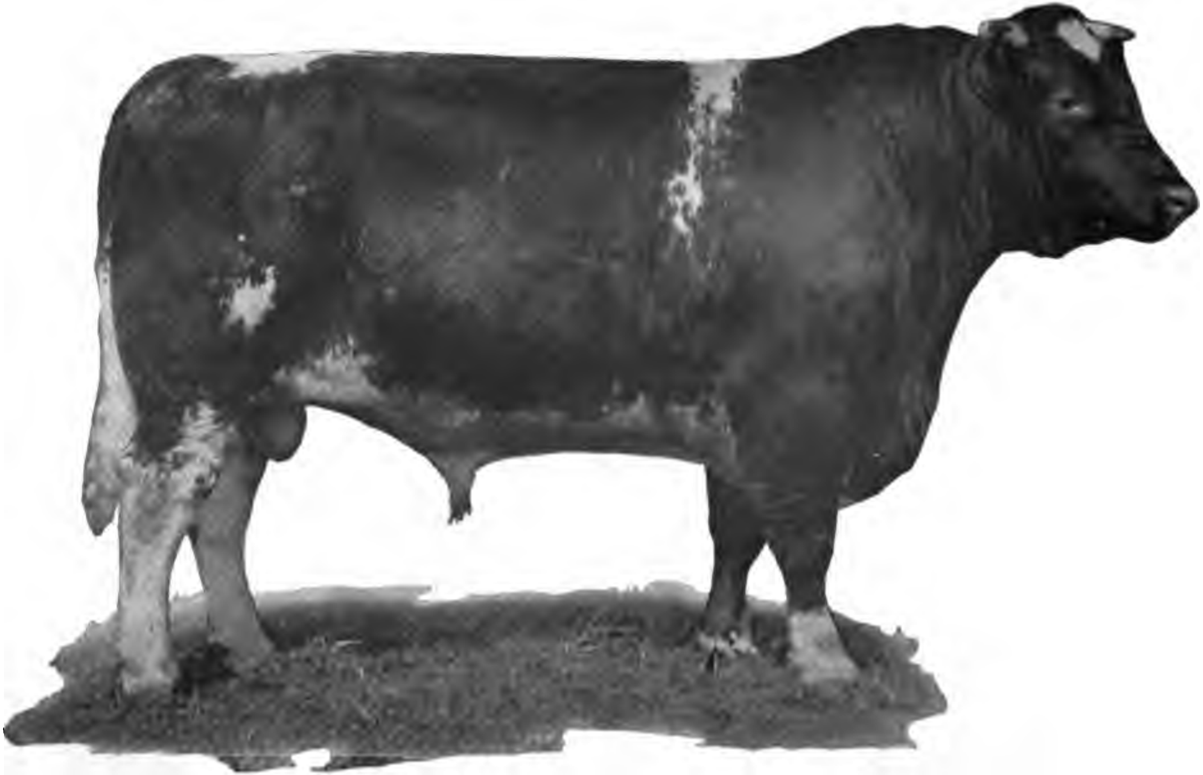
Our office has mailed out 42,000 copies of "Nebraska," an edition devoted to the growing crop conditions and items of interest for the annual State Fair; 18,000 advance sheets containing sectional parts of the premium list; mailed and distributed about 90,000 of the bulletins which have been published each week, Bulletin No. 172 having had a circulation of 23,000, numerous demands for same having been received from outside the state which were furnished to those who requested same when accompanied with funds for printing; 5,000 copies of the premium list; 5,000 calendars; 5,000 boys' caps, together with 5,000 copies of our annual report make up the balance of the larger items handled in the office, in addition to the regular mail pertaining to the State Fair, agriculture and publicity. It is safe to say that items sent out from our office have been published by practically every newspaper in Nebraska. This is primarily due to the constant weekly visit we make them; many were stony at first but it is said that "constant dripping wears away a stone."

The United States Department of Agriculture, in the tabulation of the estimated total value of thirteen crops, to-wit: Corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, flaxseed, rice, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tame hay, tobacco and lint cotton, gives the total valuation of the aggregate of the above named crops. From these figures, of all states with a valuation of more than 100 million, we have taken as a basis the rural population in each state named and find that the per capita in the various states from the agricultural production of the farms for 1916 is, in order, as follows:

		Rural Population	Total 13 Crops	Per Capita
1	NEBRASKA	881,362	$343,655,000	$389.00
2	South Dakota	507,215	165,598,000	326.00
3	Iowa	1,544,717	470,159,000	304.00
4	North Dakota	513,820	155,816,000	303.00
5	Kansas	1,197,159	276,719,000	231.00
6	Illinois	2,161,662	439,854,000	203.00
7	Washinton	536,460	105,739,000	193.00
8	Minnesota	1,225,414	234,790,000	191.00
9	Texas	2,958,438	561,578,000	189.00
10	Indiana	1,557,041	253,992,000	163.00



BEAU BLANCHARD 25th, JUNIOR CHAMPION HEREFORD BULL AT 1917 STATE FAIR



VIOLET DALE, SHORT HORN BULL, GRAND CHAMPION AT THE 1917 STATE FAIR

		Rural Population	Total 13 Crops	Per Capita
11	Wisconsin	1,329,540	$208,771,000	$157.00
12	California	907,810	127,684,000	141.00
13	Oklahoma	1,337,000	187,927,000	141.00
14	Arkansas	1,371,768	182,873,000	133.00
15	Georgia	2,070,471	272,161,000	131.00
16	Ohio	2,101,978	241,852,000	115.00
17	South Carolina	1,290,568	148,200,000	115.00
18	Michigan	1,483,129	165,961,000	112.00
19	Missouri	1,894,518	221,042,000	111.00
20	Kentucky	1,734,463	180,253,000	104.00
21	North Carolina	1,887,813	197,593,000	104.00
22	Louisiana	1,159,872	113,364,000	98.00
23	Virginia	1,585,083	153,279,000	97.00
24	Tennessee	1,743,774	170,084,000	97.00
25	New York	1,928,120	184,797,000	96.00
26	Mississippi	1,589,803	139,192,000	88.00
27	Pennsylvania	3,034,442	233,538,000	77.00
28	Alabama	1,767,662	118,852,000	67.00

COUNTY FAIRS

In 1915 fifty-five county fairs reported, according to law, to the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture, and from the figures submitted we found the aggregate valuation of all the property owned by such associations to be $324,672.00 or a trifle less than $6,000.00 per capita. These county fairs took in $236,254.98 and paid out $233,067.48, showing but $3,187.50 on the right side of the ledger. However, a close study revealed the fact that a considerable amount of new improvements had been made and in a few instances old scores paid and, by the members, was considered a profitable season.

Fifty-four of the fairs received county aid, which aggregated $43,196.20 or practically an average of $800.00. However, nine received less than $400.00, while Douglas County—in which Omaha is located—received over $6,000.00. One received over $3,000.00 and four over $1,000.00, all others between $400.00 and $1,000.00.

The total amount of premiums offered was $86,471.22 of which was paid $45,250.48 or 52.3 per cent of the offering.

The same county fairs offered $55,400.40 for speed, and paid out for same $41,658.11 or 75 per cent.

FARMER ORGANIZATIONS

For a number of years the farmers of this nation have been striving for equal recognition with other lines of business in marketing of farm ing through the probationary period and it is hoped some tangible result will follow. The United States Government has passed several bills favoring experimentation in these channels. The activities along marketing lines by the farmers of Nebraska so far has been limited to the purchasing of commodities in car load lots, and the handling of live stock and grain at a limited number of points within the state. The success or failure of these experiments depend largely upon the ability of the manager. If the manager is a wide awake, level headed business man the organization will be successful but many wrecks will strew the wayside when incompetent or untrained business men are in charge.

Co-operation in fruit growing has ben practiced in eastern Nebraska during the past two or three years wih the result that on the Chicago and Minneapolis markets the commercial Nebraska winter apple commands the top price owing to its excellent flavor and superior keeping qualities.

At the request of the United States Department of Agriculture the Nebraska Department of Agriculture has inaugurated a department of farm markets with a professor in charge who will make an extensive survey of the work accomplished throughout the state and be ready to assist in a compilation of data for public information.

FARM LOAN BANK

The law establishing twelve farm loan banks in the United States each with a nucleus of $750,000.00 subscribed by the people and at the end of 30 days the balance taken by the U. S. Government, has resulted in placing one of the banks on Nebraska soil, in Omaha. This district—Number 8—is comprised of the states of Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota and Wyoming. The U. S. Census of 1910 gives this district a total valuation of all farm property of $7,158,965,252 which is in excess of more than 800 million dollars greater valuation than our nearest competitor, and a per capita valuation for our rural population, numbering for the district 3,036,038, of $2,358.00 which is $916.00 greater than any other district in the United States and more than the combined figures for the first five districts.

These facts indicate that the Omaha bank will be the more easily financed and a great section of its territory will require but little service. However, the territory covered embraces much land in the early stages of development from which the demand for loans will be quite active.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE NEBRASKA STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE YEAR 1916

Receipts

Advertising		$ 54.00
Automobile Hall		2,065.00
Boys' Camp		530.00
Cattle Stalls		801.00
Concessions		17,074.29
Horse Stalls		406.00
Interest		705.56
Miscellaneous		4,344.75
Official Catalogues		15.50
State Appropriations		2,000.00
Machinery Grounds		108.00
Rent		691.70
Sheep Pens		73.00
Speed		1,852.00
Swine Pens		631.10
Ticket account—		
Exhibitor's tickets	$ 1,834.00	
Sunday and Evening	1,285.00	
Turnstiles	40,172.50	
General Admissions	15,054.75	
Vehicle Permits	118.00	58,464.25
Race track—		
Bleachers	$ 3,040.00	
Exchange tickets	26.00	
Grand Stand	12,099.10	15,165.10
Total		$104,981.25

Expenditures

Advertising—		
Bill posting	$ 253.81	
Bulletins	216.75	
City papers, Lincoln	363.45	
Farm papers	280.00	
Miscellaneous	10.00	
"Nebraska"	317.29	
Other dailies	530.91	
Plates and cuts	209.20	
Posters and lithographs	980.72	
Speed papers	148.33	
Weekly newspapers	1,503.06	
		$ 4,813.52

Attractions—		
Aeroplane	$ 2,500.00	
Auto races	2,996.85	
Bands	5,010.00	
Fireworks	1,500.00	
Vaudeville	1,500.00	
		13,506.85
Board expenses—		
Annual meeting	$ 1,131.99	
Board	293.45	
Delegates	492.76	
Hotel	433.89	
Officers' salaries	2,250.00	
Railroad fare	324.59	
		4,926.68
Boys' Camp		897.71
Electricity, express, freight and drayage—		
Electricity	$ 454.86	
Express	114.93	
Freight and drayage	106.12	
		675.91
Employees—		
Foster pay roll	$ 1,193.34	
Taylor pay roll	180.00	
		1,373.34
Fair supplies		993.46
Guards		1,904.28
Insurance and bonds		323.25
Maintenance of grounds—		
Garbage	$ 175.00	
Maintenance	3,333.19	
Repairs, material	2,022.48	
Caretaker (Scully)	763.50	
		6,274.17
Miscellaneous		2,737.93
Permanent improvements		9,547.87
Postage		590.00
Premiums		22,552.52
Printing		1,281.11
Salaries—		
Secretary	$ 3,000.00	
Office help	1,971.30	
		4,971.30

Speed		7,715.50
State Militia		198.40
Superintendents—		
Clerks	1,115.15	
Concession pay roll	436.25	
Helpers	333.40	
Judges	1,117.96	
Superintendents	2,531.42	
Assistant superintendents	729.02	
		6,323.20
Ticket sellers and ticket takers—		
Superintendent of gates	$ 893.15	
Treasurer's pay roll	941.89	
		1,835.04
Telegraph and telephone—		
Telegraph	$ 23.12	
Telephone	271.06	
		294.18
Water		382.50
Total		$ 94,118.72

Mellor: Mr. Sass is not here but he left me his report and I will embody the same with my report.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Mr. President and members of State Board of Agriculture your Treasurer begs leave to submit the following report:

Receipts

Advertising	$ 54.00
Automobile Hall	2,065.00
Boys' Camp	530.00
Cattle stalls	801.00
Concessions	17,074.29
Exhibitors tickets	1,834.00
Horse stalls	406.00
Interest	705.56
Miscellaneous	4,344.75
Official catalogues	15.50
State appropriation	2,000.00
Machinery grounds	108.00
Rent	691.70
Sheep pens	73.00

Speed		1,852.00
Swine pens		631.10
Ticket accounts—		
Bleachers	$ 3,040.00	
General admission	15,054.75	
Grandstand	12,099.10	
Exchange tickets	26.00	
Sunday and evening	1,285.00	
Turnstiles	40,041.25	
Turnstiles over	131.25	
Vehicle permits	118.00	71,795.35
Total		$104,981.25

Expenditures

1916 warrants presented with this report			$ 94,007.60
Balance on hand January, 1916		$ 22,163.90	
Receipts for 1916 Fair		104,981.25	
Total		$127,145.15	
By expenditures, 1916		94,007.60	
Balance on hand		$ 33,137.55	
Certificates	$ 19,500.00		
Central National	13,637.45		
Balance on hand	$ 33,137.45		

JACOB SASS,
Treasurer, State Board of Agriculture.

Mellor: I have another matter to call to your attention. At the State Fair Mr. Roberts was taken sick. He was Superintendent of Tickets and the Board sent him to the hospital and passed a resolution to pay his expenses. We sent him a warrant for the amount of expense and it is due to Mr. Roberts and due to the Board that I read you the letter I hold in my hand.

Fremont, Oct. 11th, 1916.

To the Board of Managers and Members of
Nebraska State Board of Agriculture:

I am just in receipt of Warrant 2511 for $63.10 in payment for my Hospital bill at Lincoln. Words cannot express my appreciation of the kindly feeling that prompted this action, and I wish to thank each and every member for their expression of friendship. However I cannot accept it and am returning same, for the reason that I feel that my duties at the Fair were in no way responsible for my sickness and in part I feel that I was fortunate in being so near a hospital and so many good friends when taken sick.

Sincerely yours,
JOSEPH ROBERTS.

Mellor: We cancelled the warrant.

Ollis: Do you wish to take any action on the Secretary's report?

Member: I move the report be accepted and placed on file.

Seconded and carried.

Ollis: We have the Treasurer's report here. As Mr. Mellor suggested, it is a copy of the financial statement of his report with the balance added. What do you wish to do with it?

Member: I move we accept the same.

Seconded and carried.

Ollis: The county fair association banquet will be held in this building this evening. Secretary Smith will be here at four o'clock with tickets. If any of you want tickets get them from him at that time. I think it would pay all of you gentlemen very well if you can attend this banquet. They have a good program, talks along county fair management, a good time. I feel you will learn enough to make you feel repaid for attending and will have a good time in the bargain.

We will now have the report of the Auditing Committee.

Lincoln, Nebr., Jan. 16, 1917.

TO THE HONORABLE PRESIDENT AND THE NEBRASKA STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE:

Gentlemen:

We, your Auditing Committee, respectfully submit the following report. We find the receipts and expenditures in the xarious funds for the year 1916 to be as follows:

Receipts

Advertising	$ 54.00
Automobile Hall	2,065.00
Boys' Camp	530.00
Cattle Stalls	801.00
Concessions	17,074.29
Exhibitor's Tickets	1,834.00
Horse Stalls	406.00
Interest	705.56
Miscellaneous	4,344.75
Official Catalogues	15.50
State Appropriation	2,000.00
Machinery Grounds	108.00
Rent	691.70

Sheep Pens		73.00
Speed		1,852.00
Swine Pens		631.10
Ticket Account—		
Bleachers	$ 3,040.00	
General admission	15,054.75	
Grand Stand	12,099.10	
Exchange tickets	26.00	
Sunday and Evening	1,285.00	
Turnstiles	40,041.25	
Turnstiles over	131.25	
Vehicle Permits	118.00	71,795.35
		$104,981.25

Expenditures

1916 Warrants checked with this report			$ 94,007.60
Balance on hand, Jan. 1916		$ 22,163.90	
Receipts for 1916 Fair		104,981.25	
		127,145.15	
By expenditures, 1916		94,007.60	
On hand	$ 33,137.45		
Certificates	$ 19,500.00		
Central National	13,637.45		
On hand	33,137.45		

We have carefully checked the above accounts of the Secretary's office with the receipts of the Treasurer's office and find that each account corresponds. We find that the balance of $33,137.45 in the hands of the Treasurer is on deposit in eighteen banks, as follows:

Farmers State Bank, Central City	$ 1,000.00
Citizens Bank, Geneva	1,000.00
Loup City State Bank, Loup City	2,000.00
First State Bank, St. Paul	1,000.00
German American State Bank, Chalco	2,000.00
Nebraska State Bank, Ord	1,000.00
Bank of Waterloo, Waterloo	1,000.00
Farmers State Bank, Florence	1,000.00
Security State Bank, Broken Bow	1,000.00
Citizens National Bank, Wayne	1,500.00
First National Bank, Fremont	1,000.00
State Bank of Nelson, Nelson	1,000.00
Otoe County National Bank, Nebraska City	1,000.00

Citizens State Bank, Kimball	1,000.00
Platte Valley State Bank, Scottsbluff	1,000.00
St. Libory State Bank, St. Libory	1,000.00
Bank of Rogers	1,000.00
Certificate of deposit	$19,500.00
Cash in checking account in the Central National Bank	13,637.45
Total	$33,137.45

We find that the total warrants issued and paid are $94,007.60; that there are now outstanding warrants amounting to $111.12. Under the rules of this Board these outstanding warrants are void after January 1, 1917, and we would therefore recommend that when they are presented for payment they be cancelled and re-issued as presented.

We have checked the ticket sales of the various classes of admission tickets taken up at the gates as shown by the report of the superintendent of gates, and find they correspond closely, the cash receipts for the sale of each class of tickets being slightly in excess of the number of tickets taken up. This is accounted for by some ticket purchasers not using their tickets.

We submit the following audit of total number of tickets taken up at the gate:

50c general admission tickets	30,086
Sunday and evening tickets (25c)	5,127
Coupons from season and exhibitors' books	7,774
Statistical tickets	69,348
Advertising tickets	294
Checks	336
Better babies tickets	129
Amphitheater and bleacher tickets	35,165

The following tickets were issued in the Secretary's office:

Season and exhibitors' coupon books	206
Editorial tickets	704
Members' tickets	29
Guests' tickets	459
Judges' tickets	196
Advertising tickets	306
Better babies' tickets	183

We find that 11,499 automobiles passed through the gates.

All tickets handled by the Treasurer and the superintendent of tickets were checked in to them by the Board of Managers, and at the close of the fair the unused tickets were checked by the same board and found correct, and were then ordered destroyed by the President.

We believe the ticket system can be simplified and somewhat improved, and would recommend that the same be given consideration.

We find the books and reports of the Secretary, Treasurer and Superintendents well and accurately kept.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. R. PURCELL,
W. C. CALEY,
W. B. BANNING.

Purcell: I want to say we had a very thorough check. We started in on Friday of last week. Usually the auditing is done in a day but it hardly gives us time to go over the accounts as thoroughly as was desired, so we started to work Friday and find the books, as I have stated here, in excellent shape and nicely kept. I thank you.

Member: I move the report be accepted and placed on file.

Seconded and carried.

Reports from the Good Roads Committee, Committees on Poultry and Horticulture were handed in and accepted, and will be found in this report.

Mellor: I move we adjourn until 9:30 tomorrow morning, at room 304, State Farm.

Seconded and carried.

Wednesday morning, January 17, 1917.
Room 304, State Farm, 9:30 A. M.

The meeting called to order by Mr. Ollis.

The roll was called by Mr. Mellor, who announced that Mr. Sass was unable to be present on account of illness. A quorum was found present.

Ollis: Is the committee on the revision of the premium list ready to report?

Member: Yes, sir.

Ollis: We will hear your report.

Smith: As one of your committee, Mr. Keedle has asked me to read the report.

Ollis: If you will turn to the front part of your premium list, you can follow the report as it is read.

REPORT OF THE PREMIUM REVISION COMMITTEE

Your committee begs leave to report the following:

All dates to be changed to conform to the dates for the 1917 Fair.

Page 13, raise salary of superintendent of "Camping Ground" to $50.00. Superintendent of class "F" to receive $60.00.

Change "superintendent and clerk of speed" to superintendent of speed, and clerk of speed, making two positions.

Page 16, after "By-Laws," article 1, insert the following: "The President and Secretary shall be permanent delegates to the meetings of the American Association of Fairs and Expositions, and the remaining delegates shall be elected at the semi-annual meeting."

Page 21, section 24 be amended to read: "No subscription solicitor is allowed to canvass subscriptions outside of booth assigned. Solicitor must have been continuously employed by said publication for a period of three months prior to the Fair, and he is absolutely prohibited from using any form of merchandise, animal, article or tickets for future drawings as a gift to influence subscribers under a penalty of expulsion from the grounds. All solicitors must purchase season tickets."

All special premiums as offered by the different associations to be accepted.

Page 26, section 51 be amended to read March 1st and September 1st as regards swine.

Class A, page 33, for 18, 19, 23 and 24 make the premiums as follows: 1st, $15.00; 2nd, $12.00; 3rd, $10.00; 4th, $8.00; 5th, $6.00 and 6th, $4.00.

Page 36, lot 5 include "Single pony in harness" with premiums of $8.00 for first; $5.00 for second; $4.00 for third and $3.00 for fourth.

Page 37, cut out lot 10.

Class B, page 48, lot 10 cut out No. 459.

On motion the Nebraska Breeding Holsteins' offer of $150.00 if we offer a like amount was accepted, the premium list to be changed to correspond. For Nebraska classification.

Classification for Ayrshires made, with the same money as is given the Guernseys.

Class C, add "Grand Champion" with ribbon award in all breeds.

Page 54, lot 2, cut first money off for Berkshires and make a classification for mule foot the same as for Berkshires.

Class E, the recommendations of A. H. Smith, superintendent, are referred to the Board of Managers.

Class F, page 76, change No. 1454, 1457, 1470, 1473, 1487, 1489½, 1503 and 1506 to read "90 day corn" instead of 7½ inches or under.

No. 1548, after "English Rye Grass" add the words "Meadow Fescue."

Cut out No. 1555, macaroni wheat.

Cut out No. 1612 and replace same with two; red tomatoes and purple tomatoes, with premiums of $2.00 for first; $1.50 for second and $1.00 for third.

After No. 1630 place "Mangel peppers" with the same premiums as for display peppers.

Change No. 1657 and No. 1681 to largest and heaviest single pumpkin.

Change No. 1658 and 1682 to largest and heaviest single squash.

After No. 1664 add "4 marblehead squash" with the same premiums as No. 1664.

Make the number of squash, pumpkins and watermelons 2 instead of 4.

Page 80, in No. 1626 cut out "Butter beans" and in place of same put "Lima beans shelled."

No. 1628, add the words "in pod."

No. 1629 make the first premium $2.00.

In No. 1686 cut out the last three premiums.

Page 82, lot 13, is approved as suggested:

"PROVIDED: That the highest scored in any district shall not receive as premium for County Collective Exhibit a sum in excess of $300.00 and each succeeding position not to exceed a sum equal to $25.00 less than the one occupying the position above in order as scored by the judges, where the excess score is above the amount stated for position occupied.

Page 83, change percentage to 50 per cent of total sum scored.

Lot 14, page 83, in No. 1687, 1688, 1689 and 1690 cut to two premiums, $4.00 for first and $3.00 for second.

Change No. 1694 to $10.00 and $5.00 for first and second premiums.

In lot No. 10, Vine Products, the 4th premium is to be cut out.

Class H, to lot No. 2 add the following: Canned asparagus, canned carrots and canned pineapple. To lot No. 4 add Loganberry jam carrying the same premiums.

Cut out lot No. 8, Discretionary, and at the end of each lot add "Article not named" carrying the same premiums as said lot.

Insert a new lot No. 8, "Collective," as follows: Largest and best collection of canned fruits with first premium of $6.00 and second premium of $4.00. Largest and best collection of canned vegetables with the same premiums.

In class J, the recommendations of Mrs. J. P. Masterman, the superintendent, were adopted in full.

In class K the recommendations of Mrs. Morley, the superintendent, were passed and referred to the Board of Managers and Secretary, with power to act.

Class L, the recommendations of the superintendent were adopted.

Rules for the Boys' Camp to be amended as asked for by the superintendent and the parties in charge. The right of the members to appoint delegates is reserved.

T. B. KEEDLE,
CHARLES GRAFF,
O. G. SMITH,
E. R. DANIELSON,
G. E. HALL.

Smith: About the superintendent of speed, I will state no provision was made for the salaries of these two, this matter was left to the Board.

In class J quite a number of changes were made but in the opinion of the committee, the classes were much better than they had been and we adopted it in its entirety.

Smith: Mr. Chairman, as a member of your committee, I move its adoption as read.

Seconded.

Ollis: You have heard the report; it is moved and seconded that it be adopted as read. Any remarks?

Leonard: In class A, I believe that is horses, in the pony display I do not know whether I made any recommendations or not in regard to the four-in-hand teams. I do not know for sure that I made a report; Mr. Mellor said once I did not make any report but I wrote him I did and have never heard from him since about it. In the four-in-hand pony teams last year we had a good deal of dispute among the exhibitors. One party claimed that each four-in-hand should have their own driver, that one driver should only drive one four-in-hand team and each team should have its own driver. In the exhibit last year there was one man had one four-in-hand team and a man to drive it. Another exhibitor had three four-in-hand teams and one driver only. To show each team he got out of one buggy and into another and it caused a little trouble. My opinion is one man should handle a team from start to finish. I make that as a suggestion.

Ollis: You mean each rig should have a different driver?

Leonard: I mean each four-in-hand should have its own driver.

Smith: I rise to a question of information. The objection made there last year, as the committee saw it, was the fact that one exhibitor had an expert driver and the others objected. In all fairness I believe the same money as expended for one could be expended on another, if he wanted to compete against the experts with what ability he has, he could drive his own team, I think we should be careful about making any changes or we will get to where a man, in showing his live stock, would be prohibited from securing help, we might call it expert help, I think we should allow that, if a man wanted to make a better showing. If a man wants to expend a thousand dollars for a rig, he has my permission.

Leonard: I think without doubt all the exhibitors in the pony class would work to their own advantage. No doubt the expert driver did not get there any better than the fellow who was not an expert driver but he would handle one team, come back and leave that standing, get out of one buggy and into another and then a second and third. If they wanted a man to drive each team, all right, no one objected to the expert work, I was not trying to infer that expert work should be cut out. I leave it to you whether a man should drive three teams if he chooses, or drive one team.

Ollis: Do you wish to make that as a motion?

Leonard: Yes, sir; I move each team have its own driver.

Seconded.

Ollis: You have heard the motion, gentlemen, that each team have its own driver.

Hoffmeister: I do not believe in that way of doing business. I believe we will go further next year and say a man cannot employ more than one jockey, that he cannot get from one sulky to another in the running races. One jockey would only be permitted to drive one horse, if we adopt this motion. The next thing will be one jockey will only be permitted to drive one horse. We will go further after a while and get into the cattle business where a man must employ one man to show each animal. I think a man has a perfect right to employ whom he pleases.

Ollis: I think there is a point Mr. Leonard did not make plain, and I do not believe the members understand why he is making these remarks.

Graff: The contention arose over this matter of one driver. I do not think it is understood, as the President has said. Here we have a class of four-in-hands, as they are called; here is your exhibitor with two entries in that class, that is, he has two outfits. He has a professional driver and that professional driver will take one of these outfits and show it while the judge is judging, he will jump out of one rig into another rig and drive that one. Well, the fellow who is not quite so strong in the show ring has only one outfit, which he does not like to drive against a professional driver twice; he would like to get along with one showing anyway. That is the difficulty, your exhibitor using a professional driver and showing two outfits when competing in the same class. The judge may say, "I would like to see those two outfits move at the same time in order to judge between them." I believe, gentlemen, it is largely a matter for the judge to decide and I have not heard any complaint from the judge. If the judge had made a complaint in this matter, I believe we could have taken it up but as a member of your committee I was silent when this was passed on and did not have anything to say, for that reason. Everybody wants to make as good a showing as he can make and I believe we have to give a little leeway to the exhibitors so they can do so.

Leonard: The idea was not to cut out any expert work. I admire a man who will hire an expert to come and show his team, I believe he is far ahead of the man who puts an amateur behind his four-in-hand. My friend here called attention to the jockey; no jockey every rode two horses in one race—he can ride two horses in two races but you never saw a jockey ride one horse one mile and then get off and ride another horse the next mile in the same race. So far as I am concerned

I do not care how you handle this, I would just as soon you would throw this suggestion out as to take care of it but I promised these men I would bring this up at this time.

Ollis: Mr. Leonard, the rules say they should be judged sixty per cent on the horses and forty per cent on handling; that is where the idea comes in—whether a horse is handled better by an amateur driver or whether an expert driver shows it off to better advantage, that is the question.

Leonard: That is the question exactly. If it is at all necessary to see them move at once it is impossible to do so when one driver handles two teams. I know this, the man this complaint was made against has made our pony show in this state; if it had not been for him it would not be one-third of what it is. The fellows who brought the complaint, one of them came in here and skinned him—I do not know how amateur he was. I thought the young fellow handled the ribbons pretty good. So far as hiring an expert driver or an expert showman is concerned, no one who wants to see a good show would advance anything against this. I know when I handled horses in the show ring I always wanted to hold the whip myself and do not blame any man for showing them to the best advantage but the idea of one man showing two rigs is the contention. I do not care what you do with this.

Smith: I think, gentlemen, the only question is whether you want all these rigs shown at one time, but they cannot do so when one man drives more than one rig—that is the contention. I have no objection to your compelling these horses to be shown at one time, each with its own driver. It might compel a man to hire three experts if he had three entries, but if it makes a better showing to have them all move at once let us do so. I will take Colonel Leonard's judgment about that, if it makes a better showing to compel them to move at once and get drivers for each one.

Leonard: Do you think five rigs would make as good a showing with four standing still as with all moving, to entertain an audience?

Smith: No, it might be better to have them all move at once and if a man owns all four, let him furnish four drivers.

Jackson: I move, to get this before the house, that no driver be allowed to drive more than one rig in the same class.

Seconded and carried.

Ollis: The matter comes up on the adoption of the report as read by Mr. Smih and amended by Mr. Jackson. All in favor of the motion to adopt the report of the committee say aye; contrary minded, no. It is carried. Do you know of any other business before the election of members? If you do not want to bring any other business before the meeting, we will proceed with the election of members.

Keedle: I believe there is a very important part of this program that has not been attended to yet and it is time it should be attended to;

therefore, while I have the floor I move you that we instruct our treasurer to pay each delegate here $4.00 per day for three days, and railroad fare.

Seconded and carried.

Ollis: Is there anything else you want to bring up before the election? If there are no objections we will proceed to the election of members of the Board. I will appoint Mr. McLaughlin, Mr. McNutt and Mr. Purcell tellers; these tellers will pass around the ballots and when the Secretary calls your name after you have had a minute or two of time to write the ballot, you will please stand up when your name is called and the teller will get your ballot.

Roberts: Could we not expedite matters by just voting on those where there is any contest. My understanding is that the fourth district is the only one where there is any contest and it would save a lot of time, in counting ballots, if we just voted for those in that district.

Ollis: I think that can be done if there is no objection. There is a blank line and any one can write in the name of another candidate, if they so desire. The men elected will be the ones nominated in these five districts.

Mellor: I move the rules be suspended in the first, second, third, fifth and sixth districts and those nominated be declared elected the members of this Board for the ensuing two years.

Ollis: You have all heard the motion, the wording of this motion elects all but those in the fourth district, where there is a contest.

Seconded and carried.

Ollis: You will just merely vote for the men you wish to vote for in the fourth, there are six names on the ballot; vote for four of them. The four receiving the highest number of votes, if a majority, will be elected. The one receiving the lowest vote of the four highest will have the short term, one year.

Purcell: Would it not be a good idea to say that only delegates can vote?

Ollis: Now as your name is called, please rise in your seat and the teller will come to you and get your vote.

Mr. Mellor calls the roll. Mr. Hasik is absent.

Leftwich: There are two delegates from Dodge County and, as we understand it, they are allowed one-half vote each, that was to be taken into consideration.

Member: I would state I marked my ballot one-half vote.

Member: I would also say I marked my ballot one-half vote.

Ollis: Thank you, gentlemen. Have you all voted? If you tellers will come to the desk, that is the only place you can work.

Mellor: The vote, as shown by the ballots, is as follows: Danielson, 56; Wake, 68; Riesen, 35½; James, 48; Hasik, 49½; Taylor, 23.

Ollis: Gentlemen, by your vote you have elected Mr. Danielson, Mr. Wake, Mr. James, Mr. Hasik, and Mr. James receiving the lowest vote of the four elected, therefore, he will be elected for the one year term. It has been suggested you did not get the vote as read by the secretary; if you did not get it I will read it again—I will read it any way: Danielson, 56; Wake, 68; Riesen, 35½; James, 48; Hasik, 49½; Taylor, 23.

Mr. Wolcott takes the chair.

Wolcott: Gentlemen, the next is the election of a president; nominations for president.

Leftwich: I nominate J. A. Ollis.

Seconded.

Wolcott: Mr. Ollis is nominated. Are there any other nominations?

Agee: I move the nominations be closed.

Seconded.

Hoffmeister: I move the rules be suspended and Mr. Ollis be elected by acclamation.

Wolcott: Moved the rules be suspended and Mr. Ollis be elected by acclamation.

Graff: I believe the proper form of procedure would be that the rules be suspended and the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot of the entire delegation for this candidate.

Seconded and carried.

Mellor: By your direction I cast the full vote of this convention for J. A. Ollis as President for the ensuing year, 69 votes.

Wolcott: I declare Mr. Ollis elected.

Ollis: Gentlemen, I am sure I could not find words to express to you my appreciation of this honor you have just conferred on me. I have been your president for the last year and I have tried to fill the position to the best of my ability; have tried to treat every man in the Association and out of the Association fair and right and honorable and friendly and hope I have succeeded in doing so. It is getting late and I just want to say to you in the coming year I will try to do the same thing. I thank you.

Ollis: The next thing will be the election of a first vice-president. Who will you have for first vice-president?

Member: I place in nomination Mr. R. M. Wolcott.

Seconded.

Ollis: Mr. Wolcott is placed in nomination. Any other nominations?

Agee: If there are not other nominations I move you the rules be suspended and the Secretary be instructed to cast the vote of this convention for Mr. Wolcott for first vice-president.

Seconded.

Ollis: Moved and seconded the rules be suspended and the Secretary be instructed to cast the entire vote of this convention for Mr. Wolcott for first vice-president. All in favor signify by saying aye; contrary minded, no. It is carried.

Mellor: By your instructions I cast the full vote of this convention for Mr. Wolcott for first vice-president of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture for the ensuing year.

Ollis: I declare Mr. Wolcott elected first vice-president of the State Board of Agriculture for the ensuing year.

Ollis: The next thing will be the election of the second vice-president.

Agee: I place in nomination Mr. J. F. McArdle for second vice-president.

Seconded.

Mellor: If there are no other nominations I move you the rules be suspended and the president cast the entire vote of this convention for Mr. McArdle for second vice-president.

Ollis: All in favor will signify by saying aye; contrary minded, no. Gentlemen, I hereby cast the vote of the entire convention for Mr. McArdle for second vice-president for the ensuing year and declare him elected.

Ollis: The next thing will be the election of the Secretary.

Youngers: I nominate W. R. Mellor.

Seconded.

Ollis: Mr. Mellor is nominated.

Purcell: It has been a long time since we have had the name of but one candidate for Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture; for some years the name of one party has come before the convention and the election has been unanimous in the same manner as for the three officers we have just elected. The time, of course, must come in all organizations for a change of management. It cannot be, that one person can always hold on, a change must come some time whether it is this year or some other. I am going to place in nomination the name of another candidate this morning and in doing so I would not take from Mr. Mellor one iota of the greatness he has attained and justly merited as a good secretary in years past. I am going to place before you this morning the name of a man with whom you are all well acquainted, a man who has worked on the Board, the State Board of Agriculture, for a good many years. He needs no introduction to the members of the State Board of Agriculture, he probably needs no introduction to four-fifths or perhaps a greater per cent of the delegates here—E. R. Danielson. I want to say for Mr. Danielson, in presenting his name, that he has been very active in the State Fair, the State Board of Agriculture work. He is a farmer, and a good one. He is a stockman, and a good one. He is a business man, and a good one. Mr. Danielson has been identified with the stock interests of the State Board, of the State Fair, is acquainted with most of the stockmen of any prominence in the state and I think has done as much for the stock interests of the state as any man we have ever had on the Board. If I did not believe that E. R. Danielson was qualified for the place I want to assure you, gentlemen, I would not be on my feet at this time presenting his name to you. I want to present the name, Mr. Chairman, of E. R. Danielson at this time for Secretary.

Graff: (I believe I will have to get out of this hole for a little room). Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention: I have reached a stage as a member in connection with the State Board of Agriculture where I want to second the nomination that has been made and I want to tell you, to begin with, that I do not want to preface it by saying I take pleasure because I don't. It is for what I believe the good of the State Board of Agriculture and the success of the Fair and the harmony that can be brought about by those men who have to conduct this State Fair, that I want to second that nomination. For the years I have been connected with this Board, to a man I have been able to work with them to my satisfaction and, I hope, to the satisfaction of those that I worked with. You know, gentlemen, that for several years there has been a storm brewing and you know I have done my part to keep it down. I have been scratched on the back and I have had men use the press to flatter me here and there to get me to turn against the men that were at the head of the State Board of Agriculture but I could not see it that way and cannot now, but gentlemen, in order for our Board to accomplish the best that can be accomplished, we must have some unity—we must be able to give in to one another; the minority at least must be such that they can give in to the majority in order to be able to go along with the work. I cannot go into detail and tell you of the little things and the big ones that have sprung up during the past number of years but will cite you one case. The Horticultural Society of the state has been making part of the exhibit at the State Fair; we have nothing to say in any way. We pay them $1,200.00 a year and they take the thing and run it. I have been told by members of this Board that they have been asked to make a report of the premiums awarded to the State Board of Agriculture and they have strongly intimated that it was none of our business. Now that won't work, gentlemen. The live stock interests of this state and the agricultural interests of the state can come to us and say: "We have consolidated our business, we now feel that we want to take over a section of our Fair grounds and run it to suit ourselves." Gentlemen, I asked Mr. Mellor last night if, for the sake of harmony, for the future good of the State Board of Agriculture, if he could not at this time see his way clear to step down at least for a short period of time in order to have that harmony that we should have. Mr. Mellor frankly told me that he was going to fight.

Well, I like a fighter and that is why, gentlemen, I feel like going on record this morning to tell you where I stand. I do not want to be a pussy footer or a gum shoer, I cannot do it, men, it is not in me. It is not because Secretary Mellor and I have in the past ever had any trouble, gentlemen, he is one of the greatest secretaries for this kind of work that I know of and I believe men of other states know of. He has been honored by the Association of Fairs of the United States as their president, he is a man known all over the country, but Mr. Mellor claims he does not need this office—it is not for the salary—and I asked him would he not step down at this time because there is friction enough that he is aware of that could be removed and if it does not work out, gentlemen, Mr. Mellor will not be to blame, we all know that. This morning when I came up here a prominent man of this state told me that if such a thing was done, if W. R. Mellor was put out as secretary, they with their publication and newspaper men would get into this fight for keeps and there would be some fur flying. He said "if there is going to be a political machine, we will let you know we are in it." I said "all right, turn loose, go ahead, it cannot be helped." Men, we are either right or we are wrong and for the good of the State Board of Agriculture and the State Fair in the future is why I this morning second the nomination of Ed. Danielson.

Roberts: If I were to take up your time for one hour I could not get you better acquainted with Mr. Mellor than you are now. He is recognized as a man of great capability not only in this state but all over the United States. I have watched this State Fair grow from a sapling to a great, bearing fruit tree and it seems to me now you are about to prune it, or attempt it, and I would say, gentlemen, be very careful you do not take off limbs that will cripple the State Fair for some time to come and maybe kill it entirely. I hope you will think this matter over seriously before the vote is cast.

Ollis: Any other nominations? If not we will proceed to ballot for the election of secretary.

Mellor: Mr. Graff used the words "there was a lack of unity." I did not know it before, I have worked to the best of my ability this year for this Board. I have done everything I could to further Mr. Ollis' campaign and his direction of this Board. I do not think Ollis can put his finger on a thing I have not done for the best interests of the State Board of Agriculture. If he can, I am perfectly willing to have him do so and I will answer any questions he may ask. As for the unity part, I do not think there is anything in it. There are one or two persons on the Board who would like to have the office, that is the fact of the case, and if this manner of going after it will get it, let them. He spoke of "pussy footing" and "gum shoeing," I was at the county fair meeting last night doing my best to entertain and instruct your county fair men all within my power while this pussy footing and gum shoeing was going on last night. There was nothing said until then, I do not think any of you men knew anything of it until last night, you men who are the backbone of the State Board of Agriculture, the exhibitors of this state, men interested in the county and the state fairs and now because somebody wants to succeed me they take this method of bringing it to pass and doing it in a way I would not think of doing anything against them. If I am going to work against them I will work against them openly and let the people know the actual conditions, not take snap judgment in any way. I have nothing but the utmost regard for these men in fair work and have done, without a murmur, without contention, just what this Board has asked to be done. I think these men would justify me in that statement, and I thought our Board was getting along splendidly, absolutely I did. I was under the impression we had gotten rid of all the old trouble and were getting along; that is the position I want to take and have taken, gentlemen, and assure you, you have all known that what W. R. Mellor has done he has done in the open and he has tried to do the best he could for the State Board of Agriculture to make it a grand success.

Mitchell: I just want to say a word or two from the outside. I am not a member of the Board but a delegate here and have been interested in the fair work of the state for the past four or five years. We have built up a fair in Thayer County and have come to the secretary and treasurer and the Board to get information and so far as I could learn from the outside, everything seemed to be working in peace and harmony and it came like a stroke of lightning from a clear sky, the information that seemed to go around this morning. Everything seemed to be all right, I for one do not pretend to explain it but feel Mr. Mellor is an invaluable man; I do not believe he is the one essential man, I believe the State Fair would go on without Mr. Mellor, but from my viewpoint I believe it to be an ill advised time to dispense with his services. We have a secretary known wherever fairs are known in the United States, a man in his prime who has done something and without a word against the other man or against anyone and from one on the outside, from one who is not on the inside and does not know anything of the workings of the inner circle it seems we would be making a serious mistake if we make a change at the present time. I am for Honorable W. R. Mellor for Secretary.

Craig: I am like Mitchell here, am an outsider and knew nothing of this friction until this morning. I have been on our county board in Boone County some years and have been here as a delegate and want to ask, if I might at this time, if there was friction why we were not informed of the fact before we nominated men yesterday. I do not know the man who is nominated, I do know Mr. Mellor and know it will be a great disappointment to the boys of Boone County if I return home and say to them "we have dropped Mr. Mellor." I know that I would not be received very friendly by the Boone county board if I returned home and told them this and want to say to you that the Boone county board, I was secretary for some time, never asked a favor or information or anything from Mr. Mellor that we did not get and I think, from our experience in county fairs, that it takes more than a day to develop a good secretary. There were many things, when I was on the Board of our little association at home, there were many things I thought if I was secretary that would be done differently. Later they were done differently but I do not know if they were improved and I think it is a poor time to swap horses in the middle of the stream. We have been growing, as the report shows, we were told yesterday how we were growing, no man will deny the fact that we are growing and I believe in the State Fair as in the county fair, a great deal depends on the secretary. I do not know the other gentleman and am saying nothing against him, I am just expressing my views of Mr. Mellor as I have done business with him in years past and telling you what I would expect to receive from my home friends if I returned and told them I had cast a vote against Mr. Mellor.

Ollis: If there is no further discussion we will proceed to ballot.

Agee: I think we had better have a couple of tellers and they can pass the slips around, and they can write on the name of the one they want.

Ollis: We have three tellers. The secretary will call the roll and as your name is called the teller will come and get your ballot, the same as before.

Mr. Mellor called the roll.

McArdle: While we are counting the ballots I think we can take action on the Treasurer. I will state Mr. Sass is a sick man, he came out here but could not stay and has gone down town to his room and I believe you can take action very quickly while they are counting the votes, if you wish, and then adjourn to the next room where a representative of Mr. Sass will pay the delegates their per diem and expenses. Therefore, I place Mr. Sass' name in nomination for treasurer for the coming year.

Seconded.

Cheney: I move the rules be suspended and the Secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous vote of the association for Jacob Sass as our treasurer for the ensuing year.

Seconded and carried.

Mellor: By your instructions I cast the entire vote of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture for Jacob Sass as treasurer for the ensuing year.

Ollis: I declare him elected treasurer for the ensuing year.

Member: I would like to move that the report of Mr. Mellor last night to the secretaries' meeting be published in bulletin form, on account of it containing some things the secretaries of the fairs are interested in and would like to move the report be published in bulletin form and sent to the different secretaries in the state.

Seconded.

Member: Why limit it to the secretaries of the county fairs?

Member: I supposed the mailing list was complete and he said he would mail it to our directors and superintendents if we would furnish the names.

Ollis: All in favor of the motion will signify by saying aye, contrary minded, no. It is carried.

Mellor: Gentlemen, the vote is 42 for Danielson and 28 for Mellor. I move you the rules be suspended and Mr. Danielson be declared the Secretary of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture for the ensuing year.

Seconded and carried.

Ollis: I declare him the duly elected secretary of the Board.

Smith: I want at this time to make a motion that the constitution, if it is so worded in the constitution, be changed so that the secretary be not a member of the Board of Managers, that he be an ex-officio member of the Board of Managers hereafter.

Seconded.

Mellor: Now that I am not interested I can speak for Mr. Danielson. I think that would be the biggest mistake you could make for if the secretary is not conversant with the needs and requirements of this Board he is not fit to be secretary, that is the way I take it. I think the secretary has the welfare of this Board at heart, he is on the job all the time and I think his judgment would be just as good as that of any other one man and I hope this motion will not prevail.

Smith: I have no motive to injure any person or impair the efficiency of our great State Fair but I believe I know the workings, I know something about, I presume, the work of the secretary of the State Fair and I know he has always been a busy man and if you burden him as one of the members of the Board of Managers you are adding to his work. It is true he has to keep a record of the actions of the Board but I believe the man you have today elected secretary for the ensuing year will be glad to have this done, therefore, I insist on the motion and hope it will carry.

Member: We would like to hear from Mr. Danielson.

Danielson: Mr. Chairman, members of the State Board of Agriculture and delegates from the county fairs: Words cannot express the things I would like to say here this morning. You have put upon me a great obligation. As has been said before, there are times not only in the lives of all of us but in organization when a change must come and it seemed as inevitable at this time as did the change in the districts yesterday I want to say that I am going to do everything within my power, with the help of the members who are connected with this organization to follow in the footsteps to a certain extent of the worthy man who has been ahead of me. I realize, as you should, that for any man going into a new position the first year is not a bed of roses So far as the proposition that has come up, of taking the secretary off the Board of Managers, I want to be frank and say I have advocated this change for several years and conscientiously think it is the thing to do. I may be wrong, time only will tell, but personally I am going to ask you to do so that we may try it and see how it will work. All I ask is the confidence of the men who will be connected with me the coming year and, as I have said before, I will endeavor to do everything within my power to make the State Board of Agriculture a success and along with that goes the Nebraska State Fair. I thank you.

Question.

Ollis: The motion is that the secretary be changed from a member of the Board of Managers to an ex-officio member of the Board of Managers.

Leftwich: I do not believe—is he not at present an ex-officio member?

Mellor: No, he is a member.

Leftwich: That is the idea, that he be eliminated from the Board of Managers, that is my idea of this motion. Perhaps I have it wrong but it seems to me that is the thing to do if we are going to get into this business at all, let us eliminate him from the Board of Managers, and make him secretary to the Board of Managers.

Mellor: It might be well, if you are going to eliminate him, to eliminate another. This way it makes six on the Board and there could be a tie-up on all questions so if you are going to eliminate one member you had better eliminate two.

Agee: They can elect a man to take his place.

Mellor: You have to change the rules; you had better do these things now while you are working on it.

Ollis: I think we can get at this, on page 19, rule 11 "Board of Managers" it says the President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary and the members selected by the President shall be the Board of Managers.

Strader: How many on the Board?

Mellor: There are seven on the Board of Managers, the President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary and the members selected by the President shall be the Board.

Smith: As mover of the motion, if I can get the consent of my second, I want to renew that motion and say that the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture be eliminated from the Board of Managers and the President be empowered to appoint an extra man in place of the Secretary.

Seconded.

Ollis: The motion is that rule No. 11 be changed to read as follows: By cutting out the word "secretary" and adding to the paragraph that the President be authorized to add another member to the Board of Managers. Any remarks?

McLaughlin: You are cutting into the by-laws, I do not know what the provisions are, however, if it is legal go ahead.

McArdle: Absolutely.

Mellor: It can be done by a two-thirds vote.

Purcell: I believe it is fairly understood, if it be unanimous we do not need to vote on it.

Ollis: I think you understand the motion. All in favor will signify by saying aye, contrary minded, no.

Mellor: No.

Ollis: It is carried.

Purcell: I move you the motion just made be made unanimous.

Mellor: I will acquiesce, I think it wrong but it has a three-fourths vote.

Agee: I move the secretary be instructed to arrange the by-laws to conform with the motion just carried.

Mellor: That will be done without such a motion.

Strader: I would like to have your attention for just a moment in the matter concerning the expenses of the boys that come to the State Fair Boys' Camp. We are very anxious that we have at least 160 boys at the camp this coming year. We need four shifts of forty boys each to take care of the grandstand and that will give an opportunity to better take care of the boys, attending lectures, and for the men who take care of them and it is quite an expense for some of the boys and also the State Fair Board. I therefore would like to make this motion, that we ask our representatives in the Legislature to present a bill making it possible for the County Commissioners to pay the expenses of two boys from each county to the State Fair Boys' Camp.

Seconded and carried.

Strader: I would like to ask Mr. Ollis to take charge of this, if he will.

Agee: I move a committee of three be appointed with Mr. Strader, chairman; to take this up with the legislature.

Ollis: Moved and seconded that a committee of three be appointed, of which Mr. Strader is chairman, to take the matter up with the legislature. All in favor will signify by saying aye, contrary minded, no. Carried.

Is there anything else you want to bring before the meeting?

Member: I am not a member of the Board but I was at the banquet of the fair managers association last night and Mr. Mellor read a paper and I would like to move that this be published—

(Several interrupted him with the statement that this had been taken care of.)

Leonard: It seems to me before you go any further in regard to appointing a sixth member on the Board of Managers, it would be well to read this one article of our constitution on page 16, article 3, and act on it. The constitution and by-laws may be amended or altered at the annual meeting by a vote of two-thirds of the members present. Unless you do this you cannot legally appoint this member on the Board of Managers. You cannot appoint a man to take the place of the secretary or the one man eliminated, is that not right?

Ollis: I think you are mistaken; the motion was made to amend the rules and it carried unanimously. That makes at least a two-thirds vote.

Strader: Does that allow you to appoint the other man? Do the minutes show it?

Ollis: Yes. I think the committee Mr. Strader is to have appointed I will appoint later on—somebody who is going to try and interest the legislature. I would like to find someone who will take an interest in it and will notify them later, when I appoint them. If there is nothing else you want to bring up I will announce the members of the Board of Managers I wish to place before you for your consideration: Mr. Graff, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Caley and Mr. Purcell. These four names I place before you and recommend.

Mellor: I move you the names mentioned be approved by this Board.

Seconded.

Ollis: All in favor of this motion will signify the same by saying aye, contrary minded, no. It is carried. Now gentlemen, if there is any other business that should be brought before this meeting now is the time to make it known. If not, a motion to adjourn would be in order.

Keedle: I move that we adjourn.

Seconded and carried.

Ollis: There will be a meeting of the Board of Managers at 2:30 at the Secretary's office.

STATE CONSERVATION AND WELFARE COMMISSION

KEITH NEVILLE, Chairman,
Governor of Nebraska

S. AVERY, Vice-Chairman,
Chancellor, University of Nebraska

G. E. CONDRA, Executive Secretary,
Director Nebraska Conservation and Soil Survey

A. E. SHELDON,
Director Legislative Reference Bureau

E. R. DANIELSON,
Secretary State Board of Agriculture

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

KEITH NEVILLE, ex-Officio Chairman
R. M. JOYCE, Acting Chairman, Lincoln
GEO. N. COUPLAND, Vice-Chairman, Elgin
R. L. METCALFE, Omaha
GEN. GEO. H. HARRIES, Omaha
GEO. BROPHY, Omaha
T. P. REYNOLDS, Omaha
C. A. McLOUD, York
WALTER STEELE, Lincoln
GEO. JOHNSON, Lincoln
DR. E. O. WEBER, Wahoo
MISS SARKA HRBKOVA, Lincoln
HENRY RICHMOND, Secretary

NEBRASKA CONFERENCE ON FOOD SUPPLIES

Omaha, Nebraska

May 22, 23, 24, 25, 1917

In line with its Statutory duties, the Conservation and Welfare Commission convened a gathering of representative Nebraska citizens in Omaha, May 22 to 25 to consider the Conservation of Foods. This was done because of a need for immediate and concerted action in the solution of this problem, brought about principally by the European War.

Official Call

"Lincoln, Nebraska, May 8th—Believing that immediate steps should be taken to conserve Nebraska's food supply and to increase production for National purposes, and in line with the duties of the Conservation and Welfare Commission, as defined by the statutes of the state, we, the officers of the Commission, do hereby urge and invite the citizens of Nebraska to select from their various organizations, agricultural, educational, social, religious and industrial representative delegates to meet in the City of Omaha, May 22 to 25 to discuss the conservation and increase of foods, and formulate a practical policy to put into effect throughout the state.

"We urge the cooperation in this conference of all citizens of the state as individuals or representing some association or organization in the fields of agriculture, labor, commerce, education and social and religious activity.

KEITH NEVILLE, President
GEORGE E. CONDRA, Executive Secretary.

ORGANIZATION AND PROGRAM

Governor Neville was President of the Conference and Dr. G. E. Condra. Executive Secretary. The Executive Secretary held preliminary meetings in the City of Omaha with representatives of a large number of state organizations and departments to consider the program and plans for the Conference. An attempt was made to have present a representative of each line of endeavor mentioned in the Call.

The following persons served as members of the Executive Committee;

Member	Address	Activity or Organization Represented
Smith, O. G., Chairman	Kearney	Pres. Nebraska Farmers' Congress
Danielson, E. R., Secy	Osceola	Secretary State Board of Agriculture
Baxter, W. F	Omaha	Retailers
Burr, Prof. W. W	Lincoln	Dept. of Agronomy, University of Nebraska
Clemmons, W. H	Lincoln	State Superintendent
Condra, Dr. G. E	Lincoln	Conservation and Welfare Commission
Crooks, Cliff	Fairbury	Nebr. Ass'n. of Retailers
Dunn, Ballard	Omaha	Transportation
Evans, Mrs. J. R	David City	Conservation Dept., State Federation of Woman's Clubs
Graff, Charles	Bancroft	Pres. State Live Stock Breeders' Ass'n
Gustafson, C. H	Mead	Pres. Nebraska Farmers' Union
Haller, Frank	Omaha	Implement Manufacturing
Herron, L. S	Omaha	Nebraska Farmers' Union
Howard, Prof. R. F	Lincoln	Pres. State Board of Horticulture
Loomis, Miss Alice	Lincoln	Home Economics Dept., University of Nebraska
Parrish, E. V	Omaha	Omaha Publicity Bureau
Paul, Mrs. J. N	St. Paul	Pres. Nebr. Federation Woman's Clubs
Pugsley, Prof. C. W	Lincoln	Agricultural Extension
Purcell, E. R	Broken Bow	State Press Association
Quick, Frank	Lincoln	Seed Dealers
Reynolds, T. P	Omaha	Pres. Nebraska Federation of Labor
Ringer, Frank	Lincoln	Nebr. Manufacturers' Association
Shorthill, J. W	York	Nebr. Grain Shippers Association
Steinhart, J. W	Nebr. City	State Ass'n. of Commercial Clubs
Tagg, W. B	Omaha	Omaha Live Stock Exchange

A general plan of program was determined by the Executive Committee and left with the Executive Secretary to complete and direct. Two special features of the Conference were addresses by Hon. Carl S. Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, and Hon. Wm. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury.

Exhibits, demonstrations and section meetings were planned for the forenoon of each day, and general sessions for the afternoon and evenings. The Executive Committee was offered the free use of the Municipal Auditorium, and Committee rooms at various hotels. General sessions, exhibits and demonstrations were held in the Municipal Auditorium. Some committee meetings were held in the Commercial Club, Court House, Labor Temple, Fontenelle Hotel and the Rome Hotel.

The Conservation and Welfare Commission established headquarters in the Municipal Auditorium two weeks prior to the Conference. Valuable assistance in working up the Conference was received from the Publicity Bureau of the Omaha Commercial Club, the Federal Land Bank of Omaha, the State Board of Agriculture, the Agricultural Extension Service of the University, the State Press Association, the Office of the State Superintendent, Farmers' Organizations, the State Horticultural Society, the Nebraska Manufacturers' Association, the Nebraska Retailers' Association, and from most other state organizations represented.

EXHIBITS

Mr. J. W. Steinhart was Chairman of the Committee on Exhibits and Mr. Spencer M. Brooks, an efficient Manager.

There were booths by the State Labor Bureau, Red Cross, Boy Scouts, Meat Packers, State Food and Drug Department, and Dairy Department of the University, and various branches of Home Economics. Conservation in the Home was emphasized by demonstrations, exhibits, and talks mostly by persons from the Agricultural College of the State University.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Subject	Chairman	Secretary
1. Gardening	C. W. Pugsley	H. B. Fleharty
2. Fruits	R. E. Howard	G. M. Porter
3. Potatoes and Beans	Lloyd Thomas	H. M. Bushnell, Jr.
4. Beet Sugar	Edmund Simmons	S. D. McClary
5. Grain Crops	L. S. Herron	W. W. Burr
6. Farm Machinery	Frank Haller	L. W. Chase
7. Poultry and Eggs	M. Scudder	M. H. Dickson
8. Meat Supplies	Charles Graff	Dean E. A. Burnett
9. Dairy Products	Robert McGinnis	J. H. Frandsen
10. Conservation in the Home	Miss Alice Loomis	
11. Transportation	Ballard Dunn	J. W. Shorthill
12. Manufactures	C. C. Quiggle	Frank I. Ringer
13. City and Town Labor on the Farm	C. J. Garlowe	W. D. Andrews
14. Financing Production	Jesse McNish	Senator H. P. Shumway

The Committees or Sections, open to all delegates by their own choice, met during the forenoons of the Conference. Some of the Committee meetings were largely attended, as were those on Conservation in the Home, Labor, Meat Supplies, Dairy Products, Grain Crops, Potatoes and Beans and Gardening.

ADDRESS BY HON. CARL S. VROOMAN

Assistant Secretary, U. S. Department of Agriculture

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: England had a great navy. She thought if she could raise an army equal to her navy she would win the war. So she called the great war statesman, Lord Kitchener, and told him to raise an army. England raised a great army. They trained for months in the camps. Then after a time, which France thought was cruelly long, England sent the flower of her young manhood to France and put them in the trenches against the Germans. England thought the pathway to victory was open. But suddenly she discovered that her great army had only ounces of powder when they should have had pounds, and only pounds of shells when they should have had tons. Her men were shot down by German gunners whom they could not see. So England called another great statesman, Lloyd George, and said, 'Create for us munitions. Dot the hillsides with munition factories.' Lloyd George created the munitions and England thought the pathway to victory was open, when suddenly her workmen struck. They said our masters are piling up millions of war profits and the price of food is rising. The workmen said 'We will work for no wages at all if the capitalists will put their factories at the disposal of the government without remuneration.' (Applause). A common council was called. An understanding was made between the laborer, the capitalist and the farmer. Labor was given a living wage and no more; farmers were given a reasonable remuneration for their products and no more; manufacturers were given a reasonable profit on their products, and no more. Then England went ahead like a high-power automobile suddenly thrown into high. No nation is really prepared until she has taken justice out of the clouds and made it a part of the laws and institutions of man.

"And when England had done these things, she came face to face with the great world-old primeval problem, the problem of mankind to feed itself. Thus this becomes a food war with famine fighting on both sides of every battle front. For two and a half years America stayed out of the contest as long as we could keep the decent respect of mankind. To have remained at peace would have meant silent acquiescence in the murder of our own citizens, when we said nothing. A cause has now come that is worth fighting for, worthy of dying for. (Applause). At this juncture the Congress of the Great United States threw 100,000,000 people into the struggle. Our government is engaged not in a war of conquest, we are not striving to wreak vengeance, we have no hatred against the masses of any race. Our hands are as clean as those of any Knight of old who went out to fight for the Holy Grail. This is a crusade not only of the little people but of every people in Europe and also the German people. (Applause). I bear the honored name of Carl Schurz and I speak the sentiments of 99 out of every 100 Germans who have come here, to avoid the pressure of the military heel of the Imperial Government.

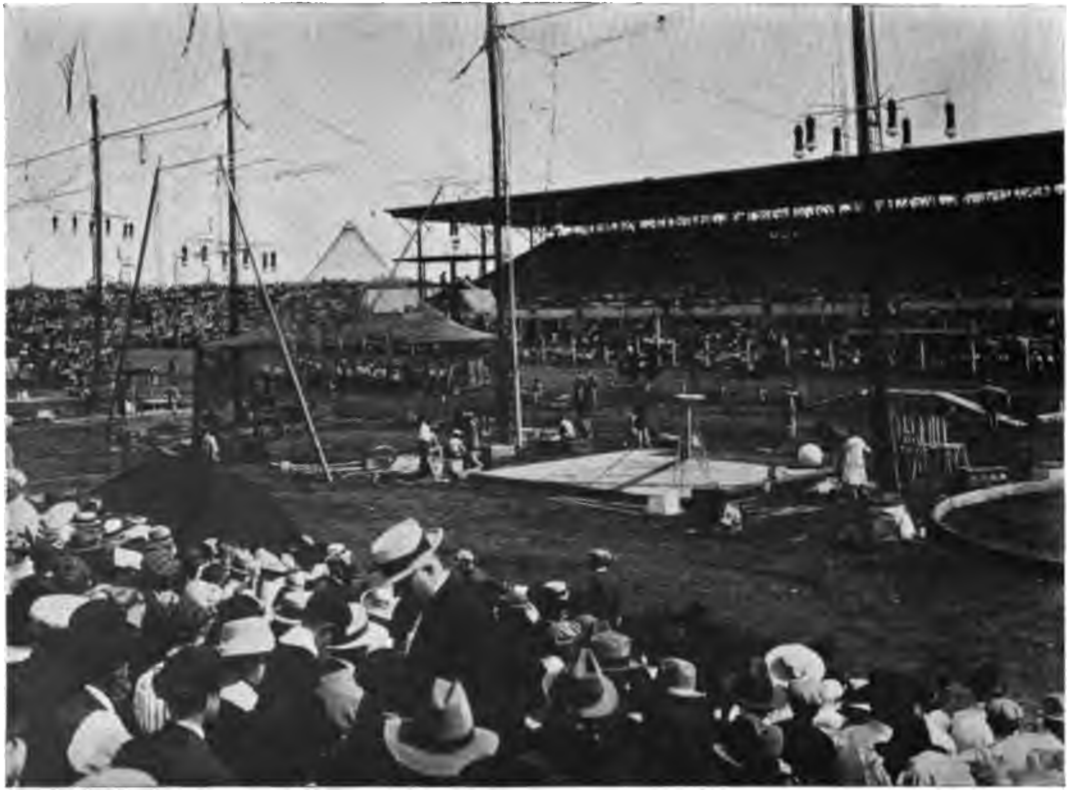
"Three years ago we thought that the time of an international peace and democracy had come, with the modernization of the governments of Turkey and China. But this war had to come before the war lust was entirely extinguished from the face of the earth.

"The declaration of war by President Wilson was the greatest pronunciamento that ever fell from the lips of man. (Applause). The American people feel a close friendship for the German people. Our war is against the Imperial Government. (Applause).

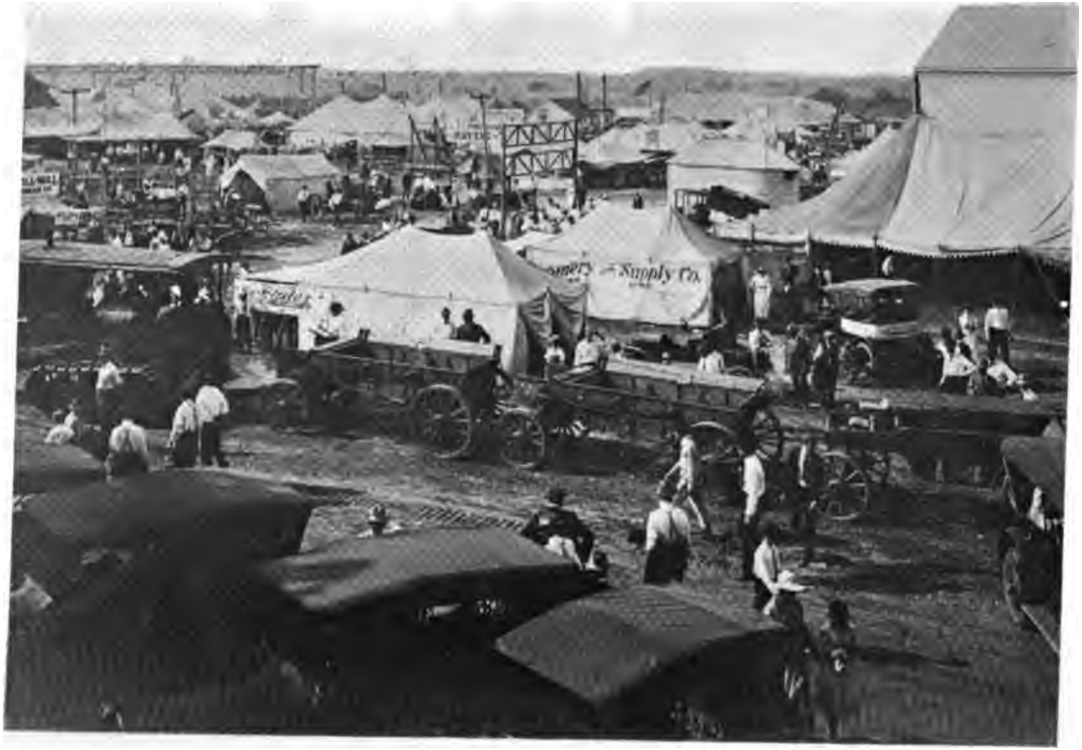
"This fury is going on increasing. None of us can feel the horror of the European battlefields but they can realize it perhaps when our boys begin to come back in pine boxes. Then this giant of the western world will awake to its responsibilities. I am no prophet. This awakening may come when one of our allies receives a mortal wound and we would have to put 5,000,000 men in the trenches. That is what will happen should Russia go to pieces. We cannot send many soldiers to the trenches in nine months. We are to send one division to raise Old Glory (Applause) alongside the flags of our allies to show the world we are there in the flesh as well as in spirit, and to show France that we have not forgotten the aid of Lafayette and Rochambeau in the time of our distress. It is the moral effect of our United States troops holding one or two miles of trenches. The material result will not affect the outcome to any appreciable degree.

'And then Congress voted a loan of $7,000,000,000. The average man cannot comprehend the vastness of this sum but when we decided to make the loan we served notice on mankind that we had underwritten victory. (Applause). We cannot all go to the trenches but we can get into the game by buying a $50.00 bond. (Applause.) Any man who has enjoyed the peace and prosperity under this flag and who expects to have his children here and who does not buy one of these bonds is not worthy of being defended by the brave boys who go into the trenches and face the hell of gun fire. (Applause). This loan should be over-subscribed 500% in the next fortnight.

"You are seeing in your eyes a light that has not been there before, a light of patriotic resolve, unselfish purpose, only called to flame by some great crisis. Besides floating this loan we must meet the arch enemy hovering over every European nation—allied, central powers and neutrals. Europe cannot feed herself. If we do not rise to this emergency and ship vast quantities of food to European nations more people will die of starvation in a year than have been killed in battle in three years. We must feed the civilian population of the allied nations and after the war is over feed the starving millions of the central powers. This is a task high enough to appeal to the deepest imagination.



HAGENBECK-WALLACE CIRCUS SHOWING WITHOUT TENT BEFORE THE GRAND STAND AT THE 1917 STATE FAIR.



A PARTIAL VIEW OF MACHINERY GROUNDS AT THE 1917 STATE FAIR

"Every man, woman and child can participate in this great fight against world famine. Farmers can farm as intelligently and efficiently as possible. The farmers can farm a little more scientifically and intensively and reduce waste. I have seen it done. Waste is our national vice. It is almost an institution from the farmer through the entire population of this country. Until the women of our nation, as well as the man, come to feel in their emotional natures as proud of thrift, this trait will continue.

"The women in the kitchens of America waste $700,000,000 worth of food products in a year. The average man in America wants food not only to relieve hunger, but he likes to look at it. The French housewife prides herself on having everybody satisfied. Our method of loading the table is vulgar.

'In time of peace it is bad enough to waste our food. In time of war it is despicable and disloyal. In America we mill only 72% of the wheat into flour. In Europe they mill 80 to 85 per cent into wheat flour and mix it with oat, corn, barley and potato flour. I believe that before the end of the present year every country in the world, ourselves included, will be doing the same thing. There is not enough wheat flour to feed the world. There are other things just as good. Nothing is better than corn bread. When we market rice we polish it so that it looks white. When people live on rice alone they develop that dread disease beri beri. When they eat the brown rice they thrive.

"For thirty years legislation for farmers has been neglected. There has been more of such in the past four years than in twenty years before. (Applause). Next year more will be accomplished in the interest of the farmer than in the last generation. Here is a chance for constructive work. We are asking Congress to guarantee a minimum price. (Applause). No responsible person connected with the Department of Agriculture has suggested a maximum price to beat down the price the farmers will receive for their products. Germany showed us the folly of that. Farmers fed valuable products to hogs, turned their farms into pastures and greatly decreased production in all lines when the German government tried to establish a maximum price for products of the farm. What we have asked for is power to fix a maximum price in order that production will be stimulated and in order that food gamblers cannot rob the farmers. The farmers are not receiving exorbitant prices for their grain. The average price the farmers were paid for wheat during the past year was $1.35½ bushel. We are asking Congress for power to fix a maximum price to stop food speculating. These food gamblers are the worst enemies of this country, and are Allies of the Kaiser, and are disloyal Americans and traitors to every American principle. (Applause). The men who corner food to gather in dirty money when our country is engaged in a life and death struggle are human vultures. The federal government is counting on everyone to do their part. We are now engaged in a democratic crusade to put a stop to war and the lust for conquest which has made a charnel house of the world for years. We are asking you to help this great nation to make the world safe for democracy. (Applause). This cause is worth contributing to, worth fighting for, and taking some trouble for. Following the campaign we made in the south I saw planters go out and order fields that had been planted to cotton plowed up and corn put in so that the food supply might be increased. (Applause). Never before have the rich been so patriotic. Business men are not 100% good. I have no use for traitorous food gamblers. But business men, like workingmen and farmers are getting behind the president in the war. They are willing to make the same sacrifices and are constantly making these sacrifices to assist their country and help the establishment of liberty and American principles around the world.

"Let me relate you the experience of the United States in securing copper. The National Council of Defense selected Barney Baruch, a Wall Street operator, to buy the metals needed for the struggle. Baruch called the copper operators of the nation, representing 90% of the production, to meet and fix a price for copper. He left them in a room for half an hour with the instructions to fix their price with an eye on the flag. As a result they cut the price of copper in half. That is the American spirit in the war. (Applause.)

"Have you done anything? Have you planted a garden? Have you bought a Liberty Bond? Have you begun to practice conservation in the home? If not, ask Almighty God to forgive you. Be an American to help push this the holiest war that humanity ever engaged in, a war of democracy against despotism, law against piracy, and for the establishment of American principles around the world. (Applause). Into such a war as this you can safely go with one eye on the flag and the other on the Cross. God help him who in this hour neglects his opportunity to make good." (Applause and cheers.)

ADDRESS BY HON. WM. G. McADOO, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

MR. McADOO said:

"Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: Permit me to thank you for this very generous and cordial reception, which I do not take in any sense personal to me, but merely as an indication of that splendid spirit of true Americanism which I have found manifesting itself throughout the length and breadth of the land where I have had the privilege of going within the past week.

"I know, my friends, that there have been honest differences of opinion in this country about this war. I have no fault to find with the men who believe that this country should not be engaged in war. I am not intolerant in my views but I want to say that your Representatives in Congress of the United States have settled that issue. Now that the die has been cast and we find ourselves in this most colossal war, there isn't anything for the true patriot in America to do but to support your great leader, the President of the United States (applause), and in supporting him that you organize quickly the might of America in order that we may at the earliest possible moment bring this colossal slaughter in Europe to a prompt conclusion.

"We are most interested in stopping the European war because we stand for liberty and humanity. We are just as much interested in stopping this slaughter because we want to save American lives as we are interested in stopping it because we want to save German lives, and Serbian lives, and French lives, and Belgian lives, and English lives, and Hungarian lives and Russian lives, because civilization itself has been kept in a state of horror for the past two and one-half years by this brutal slaughter upon the battlefields of Europe, and we in free America not alone want to vindicate the rights of liberty throughout the world but we want to stop, as quickly as possible, this crime against civilization. This is the thing that we are striving for, while we are at the same time trying to reassert the supremacy of democratic institutions throughout the earth.

"Now, I know, that your great President, because I have had the privilege of serving at his side for the past four years, has striven with all of his might and main, with all the energy that only true love of peace and humanity could have, to keep this nation at peace. I know that he has prayed to God that we might not be drawn into this horrible war, but there are times, my friends, in the history of nations when we seem to be beyond the control of fallible human hands, when some unseen hand seems to take and drive nations into situations from which they can't escape, and this is one of those situations.

"We have been brought into this conflict because we could not avoid being brought into it; we have been brought into this conflict because God has willed it and God has willed it for a purpose. My friends, He has willed it because we are at that time in the history of the world when we are confronted with a supreme struggle between a military autocracy on the one hand and self-government and the principle of democracy and liberty on the other.

"In 1776 we fought Great Britain in order that we might become independent and that we might establish an institution on the principles of liberty in this great Western Continent.

"In 1812 we fought Great Britain again. What for? We fought for the principle of the freedom of the seas, a principle we vindicated by our blood, a principle which this military autocrat has challenged and repeatedly challenged, a principle, my friends, which we couldn't concede or afford to surrender, a principle which for our own liberty, safety and security we must reassert. We must take up the challenge, no matter who lays it down, as far as the principles of the seas are concerned, and vindicate anew the rights of our great people upon these highways of commerce.

"In 1861 we fought again—we fought each other. For what? Not states' rights after all, although that was a part of the controversy but we fought for human freedom, we fought to liberate an enslaved race in America and because freedom is the paramount thing in the hearts of free men we succeeded in establishing that principle. We haven't had anything but free men in America since 1865 and we aren't going to permit any alien autocrat to reestablish that principle of slavery in the world, and especially to enslave the free people of America (Applause).

"In 1898 we found ourselves again at war. For what? For conquest, for advantage to ourselves, for any selfish end? No; we fought for the only thing that could inspire a nation of free men to fight for, and that was to liberate another enslaved people, the people of Cuba. We succeeded and they are today a republic. They are learning rapidly the value of democracy, and self-government and when this nation found herself at war, one of the most inspiring things that has happened in all history, I think, was when that splendid little nation immediately cast her lot with America and showed that she stood shoulder to shoulder with us in the principles of independence and free government.

"We find ourselves again, in 1917, fighting. For what? Freedom again, freedom and security for self-government not alone in America but throughout the world and the extraordinary thing about this war is, my friends, that we aren't fighting because we have any hate or hostility, or enmity toward the German people. Throughout the whole of our history we have had nothing but sentiments of friendship for the German people. We are fighting not the German people but we are fighting a German autocracy. That autocracy in itself, in my judgment, has enslaved the people of Germany and I believe that when the time has come for America to sit at the council table of the nations, and thank God she is going to sit there as the most majestic power on the face of the earth, representing the principles of free men and dedicating her whole soul and being to the reestablishment of justice in the world, seeking no advantage, coveting the possession of no one else, asking no contributions, enforcing no retribution, but demanding that justice should be restored in the world that big nations shall respect the rights of little nations in the world and that the value of treaties shall hereafter be scrupulously observed. Above all, my friends, we are going to stand for justice, even to our enemies (Applause) and I hope as a result of settlement that we are going to reestablish the basis of staple peace in the world again because unless that settlement is so based, if any festering sores are left to eat at the body politic of any of these nations, then the peace of the world will again become imperiled and our whole object to give to peoples throughout the world, who are capable or responsible, or intelligent enough to know how to enjoy liberty, the opportunities and advantages of self-government and I hope that is what we are going to be able to do for the German people.

"I don't know that the German people know what the real issue of this war is. I don't believe that autocracy has allowed the German people to know. I believe if the German people knew what had been done by their own military autocrats that they wouldn't stand one minute for this war with America (Applause).

"Now, we know what we are fighting for. Do the German people know what they are fighting for? We have not been able, in spite of every effort made by our President when in that noble attempt he made in December last to find out what Germany is fighting for. Last December the President said to them all: 'Won't you tell us what it is you hope to get as the result of victory, what it is you want as the result of this war, because if you will all say what you want and we compare points of difference perhaps this great liberal, generous republic might be able to act the part of the mediator.' Every other power told us what they wanted except Germany, and today we are facing a war with a nation whose purposes in this war we don't know. We can't tell what they are fighting for, and we don't know what they are going to do if they happen to be victorious. We only know that liberty is not compatible with autocratic government and we know that either autocratic government or liberty has got to disappear from the world, and, therefore, my friends, every American man and woman must wake up to the fact that a really grave crisis involving your very safety for the future, your lives and your property for the future and your liberties for the future. We don't intend, my friends, to allow splendid and noble America that we have loved, that we have treasured, that we have reared through the centuries, to be drawn at the chariot wheel of any autocratic government as Belgium has been. Yet let me say to you in all sincerity that you are facing those possibilities because if England and France should be overcome in this struggle and this military autocrat should be able to get possession of the French and English fleets and then bring into the oceans his own great fleet which has been bottled up for the past two and one-half years and supplement that with the fleet of murderous submarines do you not think he could make it uncomfortable for America, if such a situation should ever arise, and the situation has its possibilities of just that thing unless America awakes herself and gets earnestly to work in this great cause. If such a vision should ever arise the indemnities we will have to pay will be ten times as much, yes twenty times, fifty times as great as it will be if we go at it vigorously and earnestly in organizing the might of America to win a victory. Our security for the future and the vindication of the principle of liberty and self-government are at stake in this war.

"Now, how can we win this war? We can win this war only if we provide your Government with the necessary means of war and the first is always money. You must provide the moneys promptly, both by buying bonds of your Government and submitting to the necessary measures of taxation to raise the money to carry on the war.

"Now, the Congress of the United States has authorized an issue of $5,000,000,000.00 of Government bonds. $3,000,000,000.00 of those bonds are to be loaned to the allied governments making common cause with us against Germany and $2,000,000,000.00 are to be sold for the purpose of providing in part the expenditures of our own government in carrying on the war now.

"These bonds are called The Liberty Bonds because every dollar of their proceeds is to be dedicated to the cause of liberty. These bonds are secured by the honor of American people, which alone is sufficient, and then they are secured in addition by $250,000,000,000.00 of wealth of the American people. Your Government offers you 3½% interest for that money. It offers in addition to that to give you or to convert these into new bonds bearing a higher rate of interest if during the progress of this war we should issue bonds at a higher rate of interest. In addition to that, we exempt these bonds from all taxation, state, national and local and anybody who has a United States Bond in his pocket not only has a bag of patriotism in his pocket but in addition to that he has the most liquid security on earth; you have a security which you can go out and sell at any time, or if you want to borrow money you can go to any bank and borrow money on your bonds. So in subscribing to these bonds you not only render a patriotic service to your Government in helping to carry on this war but in addition to that you provide yourself with the safest and securest investment on the face of the earth.

"Now, these bonds aren't going to be sold unless every man and woman in America is willing to buy a mortgage upon the American people. Your Government isn't asking you to give anything, it is asking you merely to buy the best security on earth. The banks alone can't do this piece of work. They are doing their part splendidly. They haven't got the means to finance the Government all by themselves during the next year, and, therefore, it is that every man and woman who has the means to do so must buy some of these Government bonds. Buy, if you can't buy more than one of these $50 bonds or $100 bonds, or whatever amount is within your means. I want to impress upon you the fact that both the business situation and the security of your own Government Bonds upon the market depends upon the response of the people of America to these demands for the necessary finances to carry on the war.

"Along with the bond issues comes this question of taxation. I know that nobody likes to pay taxes. I know that that is human nature. I have no fault with that. The man who doesn't reckon with human nature won't get along. Nobody likes to pay taxes, but I haven't found anyone who wasn't willing to make any promise, once they understood this proposition. It is necessary to protect the lives of our soldiers in the field and make them more effective fighting units upon the front. We are asking to raise only $1,800,000,000.00 of taxes in the first year.

"The amount we may have to finance for the allied governments and ourselves will probably be $10,000,000,000.00. We are asking that $1,800,000,000.00 of that amount be provided by taxation and we are proposing to raise the rest by bond issues.

"Now, that is the least possible sum that we can afford to raise, my friends, by taxation. It is the least possible amount that we can afford to raise by taxes if we are going to conserve the soundness of the business situation in America. You are all just as much interested; you are more interested in that than anybody else in your country because you are producers here. Unless you can find the ready market for your products you are going to suffer. And, therefore, it is necessary that your Government be supplied at all times with the means to pay you for the products that you have got to sell to the Government to carry on this war.

"Do you realize what it means to have $10,000,000,000.00 spent for products in America in the next year? It means that there is going to be a greater demand for the products of the farms, mines and factories than ever before in the history of our country. Prosperity is going to be greater than ever before and it means furthermore that the chief customer of the farmers of this country, the manufacturers, the business men, is to be your own Government and the governments of Europe, who are going to buy their supplies here in conjunction with your own Government. If you don't provide the means by which your Government and these governments may buy your products at profitable prices don't you see that business prosperity in the country would have to stop? Of course, there isn't any danger of any such thing because everywhere that I have been I have seen the determination and I have been given the assurance by the people that they will supply their Government with everything that is necessary to enable it to carry on this war and that they are willing to submit to the essential taxation for that purpose.

"Do you realize, my friends, that only a short time ago the Congress passed the selective draft bill? That that has had the approval of the President and that on the 5th day of June next there has got to be an outpouring of the youth of America—the splendid patriotism of America responding to that call of registration, a time when probably 10,000,000 young American free men will come up and register themselves in the cause of liberty. That will be an inspiring and splendid and noble spectacle, one befitting of free people who are dedicating themselves to a cause so noble.

"What do we offer those young men when they go into the battlefields? Do we offer them any security for their lives? They go for the purpose of sacrificing their lives not only to vindicate freedom but to protect your property and your lives and your rights, you people who stay at home and who can't go into the battle line. These boys are shedding their blood for you, sacrificing their lives for you and their country. What compensation do we offer them? We offer them $30 a month; a less compensation than most of them undoubtedly are getting in the fields of private life. Now, I want to draw this contrast for you:

"We can't give protection to the soldiers who go into the field of battle, we can only compensate them inadequately. They are fighting for you and your property and your liberty and we are offering to you people who stay at home here, for the property that you lend to the Government the security of the principle of your property, impregnable security, by giving you a mortgage upon the American people, all that we are or hope to be in this world. As I said before, we can't give security to the lives of the men who are fighting in the field and we are offering to compensate you 3½%, a compensation ten thousand times greater for the use of property than that we are giving for the impairment of our men's lives, your and my sons, on the field of battle.

"Now, I ask if we are going to be more tender with the lives of our sons than we are with the property of our citizens?

"Are you willing to make these sacrifices of property to protect those young men on the front that are absolutely necessary to be made in order that the only protection that those men can possibly get may be provided them, and that is the best fighting implement that we can put into the field. Not only the guns but the ammunition and the artillery that we put back of them and all the other equipment of war. That is the only protection that we can give to them. Are we going to hesitate to make the sacrifices of property or to lend money to our Government on absolute security to equip those young men in the field and enable them to sell their lives as dearly as possible for you?

"You men and women make the public opinion of this country, and it rests upon you to say whether or not your representatives in Congress are going to respond to this manifest duty of the hour.

"I must say I think it is tragic, I think it is a reflection upon the American people that within the last week or two there have been going down to Washington committees protesting against the necessary taxation, while we are reaching out and taking the lives of our sons and putting them into the field of battle to protect this property.

"You have got to form the public opinion that is necessary to support your Government in this situation because I tell you, my friends, democratic government cannot become effective unless supported by public opinion of the country. The Government can do things for you, but very few in comparison with what you can do for the Government, because it is your Government; you direct it and you run it and I hope that you will send word to your representatives and tell them that you want no quibbling, no hesitation about the taking of every measure on the face of the earth that can be taken to equip our young men who are going to the front and to enable them to give a good account of themselves upon the field of battle and to enable them to win. (Applause.)

"We are fighting to win this war quickly to save further expenditure of men and property. We are fighting this war for peace and we are going to get peace because I tell you democracy is arousing itself in America. (Applause.)

"I have three sons, thank God, who have volunteered for the Navy. (Applause). I wouldn't confess that I had them unless they were imbued with the spirit of America. They aren't unlike the sons of every other true American in this country because, I tell you, while there may be some factions, cliques or groups somewhere who aren't answering to the call of their country in this crisis, it doesn't apply to the young of America; it doesn't apply, thank God, to nine hundred and ninety-nine one thousandths of the people of America.

"I want to refer to another thing. If we undertook to do a less taxation than mentioned we would have to issue more bonds. Now, there is not an unlimited market in this country for bonds and even if there were the most hurtful thing that could possibly happen to America would be to finance this war wholly with bond issues because bond issues mean inflation, bringing within itself a train of evils. A certain amount of wholesome inflation is necessary. In this situation we must have a wholesome expansion of credit. We must keep the interest rates down. We have fortunately the most splendid financial system in the world. We have here the greatest financial resources in the world and we are able to finance this war and to keep business going and there isn't going to be any hesitation to that score. The inflationary tendency that would come from unlimited bond issues must be corrected by wholesome, essential measures of taxes and the amount of taxation established is the least possible amount that we should have for the purpose of correcting any such tendency to inflation—to keep the whole situation steady throughout the land.

"It is important for another reason: It is important in order that we shall encourage economy necessary during the period of this war. Encourage economy, ladies and gentlemen, because it is absolutely essential that you shall not make any demands upon the general store of the country which are not essential to your support and to your needs.

"When I say economy I don't mean that hysterical, self-denial which I have heard in some quarters; I don't believe that there is any reason why we shouldn't supply our normal needs.

"I mean by economy the prevention of waste, the stopping of extravagant living, the cessation of the purchasing of luxuries during the time of this war.

"I should like to have you, ladies and gentlemen, to think for a moment of the United States of America as one great common store, one general store of credit and supplies. It is the only remaining great storehouse in the world for supplies of all kinds. The demands that are going to be made upon that general store by our own people, even if we remained at peace, and by the armies of Europe are going to be much in excess of the supply, but in addition to that we are putting into the field a million or million and a half men for training and those men are bound to be withdrawn from productive interests and while they are producing nothing they are consuming much.

"Now, if every man, woman and child in America eats no more food than they require and wastes no food at all and wastes nothing else that is necessary to their support, but saves and conserves as much as possible don't you see that would relieve the general store of an immense demand?

"Uncle Sam isn't going to hand out a lot of stuff to be wasted and thrown away and rendered valueless.

"Don't you see that the amount you may save might support these armies in the field? Don't you see that the less demand you make upon that general store the less the law of levels is going to make prices? Don't you see that the extent to which you save is going to enable you to do still another thing for your Government, it is going to enable you to invest your savings in this matchless security; these mortgages upon the American people and by buying those bonds you are putting your Government in a position to purchase the materials it needs for its armies in the field, and, furthermore, and last but not least, in saving money in that fashion you are building up something for yourselves, you are saving something that would otherwise be wasted, you are investing it in the bonds of your Government, which is the best investment on earth. The prevention of waste and starvation during the next year is a fundamental patriotic duty; it is a primary necessity, and I hope every one of you will bear in mind what I said to you on this subject and lend your aid in that direction.

"Ladies and gentlemen, in conclusion I should like to say to you that there isn't any question whatever about the gravity of the issues that now confront you. I repeat—I do not want to exaggerate these things. It would be impossible to exaggerate the gravity of the situation now confronting America. We have got to organize our resources. As I said before, we have got to go into this war and end it as quickly as possible. We can't win this war by any absent treatment. We can only win it and save the destruction of lives and property by going into this fight with all our hearts, souls, energies and patriotism, and with the most effective organization that can be brought about. We are organizing the country in that fashion and you must give your support to the movement wholeheartedly and earnestly. We are in a time—I repeat—when the principles of self-government and the liberties of the people of the world are at stake and it rests upon free America, upon this great democracy, the greatest republic of all time, to keep the torch of liberty aflame and if I do not mistake the temper of the American people they intend that for every people it shall continue to shine and flame, for the benefit of humanity, if it takes every drop of blood of every American free man to bring about that result." (Applause.)

REPORT OF POLICY COMMITTEE—NEBRASKA CONSERVATION CONGRESS

MR. E. R. PURCELL, Chairman, Presiding

Presented by FRANK G. ODELL, Secretary

The Nebraska Conservation Congress, representing every interest of the State, and recognizing our responsibility in the present crisis, enunciates the following declaration of principles and policies, confident that every citizen will perform his or her part for the preservation of the National Welfare.

We are engaged in a great war for the preservation of liberty throughout the world. This war is not of our seeking. The innate right of humanity to self government is at stake.

To the President of our Nation, we renew our pledge of unselfish devotion to these principles.

THE FARMER'S RESPONSIBILITY

We recognize that the problem of food production and conservation is all important and, in the solution of this problem the farmer is the most important factor. Farmers recognize this and are responding loyally.

CROPS

A survey of seed requirements and seed supply should be made, to the end that local requirements may be met by local supply.

The critical time for farm labor will come during cultivation and harvest of crops. Statements of when this is needed should be made to the central labor organizations and arrangements should be made to furnish such labor.

We believe the conscription for war of men engaged in the production. or engaged in any industry assisting in the production of food supplies, would be deferred until there is greater need for men in the trenches than there is on the farm.

Injury to alfalfa and clover has been severe. Preparations should be made to meet this and not depend upon buying hay on the market. There is still time to seed sorghums, millet, sudan grass and such crops. We urge that special efforts be made to save extra amounts of corn fodder which is a valuable feed.

In eastern Nebraska, or on irrigated or sub-irrigated land where there is abundance of water, root crops such as rutabagas or turnips should be sowed up to July 10th.

Rape can be sowed in the corn at its last cultivation, or can be sowed alone or with small grain for hog pasture. It can be seeded any time up to the first of August.

FARM MACHINERY.

In order to supply the farmers of Nebraska with their actual requirements in agricultural implements during the continuance of the war, it will be necessary for manufacturers to build each year, at least as many tools for distribution in this state as they have built for the previous twelve months, as any curtailment of the supply of farm machinery will seriously effect the production of food in the state.

We urge farmers to look carefully to the repair of machinery on hand. We urge also that machinery dealers and manufacturers keep constantly on hand an ample supply of parts.

POTATOES

The potato acreage of Nebraska for this year will be double that of 1916 with a probable corresponding increase in yield. We recommend that the consumer not demand new potatoes.

We find that there is probability of a labor shortage in harvesting the potato crop, and we recommend that steps be taken to provide the grower with the necessary labor in order to save the crop before the freezing period, this labor being necessary in the potato belt between September 25th and October 15th.

In the eastern part of Nebraska where potatoes are not a major crop we recommend to farmers and gardeners the state and national publications with special emphasis upon a study of the insect enemies of potatoes and methods of destroying them. We recommend that the producer of western Nebraska study and adopt remedies for the prevention of dry rot and other diseases of this nature which attack the potato in storage.

Experience has shown that intensive cultivation will double the yield of potatoes. We recommend that special attention be given to intensive farming of potatoes by the grower.

The loss of potatoes, due to improper transportation facilities at the time the crop must be moved, has been very heavy. We urge that the railroads co-operate by furnishing cars at the proper time and moving them faster to the points of destination. We urge shippers to load cars with the utmost dispatch and receivers to unload them with equal dispatch.

Proper grading of potatoes means economy and fair prices to the Nebraska producers. When properly graded, Nebraska potatoes are of as high a grade as any produced. We recommend that potato growers form associations and adopt rules for the strict grading of potatoes.

We find that there is a marked increase in acreage of potatoes in eastern Wyoming, near the Nebraska line and recommend that all the advantages and facilities given to Nebraska growers be tendered to these growers.

In our opinion there is no danger of over-production in potatoes. Experiments now being carried on assure a bright future for the potato industry in the use of the culls and lower grades in the making of alcohol for use in power machinery.

BEANS

We advise the planting of beans in larger quantities than heretofore, and recommend that steps be taken at once to secure additional seed for the present season.

We urge that cultivation of beans be confined to the heat of the day when the plants are dry and that special care should be taken to avoid breaking the plants as it is through such wounds that disease enters and destroys the plant.

We recommend that the University extension bulletin on beans be obtained by all raisers. Beans are especially adapted to a semi-sandy soil and do exceptionally well upon virgin land. Inexpensive special machinery for harvesting crops is recommended to all who grow beans.

GARDENS

Every city and town should adequately organize for the purpose of producing the largest possible food supply on vacant lands and for its preservation and conservation. The state and federal authorities are urged to furnish all possible information and assistance.

Since under present conditions it will be impossible to procure cans in sufficient quantities for all purposes, we recommend that all communities be furnished information concerning especially simple methods of preserving fruits and vegetables.

Each locality is urged to make a survey of all vacant lands suitable for garden purposes and report to proper local and state organizations. We suggest that all land available for next year's garden be manured and plowed this summer or fall.

FRUITS

Owners of orchards should make an earnest effort to control insects and disease pests.

Perishable fruits should be preserved, canned or dried.

Less perishable varieties of apples, particularly, should be properly handled and stored for winter use.

As an act of patriotism, any surplus fruit should be placed in the hands of needy families.

Accurate information should be distributed pertaining to pruning, spraying, preserving or storing fruits.

WASTE OF FOOD STUFF IN LIQUOR MANUFACTURE

We urge the president to immediately exercise such power as is now vested in him to commandeer all grain now held by distilleries and breweries and prohibit its use in the manufacture of alcohol.

LIVE STOCK

We advise the conservation of breeding herds by retaining the best animals and marketing all animals not desirable for breeding purposes.

We urge the raising of two litters of pigs per year, while the present demand for meat continues.

The state live stock sanitary board should adopt active measures to control such live stock diseases as tuberculosis, hog cholera, anthrax and others of like nature.

The constantly increasing price of corn and other grains, makes it necessary to utilize rough feeds formerly wasted. The finished meat product should be made upon a minimum of corn and high priced grains.

The silo is an effective means of utilizing rough feeds and helps to increase the number of cattle which can be maintained on a given acreage. Its use should be encouraged.

We advise the grinding of alfalfa hay and other feeds and the chopping or shredding of cane and fodder as methods of decreasing the feeding cost.

We recommend the utilization of the grasses upon the range to the fullest extent.

Stock growers should sow liberal quantities of dwarf Essex rape and rye for fall pasture.

We recommend that land lords and tenants more generally adopt the plan of co-operation, using the crops raised on the farms in live stock production as largely as possible, with long term leases.

WOOL SUPPLY

The wool supply of the country should be increased by endeavoring to interest our agricultural population in the keeping of a few sheep on each farm and by making an effort to secure, for a time at least, protection against the slaughter of lambs and breeding ewes.

WASTE IN FEEDING ANIMALS AT MARKET CENTERS

The heavy feeding of corn for filling purposes at market centers entails unnecessary waste. This corn is undigested by animals immediately slaughtered. The regulations of the government are such that this grain is thrown into the sewer.

A concerted action at all market centers is necessary. This should be remedied by immediate federal supervision.

DAIRYING

Increase the meat supply—stop slaughtering calves!!!

Weed out unprofitable cows—keep more cows—give the cow a square deal by feeding her better.

Use skim milk products for human food—they are muscle and tissue builders and are palatable.

Feed surplus skim milk to young stock.

Watch the pasture—supplement shortage with soiling crops and summer silage—save the corn fodder—utilize fodder from sweet corn grown for canneries.

Home grown feeds are cheapest. Provide alfalfa and corn silage—stop wasting corn stalks.

Pepare now for winter dairying. Don't let children suffer for milk.

POULTRY

All raisers of poultry should maintain for production purposes all pullets of laying age and all suitable hens of at least one year of age.

All birds intended for meat purposes should be maintained until matured, in-so-far as possible, in order that waste products, such as wasted grains, bugs, worms, etc., may be profitably utilized in producing meat.

In view of the present food emergency the quick returns from poultry warrant the production of young stock throughout the entire growing season.

Poultry raising in Nebraska should be encouraged and extended. The rat is a destroyer of poultry and a carrier of disease. It costs $5.00 per year to feed a rat. EXTERMINATE THE RAT.

The consumer should be encouraged to preserve eggs during the summer months for use in supplying the needs of the household during the winter.

Dealers in poultry should be encouraged in the distribution of pure blood by the exchange, weight for weight, or at market price, of such pure bred males as may be received by them.

We urge the co-operation of all dealers in poultry and eggs in promoting the production of infertile eggs by encouraging the removal of all males from the flocks when eggs are no longer desired for hatching purposes.

TOWN AND CITY LABOR ON THE FARM.

We recommend the plans outlined by the federal and state government for the retention of farmer boys on the farm to work crops. Experienced laborers in transportation, manufacturing and other lines requiring expert and efficient labor should, if possible, be retained in such service.

Capital, Labor and Lands should work in harmony and be so utilized as to secure best results.

Employers and employees should act in absolute harmony regardless of all personal differences which might arise during this crisis.

WASTE IN DISTRIBUTION

Waste in distribution is apparent. Every unnecessary agency in the handling of food products should be eliminated. We urge that steps be taken to establish a less expensive and more expeditious method of exchanging the products of labor.

MARKETING AND PREVENTION OF SPECULATION.

We believe that in the marketing of Food products the producer is entitled to access to the market in as free and direct a manner as is possible. We believe it is the province and should be the purpose of our Government, not only to secure such markets but to take all necessary steps to guarantee them free from manipulation and monopolistic speculation, to the end that the full price, less only necessary handling expense, reach the producer.

We believe in the retention so far as practicable, of existing markets, methods and machinery, to the end that experienced service may be exerted in the problems of prompt and efficient handling, and that delay and confusion which might result in the disorganization of existing machinery be avoided.

Complete surveys of every phase of the food question should be constantly maintained.

Wide publicity of all facts and statistics that they may be available to all the people.

The taking over of control by the Government of all Storage Warehouses and elevators, and the issuance of warehouse receipts to every depositor. The power in the Government to conscript food at a fair price whenever necessary to break monopoly, prevent hoarding and secure proper distribution.

FIXING PRICES

We believe that satisfactory results can be obtained without the drastic method of arbitrary fixing prices.

Price fixing power might be lodged by Congress in the hands of the President to be used in his discretion if regulative measures fail.

Should the Government find it necessary to fix prices of farm products, it should also fix the prices of the products of mines, forests and factories.

WAR TAXATION

War taxation should be adjusted so as to work a minimum interference with production and distribution of necessary articles. A supertax should be laid upon excess profits and income.

THE LIBERTY BONDS

We urge every citizen of Nebraska to purchase Liberty Bonds to the extent of his or her ability.

TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE REPORT

The emergencies of war require that the people of the state of Nebraska take steps to conserve the transportation facilities of the state; eliminate unnecessary expenditure incident to cross shipments of products into and out of the state; liberate freight equipment for the most pressing uses by determining upon a plan of, wherever possible, purchasing home grown and home manufactured products; establishing increased storage facilities for the purpose of making possible the greater storage of fuel, and by co-operating with the directing forces of the transportation companies so that the fullest possible efficiency may be secured through maximum loading of freight equipment; the prompt loading and unloading of freight cars, and the providing of advance information, wherever possible, by consignees which will enable the transportation companies to more quickly handle the work of switching.

It is estimated by the American Railway Association, that if a program of co-operation of this character is inaugurated which will include the best efforts of both the shippers and the transportation companies, it will be equivalent to adding to the present freight equipment of the country additional cars to the amount of almost 30 per cent, or of a total of 779,000 freight cars.

To the end that our Government may have all of the assistance possible from the transportation lines of this country, the Committee on Transportation and Distribution of the Conservation Congress makes the following recommendations:

1. CO-OPERATION IN THE HANDLING OF FREIGHT EQUIPMENT

(A) That the delay of cars at terminals awaiting order from consignees designating tracks and industries for unloading, and in waiting orders of reconsignment, especially of those cars laden with coal, grain, sand and stone, be eliminated by the consignees giving notice to the carriers of disposition in advance of the arrival of cars at destination.

(B) That it is the duty of shippers to load the cars to their maximum capacity, where possible putting two or more consignments in the same car.

(C) That freight equipment be promptly loaded and unloaded in order that it be released for other uses, and the practice of using freight equipment for storage purposes be discontinued.

2. ELIMINATION OF DOUBLE TRANSPORTATION

(A) That the various Community Clubs, Farmers Unions and kindred organizations inaugurate a campaign of buying home raised and home manufactured products.

(B) That the various cities, towns and communities commonly known as marketing points establish and maintain municipal or community markets for the disposition of surplus products.

(C) That in each town of one thousand population, or over, the citizens be urged to establish adequate cold storage plants, either cooperative or owned by the city or community, where perishable vegetables and fruits can be stored at the actual cost of maintenance, and that in the larger cities, where large privately owned storage plants already exist, they be requested to set aside storage room for similar purposes.

(D) That the transportation of seed winter wheat from any community needing it which will necessitate the later transportation of seed back to that community be prevented.

3. STORAGE OF FUEL.

(A) That local coal dealers, dealers in other fuels and consumers both large and small, supply themselves with all the fuel which they can in reason do, during the summer months.

(B) That consumers of steam coal provide themselves with storage facilities.

(C) We recommend the storage facilities already established in this state.

4. PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

(A) That the County Officials in charge of the public highways of our counties take advantage of the new road laws passed by the last legislature and inaugurate a systematic and economical method of improving and maintaining the highways leading to the marketing points so as to enable the agricultural districts to transport the products of the farm at the lowest possible cost.

5. LABOR

(A) That the State Council of Defense take steps to secure a complete survey of the labor situation in the state, so that it will be possible for the agricultural interests, manufacturing, shippers, and transportation interests to secure labor when needed, and at the points where needed.

(B) That special attention be paid to labor requirements, during the heavy shipping season, so that there may be no delay in the loading and unloading and otherwise prompt handling of freight equipment.

6. MIILLING IN TRANSIT

In view of Nebraska's short wheat crop prospect, we favor an effort to obtain an adequate milling in transit arrangement on grain at regular milling stations—sufficient to relieve the coming handicap which a goodly number of plants will have placed upon them by reason of little or no local wheat supplies.

BANKING

It is the sense of this Congress that every facility should be given to finance the production of farmers and ranchers of this state, consistent with sound banking. We urge the bankers of Nebraska to organize in the various counties of the state for the purpose of assisting in financing production, the intent and purpose being to do everything within the power of the banks of Nebraska to aid in the present national crisis.

HOME ECONOMICS

We believe conservation in the home to be our patriotic duty.

We recommend the continuation of all essential lines of work in which women are engaged in various organizations, and that specialization of conservation in the home is an added duty.

We recommend the preservation of foods by canning, drying, and other methods. The purchaser of food supplies for the home should figure the units of cost, and every family should be urged to raise their own vegetables, or procure them in season, of some who have a surplus for home consumption, that each home may come as near as possible to feeding the family during the year from its own resources and assist others to live.

We should re-adjust our buying so as to receive greater returns in order that canned goods may be conserved for the use of the army and in other places where needed.

Nebraska housewives should conserve the use of meat, using instead palatable substitutes; we recommend corn products and whole wheat flour and more of such dry vegetables as beans and peas, instead of canned goods.

The women's division goes on record as against the use of any food material for the manufacture of intoxicating liquors.

We recommend that the women of Nebraska adopt conservative styles and materials in matters of dress and that greater simplicity be observed. In view of the increasing severity of the clothing problem, we urge that Nebraska women take the responsibility of seeing that partly worn clothing be used to the greatest extent possible.

We urge that each housekeeper reduce the waste of food in her own home. We recommend the curtailment of refreshments at entertainments.

We endorse the Liberty Bonds as presented by Secretary McAdoo, and recommend that Nebraska women purchase these bonds as liberally as circumstances will permit.

We go on record as opposing any interference with the child labor and compulsory education laws until the services of every able bodied man and woman has been exhausted.

This body heartily supports the special department of the Women's Committee of Council of Defense, whose duty it will be to protect the labor, wages and hours of women called to fill positions of men who are called to military service and to demand equal pay for equal service.

FARM LAND CONSERVATION AS APPLIED TO MILITARY USE

For the purpose of conserving all of our farm lands for the production of foodstuffs, we urge the federal government and the war department in the selection of lands for the mobilization and training of troops to select only those lands which cannot be adapted for the production of food crops.

POTASH FOR FERTILIZER

We recognize the fact that Nebraska is today producing the major part of the potash used by this country in the preparation of fertilizer for the purpose of increasing the production of crops, and we recommend that encouragement be given to the development of the potash industry of this state, and that the potash producing plants of western

Nebraska be aided with sufficient freight transportation facilities in order that their work be not hindered, and that they be given such other encouragement as may be needed.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

In pursuance to a request from the Chairman of the Nebraska Conservation and Welfare Commission for the development of a plan for the continuation of the work of this Conference, we, the Policy Committee of said Conference, beg to submit the following for your consideration.

The situation appears as follows: The National Defense Council has appealed to our state. In response, the Governor has completed the organization of the Nebraska Defense Council and is now working on the organization of County Defense Councils throughout our state.

It is the patriotic duty of the people of this state to assist these defense councils to the utmost, to assist as individuals, and furthermore to place at their disposal the facilities and the equipment of the many organizations and associations of our state, to the end that the data required, the facts and figures in such urgent demand will be available with the least possible delay.

We feel that a wonderful work has been started as the result of this Conference and that it should be continued as an aid and to make easier the task assigned to our various defense councils.

With this feeling strong within us—the feeling that a service can be rendered—we recommend and urge that the Nebraska Conservation and Welfare Commission continue the work so ably inaugurated. We count this Commission the State's legal organization to gather, compile and correlate the information, the facts and figures desired.

We further recommend the appointment of auxiliary committees from the various lines of endeavor in our state, to the end that this Commission can secure the service to which they are entitled from the people in carrying forward this conservation work.

We recommend the following heads and committeemen under each head:

Live Stock	Charles Graff
Grain, Seed and Forage	J. A. Ollis
Dairy, Poultry and Eggs	R. W. McGinnis
Fruits and Vegetables	R. M. Tyson
Farm Labor	O. G. Smith
Distribution to and from the Farm	J. W. Shorthill
Manufacturing	F. L. Haller
Retailers	Cliff Crooks
Finance	Dan Morris
Civics	J. W. Steinhart
Town Labor	W. F. Baxter
Distribution to and from the Farm	Geo. F. Wolz

Women	Mrs. E. R. Davisson
Educational	Miss Martha Powell
Publicity	E. R. Purcell

We further recommend that the State Conservation and Welfare Commission be empowered to add to this Committee.

Respectfully submitted by the Policy Committee:

E. R. Purcell, Broken Bow, Chairman.
Frank G. Odell, Federal Farm Loan Bank, Secretary.
Clark Perkins, Pres. Nebraska State Press Ass'n, Aurora.
O. G. Smith, Pres. State Farmers' Congress, Kearney.
Charles Graff, Bancroft, Pres. Live Stock Breeders' Ass'n.
J. A. Ollis, Ord, President Nebraska State Board of Agriculture.
C. H. Gustafson, Mead, President Farmers' Union.
C. W. Pugsley, Lincoln, Director Agricultural Extension.
J. W. Shorthill, York, Sec'y Farmer's Co-operative Elevator Ass'n.
T. P. Reynolds, Omaha, President Nebraska Federation of Labor.
E. V. Parrish, Omaha, Bureau of Publicity, Commercial Clubs.
Dan Morris, Kearney, Pres. State Bankers' Assocation.
Geo. N. Coupland, Elgin, State Council of Defense.
Ballard Dun, Omaha, Representative Western Ass'n of Railroads.
J. W. Steinhart, Nebraska City, Pres. State Ass'n of Commercial Clubs.
Frank I. Ringer, Lincoln, Sec'y Nebraska Manufacturers' Ass'n.
W. F. Baxter, Omaha, Retail Interests of Nebraska.
Mrs. E. R. Davisson, Lincoln, Home Economics Department, University of Nebraska.
Mrs. J. N. Paul, St. Paul, Pres. State Federation of Woman's Clubs.

WAR ACTIVITIES OF THE EXTENSION SERVICE OF THE NEBRASKA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

By C. W. Pugsley, Director

As soon as it became evident that the United States was to take part in the world's war for democracy, the Nebraska Extension Service made the aid of the government its first concern. Wherever suggestions on food production or conservation could be obtained from the administration steps were taken to put these suggestions into operation.

In accordance with instructions from the government immediate steps were taken to greatly increase the number of county agricultural agents, home demonstration agents, and junior extension workers. Since August 1st a number of counties have had the agent work explained and have taken the necessary steps to establish agents on a permanent basis by January 1st. On September 1 emergency district agents were placed in charge of all territory not having county agents to look after the work and to assist in organizations.

At the beginning of the war an information service was established known as "War Emergency Bulletins." Up to date there have been twenty-three bulletins issued. They deal largely with the production and conservation of foods and food crops.

1. A World Food Shortage.
2. St. Louis Conference on the Agricultural Situation.
3. Nebraska Towns and the World Food Shortage.
4. Bean Culture.
5. Potato Culture.
6. Prevention of Food Waste.
7. Food Production and Conservation.
8. Farm Machinery.
9. Planning an Economical Wardrobe.
10. Spraying Potatoes for Insects and Diseases.
11. Economy in Buying.
12. Economy in Shoes.
13. Drying Fruits and Vegetables.
14. Restrictive and Coercive Food Measures.
15. Controlling Insect Pests of the Garden.
16. Home Storage of Vegetables.
17. Grasshopper Control.
18. Whole Wheat Breads.
19. Substitutes for White Flour in Bread Making.
20. How to Substitute Other Foods for Meat.
21. Economy in the Use of Fats.
22. How can I Make My Clothes Last Longer?
23. Saving Beans for Food and Seeding Purposes.

An increased number of regular extension bulletins also relates largely to war activities. All of these bulletins are sent to any citizen of the state upon request.

The five main lines of activity in the Extension Service are as follows:
Special meetings.
County agent work.
Home demonstration work.
Junior extension work.
Publicity.

The Special Meeting group includes all farmers' institutes, short courses, and special meetings of whatever nature. Approximately 3,000 sessions will have been held at these meetings by the end of the first year of the war. The attendance will doubtless be over 300,000. The programs have nearly all related to the emergency confronting us. Great emphasis has been placed on food production and conservation. At practically all of the farmers' institutes demonstrations will be held in the women's section relating to the use of substitutes for wheat, meat and sugar. In the men's section great stress will be placed on the production of foods which are needed in the war. A larger number of meetings will be held during the coming winter than ever before.

COUNTY AGENT WORK

By direct order from the government, the state Extension Service and the farm bureaus directing county agent work, the county agents immediately prepared their programs to help in every possible way in the production and conservation of the foods for our nation.

Owing to the winter killing of a large part of the wheat the agents encouraged the seeding of spring wheat, and flour for many loaves of bread was made possible because the seed was located by the agents and distributed to farmers who needed it.

Seed wheat surveys for this fall's sowing have been made by each agent and encouragement given toward increasing the acreage. Demonstrations were held in the proper method of seeding in corn fields with small drills.

Many wheat smut eradication meetings were held so that our next year's crop of wheat may be as free as possible from this disease and that the quality of the grain for bread purposes may be increased as well as the yield.

Because of the killing of the winter wheat a large acreage was thrown upon the farmer's hands to be either planted to corn, spring wheat, oats, or some other crop. The county agent, together with workers from the Extension Service, located great quantities of seed of all kinds, including corn, spring wheat, sorghums of various kinds, oats and beans. So far as possible the farmer was put in direct touch with the producer of these seeds.

BEAN SEED

Beans of the Pinto and Navy varieties have not been generally grown in the state of Nebraska. Because of the war conditions these were high in price, and the opportunity of trying out this crop in the state was exceptional. Many farmers were induced to try a small bean acreage, but could not find the seed. The Extension Service, therefore, located two carloads of seed costing about $12,000. This was distributed to 568 farmers at cost.

A special bulletin on Bean Culture and another one on Harvesting and Storing Beans were prepared and distributed to bean growers. Reports are now coming in concerning the success of the crop. Western Nebraska is especially adapted to the growing of Pinto beans, and this crop will be of great importance in the near future.

POTATOES

Because of the high price asked for potatoes, a special effort was made to increase the potato acreage. Sound and disease free seed potatoes were located and brought to the counties by the county agents. The acreage of potatoes in Nebraska was tremendously increased because of extension activities. Aid was given during the entire summer in fighting insects and diseases and a number of men are engaged this fall in helping in the marketing and storing of the potato crop. Some special bulletins on planting, growing, harvesting and storing potatoes were prepared and given wide distribution.

LIVE STOCK DISEASE CONTROL

In the emergency work special emphasis was given to the elimination, in so far as possible, of live stock diseases. This is especially true with hog cholera and diseases of similar nature. Hog cholera vaccination demonstrations were given by the county agents, and resulted directly in the vaccination of over 10,000 head of hogs. Many farmers who watched the vaccination and saw the results of the demonstrations followed the example set by their neighbors. By co-operative work which was carried on with the Bureau of Animal Industry veterinary inspectors have answered calls for the investigation of sickness among hogs of over 1,500 farms, and have visited about 1,200 other farms, making a total of 2,700. Gneral supervision has been given in the treatment of 16,000 hogs in 375 inspected herds, and in the treatment of 45,000 hogs near cholera outbreaks.

Hog cholera warning letters have been sent to over 10,500 farmers notifying them of outbreaks in their vicinity. In addition to this hundreds of inquiries have been answered personally and by mail, and numerous articles dealing with hog cholera control work disseminated.

Blackleg control has been urged by all agents and the three or four western agents have brought about the vaccination of over 8,000 animals against this disease.

The need of eliminating the destruction of crops by pocket gophers, prairie dogs, ground squirrels, and other pests, has been emphasized. The agents in Gage, Seward, Madison and Dakota counties have organized gopher clubs covering a total of 2,000 farms. The work has been exceedingly successful in eliminating gophers from these areas.

LABOR BUREAUS

The Extension Service realized that a shortage of labor was sure to come and in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture placed a man in charge of the labor work early in the war. Later this man's office was moved to the State House to co-operate with the State Labor Commission and with a man from the United States Department of Labor. The plan is to have a labor representative in each locality, to have a County Labor Bureau in charge of the county agent, and to have a State Labor Bureau to keep in touch with the government, which receives reports from all states. It was thought that there would be a considerable amount of labor in each locality if it could be properly distributed, so this was the first effort of the labor specialist's work. His next effort was to redistribute surplus of labor from various sections.

A number of people from the College of Agriculture donated their services in the organization of Local Labor Bureaus. Eleven student agents of the Burlington Railroad Company located about 125 such bureaus in the Burlington territory. Five members of the Extension Service spent one week and organized practically 40 local bureaus. Nine county agents organized about 50 such bureaus. Activity of the bureaus has been determined by local labor shortage more than by any other factor. Probably 99 per cent of the bureaus are active when there is need for their work. Wherever there is a county agent there is a county bureau, and no county bureau is located in the state outside of the counties having agents, except in two instances. Wages finally settled at about $2.50 per day and board, and from $40 to $50 per month and board. More women and children than usual worked in the field. There were few instances of crops being lost because of the shortage of labor. The county agents alone have placed 312 farm laborers, and the labor bureaus have placed many more.

MARKETING

Exchange bureaus are conducted by all county agents, the object of these being to find a market for all grain and live stock not normally taken care of. Also to eliminate in so far as possible all unnecessary friction and waste. These exchanges have also given special emphasis to the redistribution of second-hand machinery. This was brought about because of the shortage of farm machinery and the great increase in prices incident to the war.

The Potato Market News Service was established in the Office of the County Agent in Alliance, Box Butte county, by the Office of Markets of the U. S. D. A. Daily reports of potato markets are sent to 2,000 growers. This has resulted in increasing the price paid to producers and lessens the price to consumers by helping eliminate the uneconomic speculator.

HOME ECONOMICS

Because of the nature of home economics work much emphasis has been placed upon that line of work on account of the world's food shortage.

CANNING

The number of trained workers was so small that if we were to reach at once all of the people in the state with canning instructions, we saw that it was necessary to hold special training schools. The latter part of May and the first of June forty-five such training schools were held at thirty-three different points in the state. Each school lasted for two days, and was in charge of a member of the home economics faculty from some one of the state schools. The Normal schools co-operated in this work. The total attendance at these schools was 2,150. This includes only the women who came to all of the meetings, who received instruction and made a pledge to teach the cold-pack method of canning to other people.

Previous to the opening of these schools a series of conferences and schools were held with all of the home economics teachers, to teach them the method in all of its details. Several of these were held in Lincoln and others at the state normal schools and the Curtis School of Agriculture.

The mornings were devoted to laboratory work in which the women actually canned vegetables under direction of instructors. The afternoons were given over to discussions and demonstrations. Literature was distributed, and charts to be used were explained.

After the schools were held, those receiving instruction gave demonstrations and individual instructions in their own communities. Proper literature was compiled and sent to them and a question and answer circular was made out from the inquiries regarding the cold-pack method of canning, so that the instructors would have practically every question that might be asked with its proper answer. The detailed summary of the results of this work is not in at this time, but thousands of people received their first instruction in the method of cold-pack canning and the result was the saving of great quantities of wood which would otherwise have gone to waste.

DRYING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

When it became apparent in the early part of the season that there was likely to be a shortage of cans the Extension Service gave special attention to methods of drying fruits and vegetables. The new method of drying was tried and found to be entirely successful. By this method sliced fruits and vegetables were placed upon wire screen trays in front of an electric fan, and air blown over them from twelve to forty-eight hours. This took out a sufficient amount of moisture from most products so that they could be safely stored for winter use.

It was felt that this method, while valuable to those who had electric fans and who were able to purchase them, did not permit the poorer people of the towns and cities or the farmers of the country who did not have electricity available, to dry their products. They must necessarily resort to the oven method, or to the sun method, both of which had disadvantages. The Extension Service, therefore, developed a community drying plant, and established the first one in Lincoln with funds which were contributed by the Lincoln Rotary Club and by interested citizens. The drying plant was operated by a community club organized for the purpose. The plant was wonderfully successful, and while it had a capacity of 144 trays each eighteen inches by thirty-six inches, it was not sufficiently large to take care of all of the products brought for drying. As a result of this community drying plant,—the first one established in the United States, four other Nebraska communities established like plants as follows:

University Place, Fremont, Omaha, South Omaha. In addition to this a number of towns in Iowa, Colorado and other places put in plants made from the blue prints developed at the Extension Service.

The reports of these plants are not all in, but they indicate that no plant was sufficiently large to care for all the vegetables brought as soon as it was found what could be done by them. The indications are that more than 300 bushels of material were dried in each plant during the season. This is an cnomous quantity of food and had there been more plants at these places the dried products would have been greatly increased.

STATE FAIR DRYING PLANT

Secretary Danielson of the State Board of Agriculture conceived the idea of making one of these drying plants out of glass and placing it on exhibition at the State Fair. This was erected at the Food Training Camp, and attracted a great deal of attention. Two people were kept in charge during the entire week and there was no place on the ground where a crowd could be found oftener than around this community drying plant. Quantities of circulars were distributed, and from the inquiries which have come in since the State Fair, many plants will be established in Nebraska towns.

The community drying work in Nebraska has attracted nation-wide attention. Letters have been received asking for information from all over the United States. Practically every periodical has carried some mention of the work. The United States Department of Agriculture has asked the Extension Service to write a Farmers' Bulletin on Community Driers for distribution throughout the country. This bulletin is now in press and will be ready for distribution about the first of January.

DEMONSTRATION AND EXHIBITS

At the Omaha Food Congress representatives of the Extension Service had charge of the Home Economics exhibits. Meetings were held every day and demonstrations were in progress at all times. Booths giving graphic illustrations of methods of saving food and methods of its proper preparation were attended by home economics workers.

At the Epworth Assembly the first part of August the Extension Service tent was erected and daily demonstrations were given in canning and drying. Workers were in charge of the exhibit every day from 8:30 in the morning until 7:30 at night. Great quantities of literature on food conservation were distributed and the names of women taken who wished special help along various lines.

At the State Fair the food conservation booths of the food training camp were in charge of the Extension Service. These booths presented the following conservation ideas:

Child Welfare
Conservation of Strength and Time in Housekeeping
Wheat and sugar conservation
Meat and fat conservation
Home methods of preserving food

This took the time of twelve workers for one week. Careful estimate of the number of people visiting the booths showed that 17,000 people were reached.

A home economics extension worker was sent to each of fifteen county fairs and demonstrations in food conservation were given. At seven of these fairs the University exhibit tents were used. The number of women reached through these county fairs was 7,000.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES

Work was given at ten county teachers' institutes. In two cases a whole week's work was given. In seven cases two days only were given to food conservation, while in one case the representative remained only one day. At each one of these institutes the people were given a chance to obtain copies of the food emergency bulletins and were given talks on the importance of the conservation of food. One of the most valuable features was the holding of individual conferences with rural teachers who were anxious to start the serving of hot lunches.

WOMEN'S SHORT COURSES

The program for the women's work at short courses has been entirely changed in response to the suggestions given for food conservation. In many cases the old recipe sheets have been entirely discarded and new ones substituted advocating the use of substitute materials for wheat and sugar. A prominent place will be given at the short courses to war activities of women such as Red Cross work, campaigns for liberty bonds, food purchase, and other lines of work in which the government is especially interested. The women's sessions at farmers' institutes this year are all conservation programs.

PLEDGE CARD CAMPAIGN

In the first pledge card campaign the Extension Service sent out all of the pledge cards and two or three of our workers devoted several weeks to organizing the state for the work. It was necessary for the University to pay for having the cards printed, as no funds were available either from the federal or the state government for this work. The time given for organizing the machinery was limited, and the workers were few, but in spite of that fact between 50,000 and 60,000 women signed the cards during the first campaign.

HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

Since the passage of the ememrgency food production law giving to the state of Nebraska some money for home demonstration agents, special effort has been made to organize various localities for county and urban agents. There are now three of these agents at work, together with ten district agents. There will doubtless be from 10 to 25 counties organized by the first of January and the district agents will be transferred to the counties with other agents appointed to take charge of the smaller districts.

JUNIOR EXTENSION WORK

The junior division of the Extension Service has kept in mind during this year the stimulation of food production and the preservation of surplus products. This special effort has resulted in a membership in the corn growing and potato growing projects of 295 boys who agreed to raise three acres of corn, and 153 boys one-eighth acre of potatoes. Many boys planted and kept records on whole fields of corn of from 10 to 20 acres. It is a conservative estimate that 150 of the members grew an average of 10 acres more per boy than the 3 acres required, making a total of about 2,400 acres Four hundred and forty-seven boys became members of the Pig-Raising Project, agreeing to raise at least one pig to maturity. A number of the boys raised a full litter from 4 to 6 pigs. The reports are not yet in but it is certain that each boy raised an average of at least two pigs, and that these will average 200 pounds each, making 178,800 pounds of pork. At the prevailing price for the last month this would amount to over $30,000.00

Two thousand one hundred and twenty boys and girls registered in the Chicken-Raising Project, and agreed to set one or more hens and raise at least 15 chickens. A great many of these boys and girls would not have been interested in the raising of chickens if it had not been for the junior work. Our reports are not yet in, but it is safe to say that over 20,000 chickens were raised by these boys and girls and that they will be worth at maturity $20,000.00.

Seven hundred and fifty girls joined the Sewing Club Project and agreed to give special emphasis on the remodeling of old garments. Two thousand six hundred girls joined the Cooking Club Project. In this club this year special emphasis have been placed on all things necessary to the winning of the war.

GARDENING

One of the special campaigns of the entire Extension Service as well as the Junior Division was the raising of war gardens. A great many talks and much literature was spread broadcast over the state urging everybody to allow not a foot of ground to go waste in their backyards or on the vacant lots of the towns and cities. The high prices of food together with this campaign resulted in a very large increase in the amount of food grown in these places. In the junior work forty-six towns were induced to hire a paid supervisor to look after this garden work. In these centers alone there was an enrollment of 6,000 boy and girl members, and 3,000 children who were under ten years of age, who were growing gardens but required to keep no record. In addition to this a number of centers organized clubs without a paid supervisor, but used the special literature sent out by the Extension Service.

According to reports received so far from fifteen of the supervisors the average production per child's garden is about $8.00. This means that in the junior work alone more than $50,000.00 of garden material was raised. Add to this the tremendous amount raised on the vacant lots and backyards by the older people, and we have an enormous quantity of food.

Special emphasis was given at these garden centers to the matter of canning and drying the surplus products. A great many demonstrations were given to the children and at the State Fair canning teams from different parts of the state competed for the honors, the prize going to Kearney. The State Board of Agriculture furnished a free trip and a banner to the winning canning team. This feature is to be put on next year with added emphasis.

PUBLICITY

The Extension Service was asked by the government to give special emphasis to the publicity of all matters pertaining to the production and conservation of food. Since war was declared six months ago upwards of 75,000 pages of publicity matter alone have been sent out by the department. In addition to this emergency bulletins and extension bulletins, together with Experiment Station, and research bulletins aggregating 225,000 copies have been published.

Several distinct branches of the service have been maintained. One service reached all of the daily papers of the state, and those in cities adjacent to the state line. An Extension News Service with an edition of approximately 2,000 copies a week reached every country paper in the state. A special home economics service was sent to various publications, and a farm news service went to the agricultural papers of the middle west. In addition special articles were supplied to local newspapers as occasion demanded.

The system of news distribution in the editor's office was placed at the disposal of the State Council of Defense, the State Labor Bureau, and special communications coming from these bodies were attached to the regular sheet.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Space forbids a detailed statement of the tremendous amount of work carried on by the regular and special extension workers. Each one of these has made special effort to increase the work in his or her department, and so much work has been done in every one of the departments of the college that a special report could well be written concerning each line. The increased number of district and county agents both in the men's and women's work makes an extra demand for specialists from the various subject matter departments, and these people have been swamped with requests for help. More specialists are greatly needed and must be supplied if the work of the county and district agents is to be of the greatest value.

Among the activities of the specialists might be mentioned the work done in connection with the reclamation of wet land by the engineering department. Drainage projects for demonstration purposes were placed on eighteen different farms totalling 1,183 acres. These resulted in the draining of a large amount of land in their respective neighborhood. Silos were emphasized and large numbers put in to help care for the big corn crop, and thus provide for winter food.

Specialists in the dairy work emphasized the use of skim milk in the making of soft cheese and induced a number of creameries to make proper use of buttermilk which was formerly going to waste. Live stock specialists have made every effort to increase pork and beef production, two commodities which are greatly needed during the war, and which are being produced in smaller quantities than ever before. The plant and animal disease specialists have made every effort to save all of the crops possible and the agronomy specialists have not been able to answer one-half the calls concerning substitute crops and the proper management of Nebraska soils and field crops.

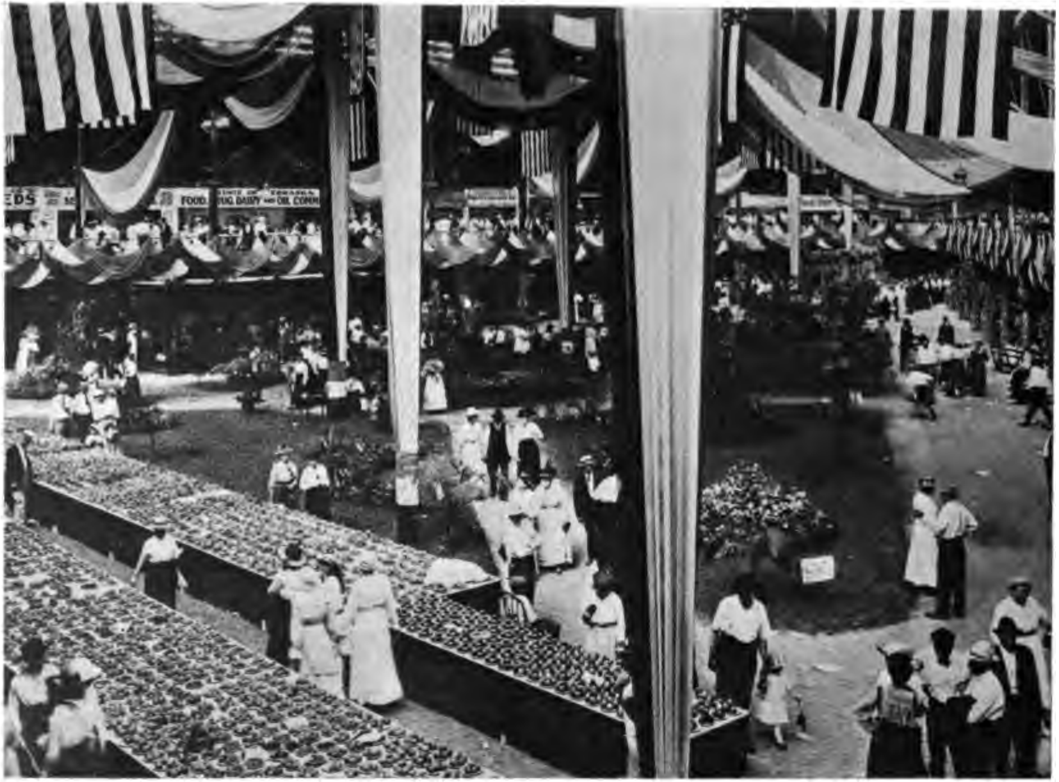
DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE ON THE PLAINS OF NEBRASKA IMPORTANCE OF CORN PLANT.

By S. C. Bassett.

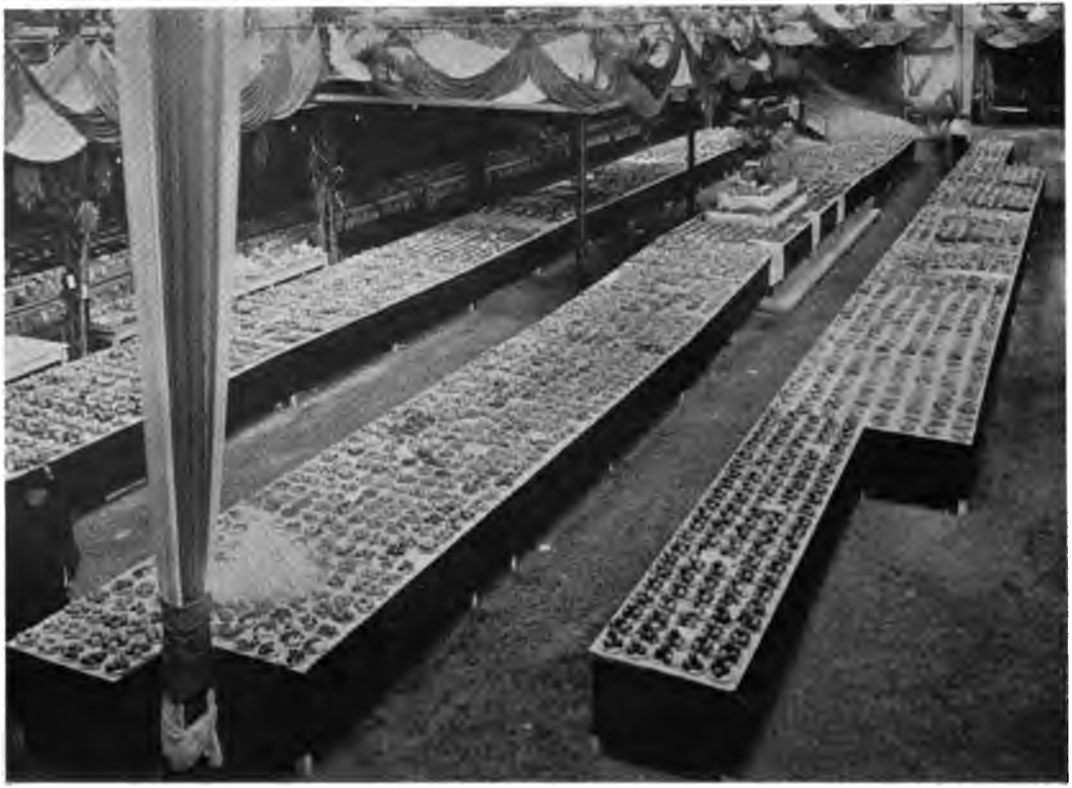
In writing of history relating to the development of agriculture on "The Plains of Nebraska," two features only will be considered, viz.—First, precipitation: Second, the importance of the corn plant.

Something more than a century ago our government came into possession of the land later known as "The Plains of Nebraska," and history relates that the early travelers and explorers all agreed in describing these plains as an arid region, a desert, meaning thereby that agriculture could not be made to flourish, nor comfortable homes established according to ideals contemplated by American civilization.

That the opinions of the early travelers and explorers was the popular belief for nearly half a century is evidenced by the fact that thousands of emigrants in search of homes traveled across the plains of Nebraska in search of lands suitable for home-making purposes and, crossing these plains, fording unbridged streams and crossing almost im-



INTERIOR OF AGRICULTURAL HALL, SHOWING PARTIAL VIEW OF HORTICULTURAL EXHIBIT AT THE 1917 STATE FAIR.



THE HORTICULTURAL EXHIBIT AT THE 1917 STATE FAIR.

passible mountains founded homes more than a thousand miles distant on the Pacific slope.

The title to the greater portion of the lands south of the Platte river in the territory of Nebraska was ceded by Indian tribes to the federal government in the year 1833 and north of the Platte in the year 1857 still, history discloses, that while thousands of families in search of homes were traveling the trails across the plains of Nebraka for almost half a century there was no demand on the part of the public or of individuals for opening these lands to settlement, and the lands in central and western Nebraska were not surveyed until 1868, and there were, practically speaking, no settlers, home-makers, on these lands at an earlier date than the year 1870.

The total population of the territory in 1860 was 28,841, confined almost entirely to Misouri river counties.

The sixth principal meridian, extending across the state from north to south, passes through the city of Columbus in Platte county, and is approximately seventy-three miles from the Missouri river at Omaha.

The 1870 U. S. census returns disclose that of the total population (122,993) of the state at that date only five (5) per cent were living in the territory west of the sixth principal meridian and that less than one-half of one per cent (587) were living in the territory west of the boundary line between Hall and Buffalo counties.

Establishment of Ft. Kearney.

In the year 1848 the general government established a fort (Ft. Kearney) at a point about one hundred sixty (160) miles west from the Missouri river. It was located on the south bank of the Platte river in what is now Kearney county. This fort was not established primarily to afford protection to settlers—home builders—on the plains of Nebraska for, practically speaking there were none, but was established to afford protection to homeseekers traveling the trails across the territory of Nebraska and seeking homes in an almost unknown, unexplored region far distant towards the setting sun.

The Beginning in the Development of Our Agriculture.

Ft. Kearney was established in the year 1848 and in the year 1849 the War Department of our general government issued an order in substance, that "daily precipitation or rainfall records should be kept at all forts west of the Missouri river."

It is understood, that this was the beginning in the keeping of a daily record of precipitation in the United States.

It was also the beginning in the development of agriculture on the plains of Nebraska. The beginning in the development of scientific agriculture, of more certain and definite information in regard to agricultural and climatic conditions.

It would be of great historic interest to know the name of the official who first conceived the idea and issued the order providing for the keeping of an official daily rainfall record in this trans-Missouri region, for it has been of far-reaching importance, immeasureable value, in the development of the agriculture of the great plain's region.

This order was issued by the war department fourteen years previous to the establishment of a U. S. Department of Agriculture (1862) with a commissioner in charge, and forty years before there was established a U. S. Department of Agriculture (1889), the first secretary of which (Hon. J. M. Rusk, of Wisconsin), became a member of the cabinet of President Benjamin Harrison (1889 year book U. S. Department of Agriculture, page 7.)

The keeping of a daily precipitation record in 1849, on the plains of Nebraska has, practically speaking, been continued to the present time and in the year 1915 there were 207 towns in the state where such records were being kept.

When precipitation records had been kept on the plains of Nebraska for a considerable number of years (twenty or more) it became apparent that annual precipitation was reasonably certain and constant in amount (taking a term of years together) and that the greater portion came in the spring and summer months when most necessary and profitable in the production of certain food crops, and with such valuable infomation available in official form, came the settlement of the state, the plains of Nebraska, by home-builders, and a beginning in the development of our agriculture along profitable lines.

Conditions Affecting Our Agriculture.

The history of the development of our agriculture teaches the importance of an intelligent understanding of certain fixed conditions affecting its development: conditions which have prevailed in the past, which prevail at the present and which will prevail for all time to come.

The first of these conditions is that of elevation above sea level. The elevation at the Missouri river is, practically speaking, one thousand feet, and if we travel westward, along the same parallel of latitude, about two hundred fifty (250) miles to the vicinity of North Platte, near the center of the state from east to west, we find the elevation to be approximately 2,800 feet and if we go to the western border the elevation is approximately 4,704 feet. This condition will always exist.

The second condition is, that annual precipitation in the state is affected by—dependent upon—elevation: That is, as elevation increases annual precipitation decreases.

The third condition is, that increases in elevation causes a decrease—a shortening—of the length of the growing season for cultivated plants, more especially that of the corn plant which can make good use of a long growing season.

To illustrate these conditions let us first take the history of precipitation records continuously kept in the state and along the same parallel of latitude. At Omaha has been kept daily precipitation records for forty-five years (1870-1915) the longest continuous period in the history of the state.

These records seem to disclose that whether we take periods of ten years each, of twenty-six years, of thirty-five years or of forty-five years, the average annual precipitation is, for all practical purposes, the same (30.06 inches), and that, taking a term of years together, there has been no marked increase or decrease, at this point, of precipitation in these various periods.

At North Platte precipitation records have been continuously kept for forty-one years (1875-1915) and these seem to disclose that whether we take periods of ten years each, of twenty-one years, of thirty-one years or of forty-one years, the average annual precipitation is approximately the same—18.86 inches—and that, taking a term of years together, there has been no marked increase or decrease of average annual precipitation in these periods, and a like condition seems to prevail at the western border of the state wheree at Kimball precipitation records have been kept continuously for twenty-six years (1890-1915), the average for four years, for ten years, for seventeen years and for twenty-six years, being practically the same, 15.63 inches average annual precipitation.

Daily precipitation records kept on the plains of Nebraska beginning in the year 1849, as revealed in the light of history, warrant the statement and the belief that such precipitation is not due to, nor affected by, local causes incident to the settlement of the country: That tilling of the soil does not tend to increase or decrease the average annual precipitation.

On lands, other than those irrigated, precipitation is a necessity in the growing of cultivated crops, and history has demonstrated that on the plains of Nebraska timely rains from the heavens necessary to nourish cultivated plants, while possibly less generous in amount than in more favored regions, are as certain as in other sections of our country. (Note—See table of precipitation at Omaha, North Platte and Kimball, compiled and made a part of this article for reference purposes).

Omaha.

Precipitation—Elevation—Growing Season for Corn.

Elevation	1,034 feet
Average annual precipitation 1870-1879, 10 years	32.57 inches
Average annual precipitation 1880-1889, 10 years	33.50 inches
Average annual precipitation 1890-1895, 6 years	26.00 inches
Average annual precipitation 1896-1905, 10 years	28.66 inches
Average annual precipitation 1906-1915, 10 years	25.98 inches
Average annual precipitation 1870-1895, 26 years	31.28 inches

Average annual precipitation 1870-1905, 35 years	*30.78 inches
Average annual precipitation 1870-1915, 45 years	*30.06 inches
Average length growing season for corn	140 days

(Precipitation records, reports Nebraska State Board of Agriculture, 1895-1905-1915).

* Officially reported, ibid.

North Platte.

Precipitation—Elevation—Growing Season for Corn.

Elevation	2,800 feet
Average annual precipitation 1875-1884, 10 years	19.42 inches
Average annual precipitation 1885-1895, 11 years	17.31 inches
Average annual precipitation 1896-1905, 10 years	18.64 inches
Average annual precipitation 1906-1915, 10 years	20.43 inches
Average annual precipitation 1875-1895, 21 years	18.31 inches
Average annual precipitation 1875-1905, 31 years	*18.42 inches
Average annual precipitation 1875-1915, 40 years	*18.86 inches
Average length of growing season for corn	115 days

(Precipitation records, reports Nebraska State Board of Agriculture, 1895-1905-1915).

* Officially reported, ibid.

Kimball.

Precipitation—Elevation—Growing Season for Corn.

Elevation	4,704 feet
Average annual precipitation 1890-1895, 4 years	15.78 inches
Average annual precipitation 1896-1905, 10 years	15.37 inches
Average annual precipitation 1907-1915, 8 years	15.80 inches
Average annual precipitation 1889-1905, 17 years	*15.50 inches
Average annual precipitation 1889-1915, 26 years	*15.63 inches
Average length of growing season for corn	100 days

(Precipitation records, reports Nebraska State Board of Agriculture, 1895-1905-1915).

* Officially reported, ibid.

To illustrate the third condition, that increase in elevation causes a shortening of the growing season for many plants useful in our agriculture, and its effects on corn production in the state, let us take well matured specimens of corn grown in the year 1917 in comparisons which include elevation, precipitation and length of the growing season in the immediate locality where each ear was grown.

At Omaha the elevation is approximately 1,000 feet.

History discloses that in this portion of the state the average annual precipitation covering a long period of years is 30.06 inches and that the average growing season for corn is approximately 140 days. Under conditions thus prevailing there was produced a specimen ear of fully matured corn 11 inches in length, and weighing 17 ounces, requiring 66 such ears to make a bushel by weight.

At North Platte, near the central portion of the state from east to west, the elevation is approximataely 2,800 feet.

History discloses that in this locality the average annual precipitation, covering a long period of years, is 18.86 inches and that the growing season for corn is approximately 115 days. Under conditions thus prevailing there was produced a specimen ear of corn, fully matured, 8 inches in length and weighing 9 ounces, requiring 124 ears to make a bushel by weight.

In the extreme western portion of the state the elevation is approximately 4,700 feet. History discloses that at Kimball the average annual precipitation covering a period of 26 years has been 15.63 inches and the average growing season for corn approximately one hundred days. Under such conditions there was produced, without irrigation, in that locality a specimen ear of fully matured corn 7¼ inches in length and weighing seven (7) ounces, requiring 160 ears to make a bushel by weight.

On the Platte river bottoms in Scotts Bluffs county, where the elevation, average annual precipitation and growing season for corn are practically the same as in Kimball county. a specimen ear of fully matured corn, reported to be grown without irrigation. measured 7¾ inches in length and weighed eight (8) ounces, requiring 140 ears to make a bushel by weight.

Speaking in a general way, not to be understood as exact and definite, elevation increases from east to west across the state at an approximate rate of seven and one-half (7½) feet per mile. Also history seems to disclose that crossing the state from east to west, average annual precipitation decreases at an approximate rate of one inch annually for each twenty-seven (27) miles of distance and that the growing season for corn decreases—is shortened—at a rate of approximately one day for each ten (10) miles of distance.

Importance of the Corn Plant

History and tradition seem to disclose that tribes of Indians inhabited these plains some three centuries before the advent of the white men: that these tribes had a civilization adapted to their mode of living: that they engaged in the pursuit of agriculture to a limited extent, cultivating certain plants for food purposes and also, for like purpose, making use of plants and fruits gowing in a wild or uncultivated state.

History and tradition seem to disclose that of the plants cultivated by Indian tribes for food purposes, the principal one was corn and history discloses that when white men came to possess these plains, corn was the first food crop grown and the principal food crop grown and has so continued to be to the present time.

While there has been a rapid and marvelous development in agriculture on the plains of Nebraska (as well as elsewhere), and many other plants useful and profitable for food purposes have been grown in steadily increasing amounts, yet ever and always the corn produced has been of greatest importance, both as a food product and a producer of agricultural wealth, and history discloses that whether comparisons be made year by year, decade by decade, or using the longest periods in which official statistics of crop production have been kept—are available—the result is invariably the same, that the farm value of corn produced in Nebraska not only has exceeded that of any other food plant grown, but has exceeded in farm value the total of all our principal food products viz.—wheat, oats, barley, rye and potatoes.

(Note— See tables of crop production and farm values of crops grown in Nebraska, compiled and made a part, for reference purpose, of this article).

All will agree that primitive conditions prevailed in the territory of Nebraska in the year 1859 and especially was this true in our agriculture. History (U. S. census returns), discloses that in the year 1859 there was produced in Nebraska territory 1,482,000 bushels of corn, being an approximate average of 87 bushels per capita of estimated rural population (17,016).

Ten years later (1869) history also discloses that there was produced in the state of Nebraska (then but two years of age) 4,736,000 bushels of corn, being an approximate average of 65 bushels per capita of rural population (72,565), and of the corn thus produced not to exceed five (5) per cent was grown on the plains west of the sixth principal meridian. Ten years later (1879) history discloses there was produced in the state 65, 450,000 bushels of corn, being an average of 257 bushels per capita of rural population (253,915).

History seems to disclose there has been produced in Nebraska in the period, 1880-1915 (36 years), food products, viz.—corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye and potatoes of a total approximate farm value as follows:

Corn, farm value	$1,861,142,000
Wheat, oats, barley, rye, potatoes, farm value	1,346,912,000
Total farm value	3,208,054,000
Corn, per cent of total	58
Corn, average Dec. 1st, farm value, 36 years, cents	33

The importance of the corn plant in comparison with any and all other food producing plants grown in Nebraska in a period of thirty-six years (1880-1915), stated in simplest terms is this—that for every one hundred dollars ($100) worth of wheat, oats, barley, rye and potatoes produced in the period named, there was also produced in the same period one hundred thirty-seven dollars ($137) worth of corn.

In the development of agriculture on the plains of Nebraska, from the earliest date down through all the years to the present time, history discloses that the corn plant is of first and greatest importance by reason of less per cent of failures in crop production, and of like importance in the production of food for man and beast, and in the production of agricultural wealth.

Nebraska

Production of corn in Nebraska.

Production in bushels per capita of rural population.

Statistics of production as given in year book, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Rural population based on U. S. Census returns.

(Note—Rural population in Nebraska—people living on farms—is approximately 59 per cent of total population.)

TABLE

	Corn Bushels	Approximate Bu. per capita rural population	Approximate rural Population
1859	1,482,000	87	17,016
1869	4,736,000	65	72,565
1879	65,450,000	257	253,915
1880	59,507,000	......	......
1881	58,913,000	......	......
1882	82,478,000	......	......
1883	101,278,000	......	......
1884	122,100,000	......	......
1885	129,426,000	......	......
1886	106,129,000	......	......
1887	93,780,000	......	......
1888	144,217,000	......	......
1889	149,543,000	......	......
10-year total	1,047,371,000	......	......
10-year average	104,737,000	237	441,579
1890	55,210,000	......	......
1891	167,652,000	......	......
1892	157,145,000	......	......
1893	57,278,000	......	......
1894	66,085,000	......	......
1895	125,685,000	......	......
1896	298,579,000	......	......
1897	241,268,000	......	......
1898	158,754,000	......	......
1899	149,543,000	......	......
10-year total	1,477,299,000	......	......
10-year average	147,729,000	233	626,915

1900	21[illegible],430,000	......	....
1901	109,141,000	......	....
1902	252,520,000	......	....
1903	172,379,000	......	....
1904	260,942,000	......	....
1905	263,551,000	......	....
1906	249,782,000	......	....
1907	179,328,000	......	....
1908	205,767,000	......	....
1909	180,123,000	......	....
10-year total	2,083,963,000	......	....
10-year average	208,396,000	330	631,345
1910	191,565,000	......	....
1911	155,925,000	......	....
1912	182,616,000	......	....
1913	114,150,000	......	....
1914	173,950,000	......	....
1915	213,000,000	......	....
6-year total	1,031,206,000	......	....
6-year average	171,867,000	269	638,070
36-year total	5,639,839,000	......	....
36-year average	156,662,000	270	578,529

Nebraska.

The principal food products produced in Nebraska are corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye and potatoes.

In the following table comparisons are made for periods of five years each, from 1880 to 1915, both inclusive, of the total farm value December 1st, of corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye and potatoes produced in the state, with the farm value of corn produced in the same years.

Values as given in year books of U. S. Department of Agriculture.

TABLE

	Total farm value, corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, potatoes	Farm value Corn	Corn per cent of total value
1880	$ 26,964,000	$ 14,876,000	55.2
1885	43,184,000	24,590,000	54.4
1890	51,791,000	26,548,000	51.2
1895	36,858,000	22,623,000	61.3
1900	93,115,000	65,233,000	70.0
1905	134,652,000	84,336,000	62.6
1910	134,070,000	74,304,000	55.4
1915	191,316,000	100,110,000	52.3
Yearly average	88,994,000	51,577,000	57.9

The foregoing table seems to disclose that of the total value of these food products produced in Nebraska in the period named, that for each one hundred dollars ($100) worth of wheat, oats, barley, rye and potatoes thus produced, there was also produced in the same period one hundred thirty-seven dollars ($137) worth of corn.

Agricultural Statistics
1917

In the compilation of the agricultural statistics of Nebraska some unusual problems have presented themselves, the solution of which should be explained—by no means in the light of an apology, but rather in justice to the people who have collected the information upon which these statistics are based.

The year 1917 has no duplicate in the history of the state. Specifically, we refer to the extensive winter killing of wheat and certain other crops. About 20 per cent of the winter wheat, as the statistics show, survived, leaving roughly 250,000 acres which were subsequently planted to other crops—chiefly corn and oats.

The data upon which is based the agricultural statistics of the state is collected by the assessors early in the spring. At the time this information was taken little could be told about the winter wheat, and it was not for some time later that the ground originally planted to winter wheat was replanted to other crops. As a result the returns made by the assessors were manifestly at variance with the actual conditions, winter wheat having but a fraction of the acreage reported and corn and oats, which later proved to be the crops which largely replaced the winter-killed wheat, having greatly increased acreage. To have given out the reported acreages as accurate would have been ridiculous. Only one thing could be done under the circumstances. The approximate amount of winter-killed wheat must be determined for each county in the state and a determination made of the percentage of that acreage planted to other crops. By reports, collaboration with authorities, and with the aid of government officials these determinations were made which served as the basis of the figures here presented.

While approximated in part, these figures are presented with the belief that for all practical purposes they are accurate and reliable. Certain it is that they are the most accurate figures available to any one and that agricultural Nebraska may have in them just as reliable information as is held by the speculator and which until comparatively recently was one of the tools by means of which he exploited the farmer.

It should also be mentioned that six counties—Arthur, Custer, Frontier, Nance, Otoe and Wheeler—failed to submit their data in time or in the manner asked for, and they are as a result represented by figures taken from their reports of the previous year. It is to be lamented that assessors or clerks in these counties are handicapping their county, and, of even greater concern, their government, by such remissions. The State Board of Agriculture is making every effort, as a result of the requests of the government, to get this information that steps may be taken in caring for the food situation throughout the country. It is of governmental concern that officials do their duty in collecting this data, as stipulated by law, and it is just as much of governmental concern that individuals throughout the counties render the information desired as well as estimates of production when asked for. By reason of county clerks being members of local exemption boards a large number of reports were delayed. For this no blame is attached, but such is not the case where counties failed to submit any report at all.

CENSUS OF FARMS—1917

COUNTY	Occupied by Owners	Occupied by Tenants
Adams	938	754
Antelope	1,063	913
Arthur	526	18
Banner	183	51
Blaine	271	68
Boone	1,014	852
Box Butte	378	110
Boyd	663	304
Brown	497	324
Buffalo	1,352	1,705
Burt	607	796
Butler	1,000	790
Cass	1,068	671
Cedar	817	730
Chase	443	127
Cherry	1,563	355
Cheyenne	1,039	251
Clay	724	955
Colfax	787	420
Cuming	1,056	745
Custer	1,454	1,067
Dakota	261	290
Dawes	275	92
Dawson	985	1,171
Deuel	181	137
Dixon	821	774
Dodge	793	778
Douglas	722	571
Dundy	307	114
Fillmore	779	1,094
Franklin	784	599
Frontier	612	550
Furnas	777	786
Gage	1,236	1,438
Garden	347	51
Garfield	357	179
Gosper	453	438
Grant	108	2
Greeley	490	267
Hall	788	735
Hamilton	712	992
Harlan	656	659
Hayes	357	239
Hitchcock	423	435
Holt	1,336	686
Hooker	198	21
Howard	1,008	505
Jefferson	870	730
Johnson	728	545
Kearney*	448	554
Keith	378	175
Keya Paha	91	43

CENSUS OF FARMS—1917

COUNTY	Occupied by Owners	Occupied by Tenants
Kimball	255	145
Knox	1,302	1,117
Lancaster	1,587	1,461
Lincoln	1,252	674
Logan	225	101
Loup	161	62
Madison	981	896
McPherson	179	54
Merrick	596	420
Morrill	532	796
Nance	497	519
Nemaha	711	1,748
Nuckolls	945	801
Otoe	1,030	972
Pawnee	766	596
Perkins	225	175
Phelps	565	766
Pierce	654	619
Platte	1,220	814
Polk	640	745
Red Willow	490	621
Richardson	738	585
Rock	293	224
Saline	1,228	812
Sarpy	498	496
Saunders	1,405	1,095
Scotts Bluff	1,113	838
Seward	967	1,060
Sheridan	712	213
Sherman	787	518
Sioux	746	92
Stanton	668	443
Thayer	868	902
Thomas	192	17
Thurston	310	297
Valley	948	640
Washington	819	568
Wayne	668	674
Webster	874	763
Wheeler	268	90
York	577	1,660
Total	65,216	53,745

* One precinct missing.

CENSUS OF FARMS—1917

County	Acres in Farm	Cultivated	Uncultivated	Under Irrigation
Adams	324,120	227,498	75,468	
Antelope	451,487	255,405	202,964	5
§Arthur	338,239	24,263	313,976	
Banner	245,992	42,659	203,158	10,000
Blaine	277,278	32,531	244,747	
Boone	532,628	258,736	116,847	
Box Butte	350,248	54,188	417,432	
Boyd	272,555	121,277	122,018	
Brown	468,220	78,090	390,130	10
Buffalo	476,480	282,138	149,470	
Burt	221,951	146,088	60,822	36
Butler	341,086	262,325	66,854	
Cass	278,666	207,090	74,934	
Cedar	395,935	245,283	136,420	
Chase	365,719	112,537	241,046	
Cherry	1,741,223	175,272	1,585,413	
Cheyenne	603,770	217,284	391,486	1,640
Clay	318,513	244,063	58,245	
Colfax	221,408	164,903	71,786	
Cuming	334,145	210,316	130,244	
§Custer	1,099,214	469,733	633,481	
Dakota	90,210	53,208	20,950	
Dawes	412,210	48,135	278,785	8
Dawson	475,563	350,630	204,934	16,387
Deuel	118,831	42,792	71,139	5,464
Dixon	257,498	171,168	82,123	
Dodge	276,733	210,460	83,361	
Douglas	159,704	122,645	37,059	
Dundy	248,804	72,723	166,047	200
Fillmore	323,558	257,264	72,070	
Franklin	299,731	169,063	128,683	
§Frontier	486,423	286,109	316,025	
Furnas	381,585	225,382	156,203	
Gage	473,967	326,033	122,211	
Garden	249,137	39,803	168,327	6,852
Garfield	258,882	44,009	214,873	
Gosper	255,231	140,275	126,434	
Grant	181,415	5,706	125,749	
Greeley	160,712	82,051	72,191	
Hall	275,289	190,728	89,233	15
Hamilton	291,802	242,369	48,292	19
Harlan	306,757	189,959	116,066	
Hayes	301,095	102,309	208,225	722
Hitchcock	324,321	153,478	182,321	10,792
Holt	839,738	182,589	662,840	
Hooker	162,215	13,829	226,984	
Howard	287,017	164,084	121,874	
Jefferson	308,611	208,690	93,367	
Johnson	200,167	124,282	59,050	
*Kearney	216,233	159,965	53,930	
Keith	345,997	74,845	247,900	17,686
Keya Paha	328,773	67,200	248,762	

CENSUS OF FARMS—1917—(Continued)

County	Acres in Farm	Cultivated	Uncultivated	Under Irrigation
Kimball	205,962	54,979	132,111	3,774
Knox	567,288	29,547	289,384	....
Lancaster	514,822	374,639	139,805	....
Lincoln	901,376	264,092	595,113	20,920
Logan	154,991	37,432	113,834	....
Loup	133,009	25,605	107,394	....
Madison	316,151	195,825	120,326	....
McPherson	182,820	28,625	123,586	....
Merrick	186,334	89,095	118,138	....
Morrill	384,415	56,117	214,972	22,856
§Nance	205,775	143,924	65,313	....
Nemaha	219,830	149,134	69,127	....
Nuckolls	352,472	241,589	123,894	....
§Otoe	398,440	240,590	115,980	....
Pawnee	232,632	129,614	87,802	1,080
Perkins	287,594	97,827	....	....
Phelps	303,437	216,452	83,858	356
Pierce	272,347	166,947	109,247	....
Platte	375,141	250,848	101,419	....
Polk	236,373	141,584	42,695	....
Red Willow	355,638	196,154	158,487	1,892
Richardson	236,707	229,859	78,322	....
Rock	318,944	35,583	219,265	....
Saline	329,658	236,813	90,116	....
Sarpy	119,115	106,782	29,488	....
Saunders	442,894	281,811	114,798	70
Scott's Bluff	330,313	174,497	162,760	169,093
Seward	234,659	233,861	72,048	....
Sheridan	960,738	124,045	851,763	....
Sherman	295,420	155,418	140,613	....
Sioux	639,341	43,541	58,795	22,945
Stanton	245,353	143,469	95,015	....
Thayer	326,636	230,119	96,517	....
Thomas	259,881	12,662	130,954	....
Thurston	130,095	104,968	31,715	....
Valley	318,465	176,610	141,855	....
Washington	227,235	127,650	50,493	....
Wayne	260,669	172,576	59,674	....
Webster	305,593	189,344	116,249	....
§Wheeler	244,470	35,677	133,050	....
York	399,358	356,321	42,569	....
Totals	32,369,477	14,655,687	16,121,493	312,822

* One precinct missing. § Estimated.

CENSUS OF FARMS—1917

County	Improved Land Acres	Unimproved Land Acres	Total Land Acres	Improvements on Land
Adams	350,363	....	350,363	$ 279,795
Antelope	400,222	133,340	533,562	319,331
Arthur	21,291	191,619	212,910	8,880
Banner	43,439	390,305	433,744	28,159
Plaine	36,800	341,622	378,422	25,248
Boone	382,773	47,590	430,363	364,968
Box Butte	50,703	586,095	636,798	48,741
Boyd	151,132	159,968	311,100	156,244
Brown	147,578	570,379	717,957	118,725
Buffalo	590,830	....	590,830	427,107
Burt	210,970	88,044	299,014	419,963
Butler	302,079	64,666	366,745	413,236
Cass	342,281	....	342,281	352,626
Cedar	454,235	3,469	457,704	302,586
Chase	160,370	371,824	532,194	32,640
Cherry	97,417	2,960,487	3,057,904	242,638
Cheyenne	177,154	541,765	718,919	102,224
Clay	361,091	....	361,091	374,663
Colfax	142,634	113,430	256,064	223,456
Cuming	363,946	....	363,946	478,007
Custer	613,428	952,047	1,565,476	516,841
Dakota	124,421	31,182	155,604	204,816
Dawes	197,235	627,210	824,445	....
Dawson	336,338	272,494	608,832	406,685
Deuel	82,954	179,280	262,234	44,469
Dixon	291,699	....	291,699	189,334
Dodge	338,410	....	338,410	413,522
Douglas	177,366	....	177,366	321,535
Dundy	131,786	413,541	545,327	76,606
Fillmore	364,808	....	364,808	417,945
Franklin	192,434	159,928	352,362	256,391
Frontier	236,097	352,854	588,952	156,421
Furnas	264,195	171,925	436,120	254,272
Gage	541,052	....	541,052	....
Garden	157,231	813,600	970,831	55,238
Garfield	45,750	292,331	338,081	56,572
Gosper	147,320	143,996	291,316	132,491
Grant	331,241	....	331,241	....
Greeley	161,782	193,898	355,680	225,408
Hall	311,042	21,100	332,142	371,513
Hamilton	325,140	15,269	340,409	430,935
Harlan	251,104	101,686	352,790	208,370
Hayes	131,305	298,970	430,275	65,135
Hitchcock	185,145	245,522	430,667	94,899
Holt	243,488	1,194,892	1,438,380	229,899
Hooker	377,751	....	377,751	....
Howard	285,400	64,171	349,571	226,528
Jefferson	200,218	160,000	360,218	649,976
Johnson	238,558	....	238,558	259,063
Kearney	312,901	8,029	320,930	175,076
Keith	171,349	551,968	723,318	110,115
Keya Paha	92,359	381,278	473,637	87,280

CENSUS OF FARMS—1917—(Continued)

County	Improved Land Acres	Unimproved Land Acres	Total Land Acres	Improvements on Land
Kimball	59,705	509,154	568,859	56,897
Knox	411,750	236,793	648,543	352,144
Lancaster	521,022	....	521,022	1,010,409
Lincoln	192,360	1,326,404	1,518,764	223,094
Logan	60,980	266,260	327,240	1,800
Loup	73,232	252,341	325,574	42,481
Madison	359,748	....	359,748	434,212
McPherson	19,594	479,991	499,585	29,930
Merrick	292,969	....	292,969	235,301
Morrill	94,079	668,932	763,011	101,481
Nance	279,734	....	279,734	241,867
Nemaha	250,179	....	250,179	379,618
Nuckolls	357,776	....	357,776	....
Otoe	386,835	....	386,835	517,600
Pawnee	272,731	....	272,731	256,866
Perkins	97,013	432,907	529,920	74,454
Phelps	334,784	....	334,784	268,757
Pierce	354,392	....	354,392	277,531
Platte	387,909	36,197	424,106	446,594
Polk	272,500	....	272,500	282,841
Red Willow	258,671	176,115	434,786	137,919
Richardson	202,799	134,738	337,537	468,915
Rock	49,039	543,252	592,291	59,308
Saline	362,806	....	362,806	501,500
Sarpy	148,294	....	148,294	9,389
Saunders	472,238	....	472,238	370,555
Scott's Bluff	126,093	211,384	337,477	30,801
Seward	365,508	....	365,508	347,538
Sheridan	137,016	1,270,664	1,407,680	158,047
Sherman	234,791	115,702	350,493	149,618
Sioux	62,493	1,089,371	1,151,864	108,663
Stanton	272,353	....	272,353	158,885
Thayer	360,191	....	360,191	365,500
Thomas	10,750	290,786	301,536	....
Thurston	152,596	....	152,596	151,626
Valley	261,505	92,807	354,313	199,347
Washington	235,000	....	235,000	436,605
Wayne	280,938	....	280,938	291,915
Webster	355,949	....	355,949	299,404
Wheeler	69,495	274,255	343,751	54,004
York	362,599	....	362,599	480,220
Totals	22,509,031	22,619,827	45,128,864	$ 21,648,208

HORSES—APRIL 1, 1917—MULES

County	Number	Valued at $100.00	Number	Valued at $110.00
Adams	9,672	$ 967,200	1,751	$ 192,610
Antelope	12,557	1,255,700	1,308	143,880
Arthur	2,986	298,600	228	25,080
Banner	4,853	485,300	263	28,930
Blaine	2,540	254,000	140	15,400
Boone	11,898	1,189,800	1,264	139,040
Box Butte	8,186	818,600	220	24,200
Boyd	7,437	743,700	551	60,610
Brown	8,091	809,100	754	82,940
Buffalo	17,170	1,717,000	1,788	196,680
Burt	9,056	905,600	1,949	214,390
Butler	10,797	1,079,700	1,749	192,390
Cass	11,283	1,128,300	1,798	197,780
Cedar	14,602	1,460,200	1,091	120,010
Chase	5,640	564,000	928	102,080
Cherry	29,211	2,921,100	1,185	130,350
Cheyenne	8,550	855,000	639	70,290
Clay	10,411	1,041,100	2,214	243,540
Colfax	8,301	830,100	703	77,330
Cuming	10,864	1,086,400	1,063	116,930
Custer	32,710	3,271,000	2,903	319,330
Dakota	4,735	473,500	509	55,990
Dawes	10,242	1,024,200	651	71,610
Dawson	15,899	1,589,900	1,602	176,220
Deuel	3,626	362,600	204	22,440
Dixon	8,974	897,400	865	95,150
Dodge	11,168	1,116,800	1,131	124,410
Douglas	9,328	932,800	1,232	135,520
Dundy	6,691	669,100	1,153	126,830
Fillmore	10,931	1,093,100	1,584	174,240
Franklin	8,373	837,300	1,610	177,100
Frontier	12,259	1,225,900	1,357	149,270
Furnas	11,098	1,109,800	2,207	242,770
Gage	15,789	1,578,900	3,269	359,590
Garden	9,838	983,800	434	47,740
Garfield	3,773	377,300	396	43,560
Gosper	6,381	638,100	949	104,390
Grant	4,210	421,000	123	13,530
Greeley	7,343	734,300	1,159	127,490
Hall	9,425	942,500	1,615	177,650
Hamilton	11,796	1,179,600	1,733	190,630
Harlan	8,272	827,200	1,364	150,040
Hayes	6,473	647,300	1,230	135,300
Hitchcock	6,365	636,500	823	90,530
Holt	15,597	1,559,700	2,033	223,630
Hooker	3,013	301,300	205	22,550
Howard	8,310	831,000	939	103,290
Jefferson	10,549	1,054,900	1,627	178,970
Johnson	7,213	721,300	1,292	142,120
Kearney	8,359	835,900	1,232	135,520
Keith	7,723	772,300	528	58,080
Keya Paha	6,176	617,600	534	58,740

HORSES—APRIL 1, 1917—MULES—(Continued)

County	Number	Valued at $100.00	Number	Valued at $110.00
Kimball	4,723	472,300	309	33,990
Knox	16,829	1,682,900	1,461	160,710
Lancaster	14,597	1,459,700	2,487	273,570
Lincoln	18,457	1,845,700	1,778	195,580
Logan	3,538	353,800	242	26,620
Loup	3,206	320,600	469	51,590
Madison	11,531	1,153,100	1,021	112,310
McPherson	4,237	423,700	405	44,550
Merrick	6,890	689,000	787	86,570
Morrill	11,835	1,183,500	1,162	127,820
Nance	7,324	732,400	1,078	118,580
Nemaha	8,150	815,000	2,005	220,550
Nuckolls	9,523	952,300	2,342	257,620
Otoe	10,452	1,045,200	3,834	421,740
Pawnee	6,963	696,300	935	102,850
Perkins	7,539	753,900	838	92,180
Phelps	8,620	862,000	930	102,300
Pierce	9,434	943,400	685	75,350
Platte	12,309	1,230,900	1,297	142,670
Polk	8,690	869,000	1,445	158,950
Red Willow	8,035	803,500	1,164	128,040
Richardson	10,793	1,079,300	2,914	320,540
Rock	5,445	544,500	679	74,690
Saline	12,149	1,214,900	1,316	144,760
Sarpy	4,631	463,100	1,221	134,310
Saunders	13,877	1,387,700	1,851	203,610
Scott's Bluff	10,888	1,088,800	519	57,090
Seward	12,128	1,212,800	2,099	230,890
Sheridan	19,831	1,983,100	483	53,130
Sherman	9,477	947,700	970	106,700
Sioux	16,273	1,627,300	473	52,030
Stanton	7,662	766,200	714	78,540
Thayer	10,702	1,070,200	1,983	218,130
Thomas	2,137	213,700	210	23,100
Thurston	7,499	749,900	1,374	151,140
Valley	9,057	905,700	763	83,930
Washington	8,326	832,600	1,310	144,100
Wayne	8,482	848,200	1,025	112,750
Webster	8,984	898,400	2,228	245,080
Wheeler	2,962	296,200	368	40,480
York	11,939	1,193,900	2,164	238,040
Totals	892,868	$ 89,286,800	111,417	$ 12,255,870

For totals of former years see table at end of Statistical Report.

CATTLE—APRIL 1, 1917

County	Milk Cows	Valued at $75.00	Other Cattle	Valued at $60.00
Adams	6,095	$ 457,125	9,332	$ 559,920
Antelope	9,577	718,275	28,681	1,720,860
*Arthur	1,854	139,050	15,704	942,240
Banner	680	51,000	14,743	884,580
Blaine	1,225	91,875	8,287	497,220
Boone	9,519	713,925	23,270	1,396,200
Box Butte	2,077	155,775	22,465	1,347,900
Boyd	6,229	467,175	19,009	1,140,540
Brown	2,708	203,100	20,850	1,251,000
Buffalo	8,224	616,800	38,020	2,281,200
Burt	4,372	327,900	22,533	1,351,980
Butler	7,141	535,575	18,618	1,117,080
Cass	5,956	446,700	20,547	1,232,820
Cedar	9,914	743,550	43,211	2,592,660
Chase	2,470	185,250	13,482	808,920
Cherry	6,172	462,900	154,741	9,284,460
Cheyenne	2,501	187,575	13,782	826,920
Clay	5,954	446,550	12,155	729,300
Colfax	5,717	428,775	17,778	1,066,680
Cuming	8,415	631,125	37,815	2,268,900
*Custer	12,644	948,300	90,969	5,458,140
Dakota	1,815	136,125	8,895	533,700
Dawes	1,749	131,175	31,388	1,883,280
Dawson	8,123	609,225	39,068	2,344,080
Deuel	1,056	79,200	6,048	362,880
Dixon	5,967	447,525	21,988	1,319,280
Dodge	15,101	1,132,575	15,412	924,720
Douglas	9,456	709,200	5,673	340,380
Dundy	1,743	130,725	21,013	1,260,780
Fillmore	7,666	574,950	12,289	737,340
Franklin	6,328	474,600	17,481	1,048,860
*Frontier	4,954	371,550	26,935	1,616,100
Furnas	6,419	481,425	19,641	1,178,460
Gage	13,174	988,050	20,792	1,247,520
Garden	1,245	93,375	41,500	2,490,000
Garfield	2,891	216,825	13,691	821,460
Gosper	3,146	235,950	17,576	1,054,560
Grant	452	33,900	36,106	2,166,360
Greeley	3,427	257,025	20,564	1,233,840
Hall	6,829	512,175	20,335	1,220,100
Hamilton	5,623	421,725	21,891	1,313,460
Harlan	6,230	467,250	14,780	886,800
Hayes	2,217	166,275	12,714	762,840
Hitchcock	6,007	450,525	8,172	490,320
Holt	10,611	795,825	85,235	5,114,100
Hooker	639	47,925	10,313	618,780
Howard	9,247	693,525	20,876	1,252,560
Jefferson	7,868	590,100	18,592	1,115,520
Johnson	7,668	575,100	11,064	663,840
Kearney	4,091	306,825	15,971	958,260
Keith	2,334	175,050	26,252	1,575,120
Keya Paha	1,452	108,900	23,856	1,431,360

CATTLE—APRIL 1, 1917—(Continued)

County	Milk Cows	Valued at $75.00	Other Cattle	Valued at $60.00
Kimball	999	74,925	11,214	672,840
Knox	13,314	998,550	45,261	2,715,660
Lancaster	13,453	1,008,975	22,459	1,347,540
Lincoln	6,881	516,075	58,703	3,522,180
Logan	1,372	102,900	9,744	584,640
Loup	991	74,325	9,110	546,600
Madison	8,455	634,125	25,739	1,544,340
McPherson	1,032	77,400	11,924	715,440
Merrick	4,135	310,125	23,113	1,386,780
Morrill	3,084	231,300	34,169	2,050,140
*Nance	3,816	286,200	17,694	1,061,640
Nemaha	5,204	390,300	14,754	885,240
Nuckolls	4,606	345,450	23,611	1,416,660
Otoe	9,220	691,500	19,762	1,185,720
Pawnee	4,957	371,775	16,995	1,019,700
*Perkins	1,817	136,275	14,806	888,360
Phelps	4,928	369,600	18,638	1,118,280
Pierce	6,889	516,675	26,565	1,593,900
Platte	12,830	962,250	22,086	1,325,160
Polk	5,237	392,775	16,228	973,680
Red Willow	4,375	328,125	17,163	1,029,780
Richardson	6,462	484,650	18,828	1,129,680
Rock	3,003	225,225	28,890	1,733,400
Saline	8,910	668,250	14,124	847,440
Sarpy	4,358	326,850	8,411	504,660
Saunders	10,503	787,725	23,285	1,397,100
Scott's Bluff	4,005	300,375	21,808	1,308,480
Seward	8,794	659,550	18,049	1,082,940
Sheridan	3,187	239,025	64,314	3,858,840
Sherman	7,232	542,400	17,132	1,027,920
Sioux	2,512	188,400	50,196	3,011,760
Stanton	5,934	445,050	24,613	1,476,780
Thayer	7,871	590,325	15,826	949,560
Thomas	781	58,575	7,638	458,280
Thurston	2,205	165,375	11,589	695,340
Valley	5,711	428,325	24,163	1,449,780
Washington	6,029	452,175	19,649	1,178,940
Wayne	5,870	440,250	26,721	1,603,260
Webster	5,944	445,800	19,924	1,195,440
*Wheeler	1,324	99,300	15,036	902,160
York	5,699	427,425	21,485	1,289,100
Totals	508,901	$ 38,167,575	2,223,522	$133,411,320

* Estimated.

For totals of former years see tables at end of Statistical Report.

HOGS—APRIL 1, 1917—SHEEP

County	Number	Valued at $30.00	Number	Valued at $10.00
Adams	10,419	$ 312,570	928	$ 9,280
Antelope	33,451	1,003,530	1,317	13,170
Arthur	1,383	41,490	46	460
Banner	1,304	39,120	2,459	24,590
Blaine	1,600	48,000	16	160
Boone	25,669	770,070	863	8,630
Box Butte	2,708	81,240	49	490
Boyd	16,589	497,670	199	1,990
Brown	5,870	176,100	2,185	21,850
Buffalo	32,632	978,960	16,679	166,790
Burt	34,431	1,032,930	5,219	52,190
Butler	17,142	514,260	1,689	16,890
Cass	34,470	1,034,100	1,316	13,160
Cedar	54,876	1,646,280	1,174	11,740
Chase	8,270	248,100	200	2,000
Cherry	7,231	216,930	2,024	20,240
Cheyenne	4,421	132,630	27	270
Clay	19,964	598,920	969	9,690
Colfax	21,819	654,570	1,848	18,480
Cuming	45,066	1,351,980	2,027	20,270
Custer	59,722	1,791,660	2,884	28,840
Dakota	13,658	409,740	40	400
Dawes	5,989	179,670	8,255	82,550
Dawson	27,225	816,750	3,060	30,600
Deuel	2,507	75,210	208	2,080
Dixon	27,363	820,890	434	4,340
Dodge	23,152	694,560	846	8,460
Douglas	14,986	449,580	6,242	62,420
Dundy	8,109	243,270	90	900
Fillmore	19,714	591,420	892	8,920
Franklin	20,520	615,600	1,143	11,430
Frontier	16,707	501,210	467	4,670
Furnas	18,136	544,080	3,346	33,460
Gage	28,140	844,200	2,668	26,680
Garden	6,295	188,850	1,299	12,990
Garfield	5,328	159,840	254	2,540
Gosper	10,722	321,660	140	1,400
Grant	298	8,940	167	1,670
Greeley	16,766	502,980	343	3,430
Hall	18,641	559,230	16,009	160,090
Hamilton	40,443	1,213,290	7,052	70,520
Harlan	11,515	345,450	288	2,880
Hayes	7,945	238,350	846	8,460
Hitchcock	6,033	180,990	208	2,080
Holt	16,900	507,000	897	8,970
Hooker	754	22,620	9	90
Howard	17,342	520,260	457	4,570
Jefferson	20,488	614,640	865	8,650
Johnson	14,143	424,290	277	2,770
Kearney	13,133	393,990	1,086	10,860
Keith	8,504	255,120	94	940
Keya Paha	6,535	196,050	....	....

HOGS—APRIL 1, 1917—SHEEP—(Continued)

County	Number	Valued at $30.00	Number	Valued at $10.00
Kimball	1,063	31,890	6,219	62,190
Knox	43,077	1,292,310	1,088	10,880
Lancaster	23,711	711,330	1,573	15,730
Lincoln	17,030	510,900	830	8,300
Logan	3,208	96,240	358	3,580
Loup	3,535	106,050	226	2,260
Madison	36,508	1,095,240	3,478	34,780
McPherson	1,274	38,220	12	120
Merrick	14,323	429,690	2,180	21,800
Morrill	5,142	154,260	....	....
Nance	18,848	565,440	937	9,370
Nemaha	19,221	576,630	1,848	18,480
Nuckolls	25,866	775,980	799	7,990
Otoe	23,995	719,850	2,175	21,750
Pawnee	19,378	581,340	1,578	15,780
Perkins	4,130	123,900	1,699	16,990
Phelps	15,827	474,810	233	2,330
Pierce	28,353	850,590	1,472	14,720
Platte	38,897	1,166,910	620	6,200
Polk	23,887	716,610	1,546	15,460
Red Willow	11,406	342,180	104	1,040
Richardson	37,571	1,127,130	7,305	73,050
Rock	2,230	66,900	154	1,540
Saline	18,735	562,050	633	6,330
Sarpy	12,928	387,840	7,819	78,190
Saunders	21,997	659,910	3,162	31,620
Scott's Bluff	8,595	257,850	32,041	320,410
Seward	20,878	626,340	1,568	15,680
Sheridan	9,229	276,870	1,846	18,460
Sherman	15,645	469,350	3,434	34,340
Sioux	4,575	137,250	10,134	101,340
Stanton	31,363	940,890	1,091	10,910
Thayer	19,248	577,440	395	3,950
Thomas	660	19,800	29	290
Thurston	16,461	493,830	70	700
Valley	21,688	650,640	1,145	11,450
Washington	27,822	834,660	1,982	19,820
Wayne	31,100	933,000	663	6,630
Webster	20,367	611,010	240	2,400
Wheeler	4,630	138,900	237	2,370
York	27,982	839,460	12,760	127,600
Totals	1,619,411	$ 48,582,330	217,783	$ 2,177,830

For totals of former years see tables at end of Statistical Report.

POULTRY—1917—STANDS OF BEES—DOGS

County	No. of Doz. Poultry	No. Incubators and Broodcrs	No. Stands of Bees	No. Dogs
Adams	9,702	249	143	1,917
Antelope	10,282	265	45	1,240
Arthur	747	27	....	311
Banner	800	8	17	165
Blaine	845	15	150	562
Boone	10,308	150	271	1,504
Box Butte	2,545	32	....	449
Boyd	6,261	69	35	1,001
Brown	3,290	113	10	945
Buffalo	13,584	484	629	2,352
Burt	10,340	304	257	1,309
Butler	11,659	329	406	1,861
Cass	11,437	120	269	1,654
Cedar	13,524	265	353	1,870
Chase	2,828	72	....	635
Cherry	4,856	178	4	1,396
Cheyenne	4,079	84	13	724
Clay	11,101	404	345	1,641
Colfax	16,320	227	810	2,258
Cuming	13,768	240	270	1,754
Custer	16,700	359	260	1,266
Dakota	3,917	85	252	764
Dawes	2,553	52	396	592
Dawson	11,410	381	588	1,699
Deuel	1,854	61	90	230
Dixon	9,198	183	258	1,209
Dodge	11,089	126	157	1,670
Douglas	7,313	516	222	163
Dundy	3,528	181	39	540
Fillmore	3,285	429	1,818	1,799
Franklin	9,651	317	68	1,299
Frontier	8,553	505	....	1,212
Furnas	10,600	350	218	1,412
Gage	19,234	607	608	2,813
Garden	2,255	17	....	442
Garfield	2,018	80	98	507
Gosper	5,721	137	37	753
Grant	422	7	....	93
Greeley	4,968	108	106	848
Hall	9,953	234	150	2,005
Hamilton	112,952	420	384	1,466
Harlan	7,316	242	66	1,105
Hayes	3,465	105	19	710
Hitchcock	4,212	97	130	1,141
Holt	7,710	203	83	2,012
Hooker	594	21	....	148
Howard	8,906	202	285	1,525
Jefferson	12,372	188	536	1,663
Johnson	9,597	287	345	1,287
Kearney	7,169	328	82	1,130
Keith	2,885	90	231	544
Keya Paha	2,466	36	....	406

POULTRY—1917—STANDS OF BEES—DOGS—(Continued)

County	No. of Doz. Poultry	No. Incubators and Brooders	No. Stands of Bees	No. Dogs
Kimball	1,649	14	2	352
Knox	12,952	240	238	2,263
Lancaster	20,934	1,148	101	3,621
Lincoln	7,135	210	690	1,379
Logan	1,290	49	1	277
Loup	1,638	68	14	392
Madison	11,506	176	183	1,674
McPherson	1,117	13	....	386
Merrick	7,089	241	400	779
Morrill	3,000	65	135	770
Nance	5,821	167	26	901
Nemaha	10,420	208	307	1,513
Nuckolls	10,830	347	596	1,432
Otoe	13,641	459	71	1,442
Pawnee	10,477	186	....	38
Perkins	2,901	119	....	497
Phelps	7,264	136	104	982
Pierce	9,337	183	85	1,383
Platte	14,331	283	488	1,823
Polk	8,438	191	434	1,210
Red Willow	6,877	92	12	953
Richardson	13,743	689	2,065	1,837
Rock	2,327	87	2	549
Saline	14,226	511	461	2,352
Sarpy	5,927	165	207	1,129
Saunders	15,818	219	693	2,401
Scott's Bluff	5,000	392	751	1,006
Seward	14,049	543	185	2,116
Sheridan	4,370	112	34	905
Sherman	6,685	297	178	1,907
Sioux	2,845	69	98	498
Stanton	7,403	272	227	1,070
Thayer	12,685	379	760	1,604
Thomas	498	38	....	190
Thurston	5,369	132	170	973
Valley	7,224	324	549	1,205
Washington	11,447	198	214	1,332
Wayne	9,324	130	156	1,136
Webster	10,882	497	138	1,447
Wheeler	1,697	51	94	432
York	13,618	178	193	1,590
Totals	870,115	20,476	22,514	109,742

CORN—1917

County	No. Acres	Aver.	Bushels	Total Value at $1.00
Adams	122,084	22	2,685,848	$ 2,685,848
Antelope	163,838	29	4,751,302	4,751,302
§Arthur	17,247	19	327,693	327,693
Banner	6,684	21	140,364	140,364
Blaine	19,675	23	452,525	452,525
Boone	147,551	31	4,574,088	4,574,088
Box Butte	21,382	19	406,258	406,258
Boyd	78,375	32	2,508,000	2,508,000
Brown	41,021	28	1,148,588	1,148,588
Buffalo	180,300	24	4,326,120	4,326,120
Burt	89,962	44	3,958,328	3,958,328
Butler	157,223	40	6,288,920	6,288,920
§Cass	127,921	37	4,733,077	4,733,077
Cedar	127,193	39	4,960,527	4,960,527
Chase	48,564	24	1,165,536	1,165,536
Cherry	72,122	18	1,298,196	1,298,196
Cheyenne	27,892	25	697,300	697,300
Clay	131,363	21	2,758,623	2,758,623
Colfax	81,187	37	3,003,919	3,003,919
Cuming	114,148	42	4,794,006	4,794,006
§Custer	229,024	24	5,496,576	5,496,576
Dakota	34,039	39	1,327,521	1,327,521
Dawes	13,583	20	271,660	271,660
Dawson	149,534	25	3,738,350	3,738,350
Deuel	13,191	23	303,393	303,393
Dixon	81,277	37	3,007,249	3,007,249
Dodge	93,385	41	3,828.785	3,828,785
Douglas	71,188	45	3,203,460	3,203,460
Dundy	46,568	18	838,224	838,224
Fillmore	153,061	24	3,673,464	3,673,464
Franklin	108,283	15	1,624,245	1,624,245
§Frontier	117,526	15	1,762,890	1,762,890
Furnas	92,235	13	1,199,055	1,199,055
Gage	278,510	29	8,076,790	8,076,790
Garden	16,506	25	412,650	412,650
Garfield	21,765	23	500,595	500,595
Gosper	90,904	18	1,636,272	1,636,272
Grant	604	15	9,060	9,060
Greeley	47,260	24	1,134,240	1,134,240
Hall	99,486	18	1,790,748	1,790,748
Hamilton	143,380	30	4,301,400	4,301,400
Harlan	123,886	15	1,858,290	1,859,290
Hayes	58,803	15	882,045	882,045
Hitchcock	42,780	15	641,700	641,700
Holt	104,221	24	2,501,304	2,501,304
Hooker	6,649	23	152,927	152,927
Howard	91,205	22	2,006,510	2,006,510
Jefferson	123,290	21	2,589,090	2,589,090
Johnson	71,577	31	2,218,887	2,218,887
*Kearney	75,584	19	1,436,096	1,436,096
Keith	34,473	25	861,825	861,825
Keya Paha	36,163	19	687,097	687,097

CORN—1917—(Continued)

County	No. Acres	Aver.	Bushels	Total Value at $1.00
Kimball	6,429	16	102,864	102,864
Knox	178,095	36	6,411,420	6,411,420
Lancaster	197,419	34	6,712,246	6,712,246
Lincoln	132,811	21	2,789,031	2,789,031
Logan	18,963	26	493,038	493,038
Loup	14,709	24	353,016	353,016
Madison	113,048	34	3,843,632	3,843,622
McPherson	12,541	21	263,361	263,361
Merrick	68,191	24	1,636,584	1,636,384
Morrill	18,221	22	400,862	400,862
§Nance	89,386	28	2,502,808	2,502,808
Nemaha	86,695	36	3,121,020	3,121,020
Nuckolls	135,717	20	2,714,314	2,714,314
§Otoe	145,746	35	5,101,110	5,101,110
Pawnee	75,552	26	1,964,452	1,964,452
Perkins	39,304	20	786,080	786,080
Phelps	106,609	17	1,812,353	1,812,353
Pierce	89,981	37	3,329,297	3,329,297
Platte	158,271	36	5,697,756	5,697,756
Polk	95,370	38	3,624,060	3,624,060
Red Willow	74,084	8	963,092	963,092
Richardson	70,088	31	2,172,728	2,172,728
Rock	25,642	13	333,346	333,346
Saline	148,726	29	4,313,054	4,313,054
Sarpy	61,069	45	2,748,105	2,748,105
Saunders	199,248	37	7,372,176	7,372,176
Scott's Bluff	18,306	22	402,732	402,732
Seward	149,547	37	5,533,239	5,533,239
Sheridan	40,406	21	848,526	848,526
Sherman	86,989	20	1,739,780	1,739,780
Sioux	6,594	24	158,256	158,256
Stanton	76,281	40	3,051,240	3,051,240
Thayer	145,036	17	2,465,612	2,465,612
Thomas	8,939	20	178,780	178,780
Thurston	64,283	39	2,507,037	2,507,037
Valley	92,591	25	2,314,775	2,314,775
Washington	78,476	41	3,217,516	3,217,516
Wayne	104,237	41	4,273,717	4,273,717
Webster	129,002	16	2,064,032	2,064,032
§Wheeler	1,104	26	28,704	28,704
York	123,277	34	4,191,418	4,191,418
Totals	7,932,650	28.1	223,488,778	$223,488,778

§ Estimated. * One precinct missing.
For totals of former years see table at end of Statistical Report.

WINTER WHEAT—1917

County	No. Acres	Aver.	Bushels	Total Value at $2.00
Adams	1,495	5	7,475	$ 14,950
Antelope	7,345	13	95,485	190,370
Arthur				
Banner	5,608	12	67,296	134,592
Blaine	664	12	7,968	15,936
Boone	2,296	6	13,776	27,552
Box Butte	2,123	16	33,968	67,936
Boyd	2,102	17	35,734	71,468
Brown	3,225	16	51,600	103,200
Buffalo	2,811	6	16,866	33,732
Burt	5,833	18	104,994	209,988
Butler	207	2	414	828
Cass	8,348	14	116,872	233,744
Cedar	618	17	10,506	21,012
Chase	23,290	15	349,350	698,700
Cherry	3,008	4	12,032	24,064
Cheyenne	16,902	22	371,844	743,688
Clay	632	6	3,792	7,584
Colfax	2,133	11	23,463	46,926
Cuming	2,677	14	37,478	74,956
§Custer	17,555	15	263,325	526,650
Dakota	1,705	15	25,575	51,150
Dawes	3,000	14	42,000	84,000
Dawson	4,096	17	69,632	139,264
Deuel	16,143	22	355,146	710,292
Dixon	508	13	6,604	13,208
Dodge	9,805	19	186,295	372,590
Douglas	167	5	835	1,670
Dundy	6,248	8	49,984	99,968
Fillmore	760	14	10,640	21,280
Franklin	5,720	7	40,040	80,080
§Frontier	14,431	9	129,879	259,758
Furnas	53,960	11	593,560	1,187,120
Gage	36,975	14	517,650	1,035,300
Garden	3,229	13	41,977	83,954
Garfield	2,714	16	43,424	86,848
Gosper	5,047	11	55,517	111,034
Grant				
Greeley	2,471	16	39,536	79,072
Hall	2,344	8	18,752	37,504
Hamilton	1,209	12	14,508	29,016
Harlan	10,209	9	91,881	183,762
Hayes	14,741	9	132,669	265,338
Hitchcock	39,409	9	354,681	709,362
Holt	3,085	7	21,595	43,190
Hooker	209	16	3,344	6,688
Howard	3,433	12	41,196	82,392
Jefferson	2,275	14	31,850	63,700
Johnson	11,964	16	191,424	382,848
*Kearney	2,282	10	22,820	45,640
Keith	4,068	18	73,224	146,448
Keya Paha	521	13	6,773	13,546

WINTER WHEAT—1917—(Continued)

County	No. Acres	Aver.	Bushels	Total Value at $2.00
Kimball	5,035	17	85,595	171,190
Knox	3,131	14	43,834	87,668
Lancaster	12,105	11	133,155	266,310
Lincoln	12,092	11	133,012	266,024
Logan	3,031	15	45,465	90,930
Loup	610	14	8,540	17,080
Madison	5,288	16	84,608	169,216
McPherson	485	16	7,760	15,520
Merrick	1,749	17	29,733	59,466
Morrill	4,234	16	67,744	135,488
§Nance	2,454	12	29,448	58,896
Nemaha	11,735	16	187,760	375,520
Nuckolls	2,856	13	37,128	74,256
§Otoe	15,290	16	244,640	489,280
Pawnee	12,413	17	211,021	422,042
Perkins	10,284	14	143,976	287,952
Phelps	15,904	11	174,944	349,888
Pierce	889	19	16,891	33,782
Platte	2,320	19	44,080	88,160
Polk	415	9	3,735	7,470
Red Willow	48,162	7	337,134	674,268
Richardson	13,669	19	259,711	519,422
Rock	1,248	7	8,736	17,472
Saline	1,281	14	17,934	35,868
Sarpy	773	12	9,276	18,552
Saunders	280	8	2,240	4,480
Scott's Bluff	4,865	23	11,895	23,790
Seward	828	6	4,968	9,936
Sheridan	2,272	12	27,264	54,528
Sherman	4,718	14	66,052	132,104
Sioux	482	10	4,820	9,640
Stanton	2,392	25	59,800	119,600
Thayer	1,345	10	13,450	26,900
Thomas	424	8	3,392	6,784
Thurston	655	15	9,825	19,650
Valley	12,073	15	181,095	362,190
Washington	4,576	10	45,760	91,520
Wayne	1,130	14	15,820	31,640
Webster	1,680	13	21,840	43,680
§Wheeler	356	12	4,272	8,544
York	148	9	1,332	2,664
Totals	597,277	12.9	7,676,934	$ 15,353,868

* One precincet missing. § Estimated.
For totals of former years see table at end of Statistical Report.

SPRING WHEAT—1917.

County	No. Acres	Aver.	Bushels	Total Value at $2.00
Adams	3,952	16	63,232	$ 126,464
Antelope	1,918	14	26,852	53,704
§Arthur	200	14	2,800	5,600
Banner	12,922	14	180,906	361,812
§Blaine	585	11	6,435	12.870
Boone	2,809	20	56,180	112,360
Box Butte	6,812	11	74,932	149.864
Boyd	10,529	21	221,109	442,218
Brown	2,446	16	39,136	78,272
Buffalo	1,607	16	25,712	51,424
Burt	4,427	19	84,113	168,226
Butler	4,120	22	90,640	181,280
§Cass	1,426	17	24,242	48,484
Cedar	14,125	23	324,875	649,750
Chase	4,833	12	57,996	115,992
Cherry	1,402	6	8,412	16,824
Cheyenne	58,132	14	813,848	1,627,696
Clay	2,089	19	39,691	79.382
Colfax	2,690	20	53,800	107,600
Cuming	4,987	23	114,701	229.402
Custer	6,519	12	78,228	156,456
Dakota	5,497	23	126,431	252,862
Dawes	6,078	13	79,014	158,028
Dawson	4,371	17	74,307	148,614
Deuel	6,616	15	99.240	198,480
Dixon	1,747	23	40,181	80,362
Dodge	4,826	20	96,520	193,040
Douglas	686	15	10,290	20,580
Dundy	1,657	8	13,256	26,512
Fillmore	535	19	10,165	20,330
Franklin	654	8	5,232	10,464
§Frontier	1,876	8	15,008	30,016
Furnas	243	11	2,673	5,346
Gage	392	19	7,448	14,896
Garden	4,965	17	84,405	168.810
Garfield	133	12	1,596	3,192
Gosper	883	11	9,713	19,426
Grant	....	....	....	....
Greeley	1,065	18	19,170	38,340
Hall	1,527	11	16,797	33.594
Hamilton	1,375	19	26,125	52,250
Harlan	220	12	2,640	5,280
Hayes	1,707	6	10,242	20,484
Hitchcock	1,520	7	10,640	21,280
Holt	2,852	11	31,372	62,744
Hooker	....	....	....	....
Howard	1,964	21	41,244	82,488
Jefferson	960	17	16,320	32,640
Johnson	12	16	192	384
*Kearney	825	13	10,725	21,450
Keith	5,768	20	115,360	230,720
Keya Paha	3,288	10	32,880	65,760

SPRING WHEAT—1917—(Continued)

County	No. Acres	Aver.	Bushels	Total Value at $2.00
Kimball	10,801	13	140,413	280,826
Knox	10,031	18	180,558	361,116
Lancaster	1,405	19	26,695	53,390
Lincoln	4,396	13	57,148	114,296
Logan	427	17	7,259	14,518
Loup	54	12	648	1,296
Madison	656	19	12,464	24,928
McPherson	11	13	143	286
Merrick	3,553	21	74,613	149,226
Morrill	9,235	15	138,525	277,050
§Nance	1,197	18	21,546	43,692
Nemaha	171	17	2,907	5,814
Nuckolls	681	14	9,534	19,068
§Otoe	1,260	18	22,680	45,360
Pawnee	1,452	17	24,684	49,368
Perkins	4,304	12	51,648	103,296
Phelps	354	14	4,956	9,912
Pierce	889	21	18,669	37,338
Platte	3,069	20	61,380	122,760
Polk	1,482	25	37,050	74,100
Red Willow	123	8	984	1,968
Richardson	1,228	15	18,420	36,840
Rock	159	9	1,431	2,862
Saline	672	22	14,784	29,568
Sarpy	1,592	21	33,432	66,864
Saunders	1,303	21	27,363	54,726
Scott's Bluff	5,035	21	105,735	211,470
Seward	1,827	19	34,713	69,426
Sheridan	8,135	7	56,945	113,890
Sherman	1,068	16	17,088	34,176
Sioux	4,409	13	57,317	114,634
Stanton	2,371	30	7,113	14,226
Thayer	3,151	13	40,963	81,926
Thomas	511	11	5,621	11,242
Thurston	515	22	11,330	22,660
Valley	1,359	15	20,385	40,770
Washington	3,840	18	69,120	138,240
Wayne	2,584	20	51,680	103,360
Webster	1,090	13	14,170	28,340
Wheeler	....	....	....	....
York	2,325	20	46,500	93,000
Totals	304,978	16.1	4,925,640	$ 9,851,280

* One precinct missing. § Estimated.

For totals of former years see table at end of Statistical Report.

ALL WHEAT—1917

County	Bushels Winter	Bushels Spring	Total Bushels	Valued at $2.00 per bu.
Adams	7,475	63,232	70,707	$ 141,414
Antelope	95,485	26,852	122.337	244.674
§Arthur	....	2,800	2,800	5.600
Banner	67,296	180,906	248,202	496.404
Blaine	7,968	6,435	14,403	28.806
Boone	13,776	56,180	69,956	139,912
Box Butte	33,968	74,932	108,900	217.800
Boyd	35,734	221,109	256,843	513,686
Brown	51,600	39,136	90,736	181,472
Buffalo	16,866	25,712	42,578	85,156
Burt	104,994	84,113	189,107	378,214
Butler	414	90,640	91,054	182,108
Cass	116,872	24,242	141,114	282,228
Cedar	10,506	324,857	335,381	670,762
Chase	349,350	57,996	407,346	814,692
Cherry	12,032	8,412	20,444	40,888
Cheyenne	371,844	813,848	1,185,692	2,371,384
Clay	3,792	39,691	43,483	86,966
Colfax	23,463	53,800	77,263	154,526
Cuming	37,478	114,701	152,179	304,358
§Custer	263,325	78,228	341,553	683,106
Dakota	25,575	126,431	152,006	304,012
Dawes	42,000	79,014	121,014	242,028
Dawson	69,632	74,307	143,939	287,878
Deuel	355,146	99,240	454,386	908.772
Dixon	6,604	40,181	46,785	93,570
Dodge	186,295	96,520	282,815	565,630
Douglas	835	10,290	11,125	22,250
Dundy	49,984	13,256	63,240	126,480
Fillmore	10,640	10,165	20,805	41,610
Franklin	40,040	5,232	45,272	90,544
§Frontier	129,879	15,008	144,887	289,774
Furnas	593,560	2,673	596,233	1,192,466
Gage	517,650	7,448	525,098	1,050,196
Garden	41,977	84,405	126,382	252,764
Garfield	43,424	1,596	45,020	90,040
Gosper	55,517	9,713	65,230	130,460
Grant	....	....	....	....
Greeley	39,536	19,170	58,706	117,412
Hall	18,752	16,797	35,549	71,098
Hamilton	14,508	26,125	40,633	81,266
Harlan	91,881	2,640	94,521	189,042
Hayes	132,669	10,242	142,911	285,822
Hitchcock	354,681	10,640	365,321	730,642
Holt	21,595	31,372	52,967	105,934
Hooker	3,344	....	3,344	6,688
Howard	41,196	41,244	82,440	164,880
Jefferson	31,850	16,320	48,170	96,340
Johnson	191,424	192	191,616	383,232
*Kearney	22,820	10,725	33,545	67,090
Keith	73,224	115,360	188,584	377,168
Keya Paha	6,773	32,880	39,653	79,306

ONE OF THE CANNING TEAMS AT WORK IN THE CANNING EXHIBIT

PARTIAL VIEW OF THE CANNING EXHIBIT AT THE 1917 STATE FAIR

ALL WHEAT—1917—(Continued)

County	Bushels Winter	Bushels Spring	Total Bushels	Valued at $2.00 per bu.
Kimball	85,595	140,413	226,008	452,016
Knox	43,834	180,558	224,392	448,784
Lancaster	133,155	26,695	159,850	319,700
Lincoln	133,012	57,148	190,160	380,320
Logan	45,465	7,259	52,724	105,448
Loup	8,540	648	9,188	18,376
Madison	84,608	12,464	97,072	194,144
McPherson	7,760	143	7,903	15,806
Merrick	29,733	74,613	104,346	208,692
Morrill	67,744	138,525	206,269	412,538
§Nance	29,448	21,546	50,994	101,988
Nemaha	187,760	2,907	190,667	381,334
Nuckolls	37,128	9,534	46,662	93,324
§Otoe	244,640	22,680	267,320	534,640
Pawnee	211,021	24,684	235,705	471,410
Perkins	143,976	51,648	195,624	391,248
Phelps	174,944	4,956	179,900	359,800
Pierce	16,891	18,669	35,560	71,120
Platte	44,080	61,380	105,460	210,920
Polk	3,735	37,050	40,785	81,570
Red Willow	337,134	984	338,118	676,236
Richardson	259,711	18,420	278,131	556,262
Rock	8,736	1,431	10,167	20,334
Saline	17,934	14,784	32,718	65,436
Sarpy	9,276	33,432	42,708	85,416
Saunders	2,240	27,363	29,603	59,206
Scott's Bluff	11,895	105,735	117,630	235,260
Seward	4,968	34,713	39,681	79,362
Sheridan	27,264	56,945	84,209	168,418
Sherman	66,052	17,088	83,140	166,280
Sioux	4,820	57,317	62,137	124,274
Stanton	59,800	7,113	66,913	133,826
Thayer	13,450	40,963	54,413	108,826
Thomas	3,392	5,621	9,013	18,026
Thurston	9,825	11,330	21,155	42,310
Valley	181,095	20,385	201,480	402,960
Washington	45,760	69,120	114,880	229,760
Wayne	15,820	51,680	67,500	135,000
Webster	21,840	14,170	36,010	72,020
§Wheeler	4,272	....	4,272	8,544
York	1,332	46,500	47,832	95,664
Totals	7,676,934	4,925,640	12,602,574	$ 25,205,148

For totals of former years see tables at end of Statistical Report.

* One precinct missing. § Estimated.

OATS—1917

County	No. Acres	Aver.	Bushels	Total Value at 52c
Adams	55,734	29	1,616,286	$ 840,468
Antelope	49,509	28	1,386,252	720,851
§Arthur	780	26	20,280	10,545
Banner	9,872	26	256,672	133,469
Blaine	967	25	24,175	12,571
Boone	84,604	41	3,468,764	1,803,757
Box Butte	9,675	23	222,525	115,713
Boyd	30,820	42	1,294,440	673,108
Brown	9,825	35	343,875	178,815
Buffalo	55,848	33	1,842,984	958,351
Burt	43,755	53	2,319,015	1,205,887
Butler	82,484	53	4,371,652	2,273,259
Cass	39,011	43	1,677,473	872,285
Cedar	78,814	50	3,940,700	2,049,164
Chase	1,844	21	38,724	20,136
Cherry	15,589	15	233,835	121,594
Cheyenne	29,512	30	885,360	460,387
Clay	64,941	37	2,402,817	1,249,464
Colfax	51,048	45	2,297,160	1,194,523
Cuming	67,852	48	3,256,896	1,693,585
§Custer	67,324	32	2,154,368	1,120,271
Dakota	12,828	45	577,260	300,175
Dawes	8,091	25	202,275	105,183
Dawson	85,515	34	2,907,510	1,511,905
Deuel	5,088	31	157,728	82,018
Dixon	58,316	47	2,740,852	1,425,243
Dodge	50,208	52	2,610,816	1,357,624
Douglas	22,652	53	1,200,556	624,289
Dundy	287	17	4,879	2,537
Fillmore	77,237	39	3,012,243	1,566,366
Franklin	22,034	27	594,918	309,357
§Frontier	13,354	22	293,788	152,769
Furnas	5,092	25	127,300	66,196
Gage	73,676	32	2,357,632	1,225,968
Garden	2,681	24	64,344	33,458
Garfield	5,135	27	138,645	72,095
Gosper	8,085	25	202,125	105,105
Grant	7	15	105	54
Greeley	20,106	34	683,604	355,474
Hall	37,141	36	1,337,076	695,279
Hamilton	51,306	39	2,000,934	1,040,485
Harlan	9,065	23	208,495	108,417
Hayes	2,847	20	56,940	29,608
Hitchcock	1,229	32	39,328	20,450
Holt	32,101	27	866,727	450,698
Hooker	74	15	1,110	577
Howard	32,056	35	1,121,960	583,419
Jefferson	43,310	29	1,255,990	653,114
Johnson	25,208	38	957,904	498,110
*Kearney	19,987	27	539,649	280,617
Keith	6,378	31	197,718	102,813
Keya Paha	5,991	26	155,766	80,998

OATS—1917—(Continued)

County	No. Acres	Aver.	Bushels	Total Value at 52c
Kimball	10,682	26	277,732	144,420
Knox	91,763	44	4,037,572	2,099,537
Lancaster	65,618	41	2,690,338	1,398,975
Lincoln	17,369	26	451,594	* 234,828
Logan	5,547	40	221,880	115,377
Loup	2,170	33	71,610	37,237
Madison	63,760	41	2,614,160	1,359,363
McPherson	664	27	17,928	9,322
Merrick	23,113	43	993,859	516,806
Morrill	7,974	31	247,194	128,540
§Nance	37,863	36	1,363,068	708,795
Nemaha	24,409	39	951,951	495,014
Nuckolls	50,752	27	1,370,304	712,558
Otoe	65,324	45	2,939,580	1,528,581
Pawnee	25,956	38	986,328	512,890
Perkins	5,931	25	148,275	77,103
Phelps	21,166	22	465,652	242,139
Pierce	58,796	45	2,645,820	1,375,826
Platte	75,973	41	3,114,893	1,619,744
Polk	48,259	55	2,654,245	1,380,207
Red Willow	5,659	21	118,839	61,796
Richardson	20,009	46	920,414	478,615
Rock	4,915	15	73,725	38,337
Saline	69,986	42	2,939,412	1,528,494
Sarpy	21,477	52	111,680	58,073
Saunders	75,561	48	3,626,928	1,886,002
Scott's Bluff	29,945	52	1,557,140	809,712
Seward	68,492	45	3,082,140	1,602,712
Sheridan	20,412	28	571,536	297,198
Sherman	24,171	36	870,156	452,481
Sioux	7,176	33	236,808	123,140
Stanton	41,918	43	1,802,474	937,286
Thayer	54,273	26	1,411,098	733,770
Thomas	220	20	4,400	2,288
Thurston	24,616	45	1,107,720	576,014
Valley	22,729	40	909,160	472,763
Washington	44,789	46	2,060,294	1,071,352
Wayne	60,815	45	2,736,675	1,423,071
Webster	26,999	27	728,973	379,065
§Wheeler	7,013	21	147,273	76,581
York	57,792	45	2,600,640	1,352,332
Totals	2,978,949	39.1	116,551,989	$ 60,606,986

* One precinct missing. § Estimated.

For totals of former years see table at end of Statistical Report.

RYE—1917

County	No. Acres	Aver.	Bushels	Total Value at $1.50
Adams	264	17	4,488	$ 6,732.00
Antelope	18,817	13	244,621	366,931.50
§Arthur	3,276	19	62,244	93,366.00
Banner	628	12	7,536	11,304.00
Blaine	11,250	16	180,000	270,000.00
Boone	2,588	17	43,996	65,994.00
Box Butte	10,949	16	175,184	262,776.00
Boyd	601	27	16,227	24,340.50
Brown	6,703	17	113,951	170,926.50
Buffalo	1,205	16	19,280	28,920.00
Burt	120	30	3,600	5,400.00
Butler	120	16	1,920	2,880.00
Cass	43	20	860	1,290.00
Cedar	363	25	9,075	13,612.50
Chase	2,868	19	54,492	81,738.00
Cherry	9,455	15	141,825	212,737.50
Cheyenne	964	18	17,352	26,028.00
Clay	74	23	1,702	2,553.00
Colfax	140	22	3,080	4,620.00
Cuming	870	21	18,270	27,405.00
§Custer	13,616	18	245,088	367,632.00
Dakota	40	17	680	1,020.00
Dawes	5,482	16	87,712	131,568.00
Dawson	5,608	18	100,944	151,416.00
Deuel	305	16	4,880	7,320.00
Dixon	181	25	4,525	6,787.50
Dodge	1,019	19	19,361	29,041.50
Douglas	32	20	640	960.00
Dundy	2,605	10	26,050	39,075.00
Fillmore	339	19	6,441	9,661.50
Franklin	344	15	5,160	7,740.00
§Frontier	2,509	10	25,090	37,635.00
Furnas	288	18	5,184	7,776.00
Gage	186	15	2,790	4,185.00
Garden	1,695	11	18,645	27,967.50
Garfield	1,454	14	20,356	30.534.00
Gosper	387	15	5,805	8,707.50
Grant	220	17	3,740	5,610.00
Greeley	1,587	16	25,392	38,088.00
Hall	450	20	9,000	13,500.00
Hamilton	30	15	450	675.00
Harlan	380	12	4,560	6,840.00
Hayes	1,714	10	17,140	25,710.00
Hitchcock	425	15	6,375	9,562.50
Holt	18,709	10	187,090	280,635.00
Hooker	3,565	11	39,215	58,822.50
Howard	1,370	19	26,030	39,045.00
Jefferson	37	16	592	888.00
Johnson	51	18	918	1,377.00
*Kearney	243	13	3,159	4,738.50
Keith	3,319	20	66,380	99,570.00
Keya Paha	2,453	12	29,436	44,154.00

RYE—1917—(Continued)

County	No. Acres	Aver.	Bushels	Total Value at $1.50
Kimball	1,252	13	16,276	24,414.00
Knox	2,337	18	42,066	63,099.00
Lancaster	6	20	120	180.00
Lincoln	11,675	13	151,775	227,662.50
Logan	4,229	19	80,351	120,526.50
Loup	1,028	15	15,420	23,130.00
Madison	2,900	19	55,100	82,650.00
McPherson	3,888	16	62,208	93,312.00
Merrick	397	21	8,337	12,505.50
Morrill	2,484	19	47,196	70,794.00
§Nance	421	21	98,841	148,261.50
Nemaha	103	15	1,545	2,317.50
Nuckolls	270	16	4,320	6,480.00
§Otoe	155	15	2,325	3,487.50
Pawnee	192	17	3,264	4,896.00
Perkins	3,560	12	42,720	64,080.00
Phelps	298	11	3,278	4,917.00
Pierce	4,059	19	77,121	115,681.50
Platte	515	19	10,925	16,387.50
Polk	258	25	6,450	9,675.00
Red Willow	876	11	9,636	14,454.00
Richardson	27	17	459	688.50
Rock	3,235	10	32,350	48,525.00
Saline	117	19	2,223	3,334.50
Sarpy	121	24	2,904	4,356.00
Saunders	421	27	11,367	17,050.50
Scott's Bluff	1,311	22	28,842	43,263.00
Seward	144	16	2,304	3,456.00
Sheridan	10,407	14	145,698	218,547.00
Sherman	1,599	19	30,381	45,571.50
Sioux	4,489	14	62,846	94,269.00
Stanton	1,270	15	19,050	28,575.00
Thayer	81	14	1,134	1,701.00
Thomas	2,105	12	25,260	37,890.00
Thurston	20	23	460	690.00
Valley	981	21	20,601	30,901.50
Washington	78	20	1,560	2,340.00
Wayne	342	14	4,788	7,182.00
Webster	269	14	3,766	5,649.00
§Wheeler	4,796	14	67,144	100,716.00
York	75	20	1,500	2,250.00
Totals	214,732	15.4	3,322,442	$4,983,663.00

* One precinct missing. § Estimated.
For totals of former years see table at end of Statistical Report.

BARLEY—1917

County	No. Acres	Aver.	Bushels	at $1.25 Total Value
Adams	9,580	27	258,660	$ 323,325.00
Antelope	366	28	10,248	12,810.00
§Arthur	12	21	252	315.00
Banner	270	23	6,210	7,762.50
Blaine				
Boone	2,726	34	92,684	115.855.00
Box Butte	1,187	16	18,992	23,740.00
Boyd	2,867	32	91,744	114,680.00
Brown	140	23	3,220	4,025.00
Buffalo	5,869	30	176,070	220,087.50
Burt	1,851	38	70,338	87,922.50
Butler	970	35	33,950	42,437.50
Cass	86	37	3,182	3,977.50
Cedar	1,351	36	48,636	60,795.00
Chase	6,959	20	139,180	173.975.00
Cherry	116	18	2,088	2,610.00
Cheyenne	784	27	21,168	26,460.00
Clay	15,358	32	491,456	614,320.00
Colfax	338	35	11,830	14,787.50
Cuming	610	40	24,400	30,500.00
§Custer	6,782	27	183,114	228,892.50
Dakota	569	37	21,053	26,316.25
Dawes	1,795	13	23,335	29,168.75
Dawson	6,660	21	139,860	174,825.00
Deuel	1,730	29	50,170	62,712.50
Dixon	848	40	33,920	42,400.00
Dodge	367	40	14,680	18,350.00
Douglas	558	35	19,530	24,412.50
Dundy	4,391	17	74,647	93,308.75
Fillmore	3,279	33	108,207	135,258.75
Franklin	1,571	21	32,991	41,238.75
§Frontier	7,706	15	115,590	144,487.50
Furnas	11,168	25	279,200	349,000.00
Gage	959	35	33,565	41,956.25
Garden	449	20	898	1,122.50
Garfield	201	26	5,226	6,532.50
Gosper	537	17	9,129	11,411.25
Grant				
Greeley	197	32	6,304	7,880.00
Hall	1,884	30	56,520	70,650.00
Hamilton	2,621	34	89,114	111,392.50
Harlan	4,015	23	92,345	115,431.25
Hayes	8,216	14	115,024	143,780.00
Hitchcock	14,240	14	199,360	249,200.00
Holt	464	25	11,600	14,500.00
Hooker				
Howard	6,172	32	197,504	246,880.00
Jefferson	1,311	30	39,330	49,162.50
Johnson	84	35	2,940	3,675.00
*Kearney	5,785	24	138,840	173,550.00
Keith	2,491	22	54,802	68,502.50
Keya Paha	181	27	4,887	6,108.75

BARLEY—1917—(Continued)

County	No. Acres	Aver.	Bushels	Total Value at $1.25
Kimball	512	17	8,704	10,880.00
Knox	3,185	34	108,290	135,362.50
Lancaster	22	34	748	935.00
Lincoln	2,782	24	66,768	83,460.00
Logan	365	22	8,030	10,037.50
Loup	18	34	612	765.00
Madison	296	29	8,584	10,730.00
McPherson	87	22	1,914	2,392.50
Merrick	746	23	17,158	21,447.50
Morrill	419	35	14,665	18,331.25
§Nance	426	25	10,650	13,312.50
Nemaha				
Nuckolls	3,896	23	89,608	112,010.00
§Otoe	287	30	8,610	10,762.50
Pawnee	28	30	840	1,050.00
Perkins	2,103	24	50,472	63,090.00
Phelps	6,145	25	153,625	192,031.25
Pierce	321	32	10,272	12,840.00
Platte	1,126	35	39,410	49,262.50
Polk	544	40	21,760	27,200.00
Red Willow	11,085	15	166,275	207,843.75
Richardson	294	33	9,702	12,127.50
Rock	20	16	320	400.00
Saline	1,786	37	66,082	82,602.50
Sarpy	790	36	28,440	35,550.00
Saunders	91	33	3,003	3,753.75
Scott's Bluff	3,547	41	145,427	181,783.75
Seward	827	35	28,945	36,181.25
Sheridan	3,641	26	94,666	118,332.50
Sherman	1,598	34	54,332	67,915.00
Sioux	1,356	32	43,392	54,240.00
Stanton	577	22	12,694	15,867.50
Thayer	1,568	25	39,200	49,000.00
Thomas				
Thurston	496	41	20,336	25,420.00
Valley	1,112	30	33,360	41,700.00
Washington	1,189	34	40,426	50,532.50
Wayne	527	31	16,337	20,421.25
Webster	1,396	26	36,296	45,370.00
§Wheeler	7,050	29	204,450	255,562.50
York	2,563	38	97,394	121,742.50
Totals	213,492	25.4	5,419,790	$6,774,737.50

* One precinct missing. § Estimated.

For totals of former years see table at end of Statistical Report.

SPELTS, MILLET, HUNGARIAN AND SORGHUM—1917

County	Spelts Acres of	Sorghum Acres of	Acres of Millet and Hungarian
Adams	39	3,073	807
Antelope	450	1,328	1,243
§Arthur	207	550	475
Banner	243	254	330
Blaine	424	541	309
Boone	112	92	2,848
Box Butte	376	308	2,216
Boyd	597	318	1,482
Brown	739	1,499	1,161
Buffalo	175	1,914	1,396
Burt	....	49	59
Butler	4	69	63
Cass	60	13	56
Cedar	10	139	280
Chase	3,064	7,248	5,461
Cherry	2,742	814	2,893
Cheyenne	702	427	327
Clay	126	613	902
Colfax	30	93	105
Cuming	....	135	41
§Custer	1,324	2,803	9,571
Dakota	27	15	121
Dawes	978	184	1,429
Dawson	204	5,243	2,213
Deuel	330	416	504
Dixon	20	73	6
Dodge	....	152	486
Douglas	3	223	979
Dundy	1,312	5,788	1,715
Fillmore	112	340	130
Franklin	12	2,859	698
§Frontier	150	8,343	7,728
Furnas	....	9,300	2,326
Gage	118	459	638
Garden	785	195	650
Garfield	241	775	716
Gosper	22	3,335	2,781
Grant	....	25	50
Greeley	70	302	261
Hall	33	627	487
Hamilton	7	219	81
Harlan	61	2,568	1,942
Hayes	287	5,616	2,567
Hitchcock	10	12,915	1,874
Holt	2,070	1,772	697
Hooker	8	262	609
Howard	329	468	1,072
Jefferson	3	1,014	805
Johnson	....	21	83
*Kearney	32	2,308	664
Keith	1,225	1,268	952
Keya Paha	1,248	686	5,363

SPELTS, MILLET, HUNGARIAN AND SORGHUM—1917—(Continued)

County	Spelts Acres of	Sorghum Acres of	Acres of Millet and Hungarian
Kimball	249	1,682	828
Knox	220	1,703	957
Lancaster	6	644	488
Lincoln	2,182	6,393	2,478
Logan	92	440	649
Loup	193	225	625
Madison	48	62	257
McPherson	152	359	678
Merrick	....	42	112
Morrill	454	4,095	1,389
§Nance	....	360	750
Nemaha	50	10	5
Nuckolls	....	964	754
§Otoe	....	90	35
Pawnee	....	148	450
Perkins	4,356	3,466	5,395
Phelps	....	2,953	1,112
Pierce	115	197	233
Platte	64	145	289
Polk	5	77	1,040
Red Willow	7	9,301	3,156
Richardson	101	6	12
Rock	496	169	21
Saline	141	530	858
Sarpy	46	137	469
Saunders	19	731	276
Scott's Bluff	479	341	422
Seward	70	260	243
Sheridan	1,545	145	1,326
Sherman	63	761	1,213
Sioux	205	126	1,111
Stanton	105	198	1,052
Thayer	214	934	510
Thomas	....	324	121
Thurston	20	45	75
Valley	137	917	1,229
Washington	43	340	226
Wayne	29	32	94
Webster	48	1,496	1,378
§Wheeler	340	426	383
York	69	91	55
Totals	33,484	131,416	105,406

* One precinct missing. § Estimated.

ALFALFA—1917

County	No. Acres	Aver.	Total Tons	Total Value at $15 a ton
Adams	14,584	1.9	27,709.6	$ 415,644
Antelope	19,941	2.7	53,840.7	807,610
Arthur				
Banner	6,025	1.8	10,845	162,675
Blaine	450	1.1	495	7,425
Boone	34,522	2.5	86,305	1,294,575
Box Butte	4,026	1.3	5,233.8	78,507
Boyd	11,379	2.5	28,447.5	426,712
Brown	1,580	2	3,160	47,400
Buffalo	35,333	1.9	67,132.7	1,006,990
Burt	11,609	2.9	33,666.1	504,991
Butler	7,369	3.3	24,317.7	364.765
Cass	7,932	2.8	22,209.6	333,144
Cedar	18,782	2.5	46,955	704,325
Chase	1,884	2.3	4,333.2	64,998
Cherry	7,688	1.5	11,532	172,980
Cheyenne	3,310	1.6	5,296	79,440
Clay	15,108	2.3	34,748.4	521,226
Colfax	6,742	2.8	18,877.6	283,164
Cuming	13,304	3.3	43,903.2	658,548
§Custer	40,426	2	80,852	1,212,780
Dakota	5,904	3	17,712	265,680
Dawes	17,836	1.7	30,321.2	454,818
Dawson	25,799	2.7	69,657.3	1,044,859
Deuel	2,756	3	8,268	124,020
Dixon	16,955	3	50,865	762,975
Dodge	5,582	2.6	14,513.2	217,698
Douglas	5,957	2.8	16,679.6	250,194
Dundy	1,563	2.5	3,907.5	58,612
Fillmore	17,353	2.2	38,176.6	572,649
Franklin	9,150	2.1	19,215	288,225
§Frontier	1,294	2.7	3,493.8	52,407
Furnas	9,517	3.2	30,454.4	456,816
Gage	23,106	2.2	50,833.2	762,498
Garden	3,157	3	9,471	142,065
Garfield	6,344	2.7	17,128.8	256,932
Gosper	3,451	1.7	5,866.7	88,000
Grant	3,594	1.5	5,391	80,865
Greeley	12,992	1.8	23,385.6	350,784
Hall	18,888	2	37,776	566,640
Hamilton	22,108	2.5	55,270	829,050
Harlan	6,268	2.4	15,043.2	225,648
Hayes	699	1	699	10,485
Hitchcock	2,574	2.2	5,662.8	84,942
Holt	8,617	2	17,234	258,510
Hooker	654	1	654	9,810
Howard	6,327	2	32,654	489,810
Jefferson	20,309	1.4	28,432.6	426,489
Johnson	7,482	2.7	20,201.4	303,021
*Kearney	9,227	1.5	13,840.5	207,607
Keith	6,912	3	20,736	311,040
Keya Paha	4,368	1.5	6,552	98,280

ALFALFA—1917—(Continued)

County	No. Acres	Aver.	Total Tons	at $15 a ton Total Value
Kimball	2,678	2.5	6,695	100,425
Knox	24,130	2.9	69,977	1,049,655
Lancaster	22,605	2.8	63,294	949,410
Lincoln	16,117	2.7	43,515.9	652,738
Logan *	1,149	2	2,298	34,470
Loup	1,444	2.8	4,043.2	60,648
Madison	18,176	3.6	65,433.6	981,504
McPherson	556	2	1,112	16,680
Merrick	9,448	2.6	24,564.8	368,472
Morrill	9,185	2.5	22,962.5	344,437
§Nance	15,649	2.5	39,122.5	586,837
Nemaha	18,970	3	56,910	853,650
Nuckolls	22,394	1.8	40,309.2	604,638
§Otoe	7,680	3	23,040	345,600
Pawnee	12,637	2.5	31,592.5	473,887
Perkins	2,020	1	2,020	30,300
Phelps	8,525	1.2	10,230	153,450
Pierce	7,492	2.7	20,228.4	303,426
Platte	22,433	3	67,299	1,009,485
Polk	11,193	3	33,579	503,685
Red Willow	4,615	2.5	11,537.5	173,062
Richardson	10,450	3	31,350	470,250
Rock	1,443	2	2,886	43,290
Saline	12,719	2.5	31,797.5	476,962
Sarpy	6,174	3	18,522	277,830
Saunders	8,692	2.7	23,468.4	352,026
Scott's Bluff	55,890	3	167,670	2,515,050
Seward	14,372	2.5	35,930	538,950
Sheridan	13,269	1.8	23,884.2	358,263
Sherman	19,447	2.4	46,672.8	700,092
Sioux	13,831	2	27,662	414,930
Stanton	12,408	2.7	33,501.6	502,524
Thayer	19,958	1.7	33,928.6	508,929
Thomas	486	1	486	7,290
Thurston	3,722	3	11,166	167,490
Valley	23,953	2	47,906	718,590
Washington	10,641	2.8	29,794.8	446,922
Wayne	20,480	3	61,440	921,600
Webster	19,959	1.8	35,926.2	538,893
§Wheeler	1,520	3	4,560	68,400
York	15,672	2.8	43,881.6	658,224
Totals	1,082,919	2.4	2,632,153.3	$ 39,482,299
Totals, 1916	1,127,642	3	3,412,465	$ 23,887,255
Totals, 1915	1,191,310	3.43	4,088,598	24,531,588
Totals, 1914	1,022,485	3.13	3,208,055	22,466,385
Totals, 1913	790,865	2.57	2,496,629	31,206,481
Totals, 1912	824,625	2.64	2,181,849	27,273,112
Totals, 1911	744,755	2.66	1,985,100	24,813,750
Totals, 1910	701,455	3.09	1,883,681	28,255,215
Totals, 1909	615,329	3.20	1,971,770	17,745,930
Totals, 1908	547,557	3.37	1,846,703	14,773,624

WILD HAY—1917

County	No. Acres	Aver.	Total Tons	Total Value $12 per ton
Adams	13,141	.9	11,827	$ 141,924
Antelope	45,015	1	45,015	540,180
§Arthur	47,793	1.5	71,689	860,268
Banner	5,812	1	5,812	69,744
Blaine	30,045	1	30,045	360,540
Boone	12,085	1	12,085	145,020
Box Butte	7,595	.8	6,076	72,912
Boyd	24,773	1.3	32,205	386,460
Brown	44,011	1	44,011	528,132
Buffalo	27,331	.8	21,865	262,380
Burt	10,256	1.7	17,435	209,220
Butler	14,087	1.5	21,130	253,560
Cass	7,510	1.4	10,514	126,168
Cedar	27,128	1.6	43,405	520,860
Chase	4,607	1	4,607	55,284
Cherry	247,863	.7	173,504	2,082,048
Cheyenne	5,100	1.1	5,610	67,320
Clay	23,682	1	23,682	284,184
Colfax	14,385	1.3	18,700	224,400
Cuming	27,466	1.7	46,692	560,304
§Custer	55,283	.8	44,226	530,712
Dakota	3,406	1.5	5,109	61,308
Dawes	6,895	.9	6,205	74,460
Dawson	25,514	1	25,514	306,168
Deuel	2,180	.8	1,744	20,928
Dixon	21,277	1.6	34,043	408,516
Dodge	7,958	1.3	10,345	124,140
Douglas	5,616	1.9	10,670	128,040
Dundy	16,714	.8	133,712	1,604,544
Fillmore	13,714	1	13,714	164,568
Franklin	13,765	.5	6,882	82,584
§Frontier	21,982	9	19,784	237,408
Furnas	4,479	1	4,479	53,748
Gage	14,916	1	14,916	178,992
Garden	19,520	1	19,520	234,240
Garfield	46,712	1	46,712	560,544
Gosper	8,174	.7	57,218	686,616
Grant	8,970	1	8,970	107,640
Greeley	20,303	.8	16,242	194,904
Hall	19,733	1.2	23,680	284,160
Hamilton	9,946	.8	7,957	95,484
Harlan	7,455	.7	5,218	62,616
Hayes	6,983	.7	4,888	58,656
Hitchcock	2,301	.8	1,841	22,092
Holt	229,228	.9	206,305	2,475,660
Hooker	26,825	.6	16,095	193,140
Howard	19,560	1	19,560	234,720
Jefferson	14,098	.8	11,278	135,336
Johnson	14,658	1.4	20,521	246,252
*Kearney	7,809	1	7,809	93,708
Keith	26,014	.9	23,413	280,956
Keya Paha	36,355	.8	29,084	349,008

WILD HAY—1917—(Continued)

County	No. Acres	Aver.	Total Tons	Total Value $12 per ton
Kimball	1,551	.7	1,086	13,032
Knox	50,443	1.2	60,532	726,384
Lancaster	26,625	1.2	31,950	383,400
Lincoln	97,696	1	97,696	1,172,352
Logan	14,703	.7	10,292	123,504
Loup	9,486	1	9,486	113,832
Madison	20,103	1.3	26,134	313,608
McPherson	18,460	1.5	27,690	332,280
Merrick	14,479	1.2	17,375	208,500
Morrill	15,506	1	15,506	186,072
§Nance	7,720	1.9	14,668	176,016
Nemaha	3,058	1.6	4,893	58,716
Nuckolls	12,711	1	12,711	152,532
§Otoe	16,020	1.3	20,826	249,912
Pawnee	11,425	1	11,425	137,100
Perkins	16,540	.5	8,270	99,240
Phelps	14,283	.6	8,570	102,840
Pierce	17,493	1.5	26,239	314,868
Platte	18,058	1.7	30,699	368,388
Polk	6,155	1.1	6,770	81,240
Red Willow	3,404	.8	2,723	32,676
Richardson	4,182	1.4	5,855	70,260
Rock	87,939	.7	61,557	738,684
Saline	15,084	1	15,084	181,008
Sarpy	2,544	1.7	43,248	518,976
Saunders	21,862	1.4	30,607	367,284
Scott's Bluff	15,375	1	15,375	184,500
Seward	8,782	1	8,782	105,384
Sheridan	56,802	1	56,802	681,624
Sherman	27,083	.9	24,375	292,500
Sioux	19,910	1	19,910	238,920
Stanton	14,668	1.4	20,535	246,420
Thayer	9,957	.7	6,970	83,640
Thomas	21,520	.8	17,216	206,592
Thurston	6,542	1	6,542	78,504
Valley	15,106	1	15,106	181,272
Washington	7,100	1.3	9,230	110,760
Wayne	7,143	2	14,286	171,432
Webster	14,458	.8	11,566	138,792
§Wheeler	27,993	.7	19,595	235,140
York	7,271	1	7,271	87,252
Totals	2,165,268	1	2,359,016	$ 28,308,192
Totals, 1916	2,093,192	1.1	2,454,930	$ 14,729,580
Totals, 1915	2,635,463	1.18	3,132,219	18,793,314
Totals, 1914	2,067,197	1.05	2,202,357	15,417,499
Totals, 1913	3,737,473	.86	3,223,042	29,007,383
Totals, 1912	3,344,626	1.05	3,530,977	42,721,074
Totals, 1911	3,890,690	.81	3,168,710	39,608,875
Totals, 1910	3,719,140	.97	3,111,394	37,336,728
Totals, 1909	3,257,096	1.3	4,252,430	29,767,010
Totals, 1908	3,043,818	1.33	4,066,407	24,398,442

* One precinct missing. § Estimated.

ACREAGE TIMOTHY, CLOVER, BLUE GRASS, OTHER TAME GRASSES AND SUGAR BEETS—1917

County	Timothy	Clover	Blue Grass	Other Tame Grasses	Beets Sugar
Adams	482	58	2,518	5,854	4
Antelope	954	397	999	833	....
§Arthur	53	220	....	78	10
Banner	165	30	....	50	....
Blaine	183	55	....	....	....
Boone	1,713	643	2,340	2,772	....
Box Butte	24	16	....	130	....
Boyd	90	37	....	....	....
Brown	650	345	6	882	....
Buffalo	54	18	92	188	112
Burt	1,674	3,709	32,174	1,632	....
Butler	4,744	1,322	16,658	14,262	....
Cass	6,148	2,105	40,736	4,899	....
Cedar	4,639	3,700	15,319	9,621	....
Chase	....	....	....	165	....
Cherry	1,585	915	15	517	....
Cheyenne	22	....	....	25	....
Clay	2,798	230	3,908	1,231	....
Colfax	1,040	506	15,399	10,980	....
Cuming	6,227	2,626	37,811	10,235	....
§Custer	433	15	37	12,417	....
Dakota	414	311	9,571	2,201	....
Dawes	51	83	10	715	....
Dawson	....	10	62	198	1,402
Deuel	....	45	....	....	54
Dixon	817	1,307	14,001	8,638	....
Dodge	2,337	2,740	37,667	5,685	....
Douglas	845	615	13,259	2,692	2
Dundy	....	5	....	....	53
Fillmore	9,802	196	4,494	14,446	....
Franklin	7	40	105	10	....
§Frontier	....	....	....	....	....
Furnas	10	6	....	68	....
Gage	5,757	837	32,418	11,897	31
Garden	....	....	....	....	75
Garfield	167	409	42	445	....
Gosper	13	6	12	450	1
Grant	....	10	....	600	....
Greeley	4	56	27	110	....
Hall	244	33	5,876	1,064	153
Hamilton	4,064	684	5,464	12,905	....
Harlan	3	....	....	72	....
Hayes	7	4	....	78	....
Hitchcock	....	....	....	....	805
Holt	3,232	8,402	4,485	2,975	....
Hooker	....	504	2	35,718	....
Howard	375	152	10	127	3
Jefferson	396	39	4,533	126	3
Johnson	6,050	2,499	24,326	....	....
*Kearney	26	....	6	2,762	57
Keith	170	78	2	2,428	....
Keya Paha	978	44	10	826	....

ACREAGE TIMOTHY, CLOVER, BLUE GRASS, OTHER TAME GRASSES AND SUGAR BEETS—1917—(Continued)

County	Timothy	Clover	Blue Grass	Other Tame Grasses	Sugar Beets
Kimball	....	62	....	122	880
Knox	5,041	1,973	9,455	4,584	1
Lancaster	3,939	1,468	44,432	20,366	6
Lincoln	13	215	27	1,239	2,746
Logan	15	14	....	19	....
Loup	8	5	....	2,695	....
Madison	2,508	519	46,066	1,630	....
McPherson	....	190	....	345	....
Merrick	85	171	5,103	177	18
Morrill	63	27	....	....	4,123
§Nance	2,719	577	6,637	212	....
Nemaha	6,448	3,193	40,020	5,649	....
Nuckolls *	578	126	56	87	....
§Otoe	9,154	4,645	28,450	1,282	....
Pawnee	5,476	531	40,380	5,211	....
Perkins	....	....	....	....	....
Phelps	....	....	23	....	125
Pierce	5,231	587	5,705	4,934	....
Platte	2,518	625	25,339	1,551	2
Polk	5,873	1,110	7,851	1,714	....
Red Willow	....	141	....	60	699
Richardson	6,554	2,560	22,959	3,548	....
Rock	1,076	315	12	369	2
Saline	4,855	520	17,438	12,670	....
Sarpy	2,431	1,106	9,992	4,123	1
Saunders	2,277	1,403	28,501	15,189	....
Scott's Bluff	36	131	91	1,080	35,134
Seward	5,894	750	24,218	4,620	....
Sheridan	153	574	....	398	....
Sherman	58	112	34	20	....
Sioux	259	377	41	306	2,183
Stanton	495	559	10,559	8,125	....
Thayer	1,427	82	5,663	6,333	....
Thomas	3	127	....	200	....
Thurston	833	333	3,200	9,274	....
Valley	159	82	257	83	....
Washington	1,850	2,509	37,543	15,777	....
Wayne	9,170	3,612	18,695	15,000	....
Webster	5	17	18	94	1
§Wheeler	165	285	....	4,080	....
York	6,645	540	10,028	10,662	....
Totals	163,461	68,235	773,187	347,305	48,204

* One precinct missing. § Estimated.

POTATOES—1917.

County	No. Acres	Aver.	Bushels	Total Value at 90c
Adams	1,711	89	152,279	137,051
Antelope	1,211	94	113,834	102,450
§Arthur	310	70	21,700	19,530
Banner	272	88	23,936	21,542
Blaine	439	92	40,388	36,349
Boone	811	85	68,935	62,041
Box Butte	7,616	85	647,360	582,624
Boyd	515	76	39,140	35,226
Brown	2,257	114	257,298	231,568
Buffalo	1,356	100	135,600	122,040
Burt	693	133	92,169	82,952
Butler	796	96	76,416	68,774
Cass	971	99	96,129	86,516
Cedar	761	103	78,383	70,544
Chase	317	81	25,677	23,109
Cherry	2,948	90	265,320	238,788
Cheyenne	1,070	98	104,860	94,374
Clay	798	72	57,456	51,710
Colfax	540	92	49,680	44,712
Cuming	1,307	126	164,682	148,213
§Custer	4,450	90	400,500	360,450
Dakota	1,048	106	111,088	99,979
Dawes	1,963	96	188,448	169,603
Dawson	1,463	82	119,966	107,969
Deuel	267	135	36,045	32,440
Dixon	703	98	68,894	62,004
Dodge	905	96	86,880	78,192
Douglas	2,084	94	195,896	176,306
Dundy	118	75	8,850	7,965
Fillmore	835	72	60,120	54,108
Franklin	793	44	34,892	31,402
§Frontier	718	83	59,594	53,634
Furnas	504	42	21,168	19,051
Gage	1,077	69	74,313	66,881
Garden	565	98	55,370	49,833
Garfield	306	70	21,420	19,278
Gosper	419	68	28,492	25,642
Grant	146	50	7,300	6,570
Greeley	446	79	35,234	31,710
Hall	1,440	83	119,520	107,568
Hamilton	607	77	46,739	42,065
Harlan	633	38	24,054	21,648
Hayes	332	50	16,600	14,940
Hitchcock	694	100	69,400	62,460
Holt	1,540	84	129,360	116,424
Hooker	168	91	15,288	13,759
Howard	918	99	90,882	81,793
Jefferson	604	54	32,616	29,354
Johnson	659	69	45,471	40,923
*Kearney	725	79	57,275	51,547
Keith	526	122	64,172	57,754
Keya Paha	327	63	20,601	18,540

POTATOES—1917—(Continued)

County	No. Acres	Aver.	Bushels	Total Value at 90c
Kimball	1,571	158	248,218	223,396
Knox	1,598	103	164,594	148,134
Lancaster	1,686	77	129,822	116,839
Lincoln	1,452	81	117,612	105,850
Logan	239	100	23,900	21,510
Loup	195	79	15,405	13,864
Madison	623	110	68,530	61,677
McPherson	550	85	46,750	42,075
Merrick	562	95	53,390	48,051
Morrill	1,454	188	273,352	246,016
§Nance	757	87	65,859	59,273
Nemaha	410	68	27,880	25,092
Nuckolls	733	73	53,509	48,158
§Otoe	1,830	79	144,570	130,113
Pawnee	507	95	48,165	43,348
Perkins	431	84	36,204	32,583
Phelps	738	62	45,756	41,180
Pierce	637	123	78,351	70,515
Platte	1,294	99	128,106	115,295
Polk	614	100	61,400	55,260
Red Willow	637	55	35,035	31,531
Richardson	385	76	29,260	26,334
Rock	505	75	37,875	34,087
Saline	875	68	59,500	53,550
Sarpy	994	96	95,424	85,881
Saunders	990	99	98,010	88,209
Scott's Bluff	6,383	263	1,678,729	1,510,856
Seward	807	100	80,700	72,630
Sheridan	8,515	125	1,064,375	957,937
Sherman	792	88	69,696	62,726
Sioux	4,248	118	501,264	451,137
Stanton	574	113	64,862	58,375
Thayer	1,035	59	61,065	54,958
Thomas	219	76	16,644	14,979
Thurston	364	91	33,124	29,811
Valley	797	100	79,700	71,730
Washington	1,110	104	115,440	103,896
Wayne	879	82	72,078	64,870
Webster	800	82	65,600	59,040
§Wheeler	627	86	53,922	48,529
York	593	80	47,440	42,696
Totals	104,692	105	11,048,806	$ 9,943,925

* One precinct missing. § Estimated.

Total, 1916	74,796	79.1	6,505,959	$ 5,204,767
Total, 1915	98,004	107.6	10,550,667	4,220,270
Total, 1914	83,807	84.1	7,070,761	4,251,472
Total, 1913	107,801	49.87	5,375,807	4,031,855
Total, 1912	84,308	75.04	6,326,707	4,745,030
Total, 1911	106,113	43.99	4,668,199	5,845,248
Total, 1910	98,483	54.5	5,330,138	5,330,138
Total, 1909	105,005	70.3	7,386,497	5,909,202
Total, 1908	100,277	85	8,531,632	5,972,128

ACREAGE OF BROOM CORN, FLAX, ONIONS, POPCORN, KAFFIR CORN AND MISCELLANEOUS CROPS—1917

County	Broom Corn	Flax	Onions	Pop-corn	Kaffir Corn	Miscel-laneous Crops
Adams	....	....	4	....	220	591
Antelope	....	....	12	33	261	292
§Arthur	....	....	6	12	2	139
Banner	....	1,260	1	130	....	26
Blaine	....	....	....	....	5	180
Boone	38	5	1	....	6	2,076
Box Butte	....	....	23	....	22	88
Boyd	....	....	169	....	....	72
Brown	50	130	352	2	....	298
Buffalo	55	4	12	39	9	3,772
Burt	....	....	1	10	....	93
Butler	....	6	....	....	25	177
Cass	....	....	96	....	12	43
Cedar	....	....	9	....	36	363
Chase	10	30	101	20	35	820
Cherry	5	10	28	17	36	1,497
Cheyenne	....	475	....	....	....	95
Clay	....	8	16	3	31	1,060
Colfax	5	....	....	1	....	41
Cuming	....	....	....	....	15	55
§Custer	....	1	....	7	324	2,796
Dakota	....	....	15	....	....	970
Dawes	....	....	3	5	40	902
Dawson	10	4	6	12	104	658
Deuel	....	....	....	....	22	100
Dixon	....	....	2	....	90	31
Dodge	....	....	....	....	4	1,098
Douglas	....	....	36	12	17	1,935
Dundy	90	....	....	....	182	23
Fillmore	....	26	1	6	157	137
Franklin	....	....	5	....	760	2,445
§Frontier	8	....	....	3	111	919
Furnas	1	....	115	2	2,653	2,315
Gage	55	10	9	15	811	1,244
Garden	....	....	2	3	....	144
Garfield	....	50	3	323	24	1,551
Gosper	56	1	1	75	387	1,654
Grant	....	....	....	....	....	12
Greeley	....	4	1	399	....	71
Hall	....	....	8	....	37	20
Hamilton	....	....	7	....	34	1,083
Harlan	22	....	....	....	1,215	979
Hayes	20	....	1	4	210	1,165
Hitchcock	185	....	99	....	959	2,685
Holt	....	5	3	3	49	901
Hooker	....	....	1	....	....	696
Howard	13	255	3	....	87	370
Jefferson	44	....	....	....	321	840
Johnson	....	....	2	....	21	249
*Kearney	....	....	1	2	42	84
Keith	8	20	....	52	61	817
Keya Paha	....	90	7	2	5	71

ACREAGE OF BROOM CORN, FLAX, ONIONS, POPCORN, KAFFIR CORN AND MISCELLANEOUS CROPS—1917—(Continued)

County	Broom Corn	Flax	Onions	Pop-corn	Kaffir Corn	Miscel-laneous Crops
Kimball	....	810	....	13	....	242
Knox	....	....	4	585	59	1,010
Lancaster	....	....	14	3	35	3,231
Lincoln	13	2	71	60	335	902
Logan	14	....	11	....	....	317
Loup	....	....	1	201	5	85
Madison	....	5	....	300	35	693
McPherson	10	....	....	....	43	206
Merrick	3	....	1	3	137	263
Morrill	....	150	4	80	1	1,190
§Nance	....	....	....	....	10	215
Nemaha	....	....	1	2	14	202
Nuckolls	....	20	2	3	484	109
§Otoe	....	....	....	....	28	....
Pawnee	....	....	....	....	167	2,437
Perkins	....	....	....	....	26	....
Phelps	....	....	1	....	150	1,547
Pierce	....	....	....	10	4	245
Platte	....	10	2	....	7	522
Polk	....	....	....	....	33	82
Red Willow	65	....	7	12	2,652	323
Richardson	....	....	....	....	8	277
Rock	5	27	2	6	10	381
Saline	....	1	1	....	117	154
Sarpy	....	....	5	1	65	684
Saunders	3	....	....	1	48	104
Scott's Bluff	837	1,451	66	6	33	2,914
Seward	5	....	....	....	53	53
Sheridan	16	243	....	2	....	1,879
Sherman	1	....	....	46	16	168
Sioux	45	15	3	2	15	2,084
Stanton	1	....	....	....	....	7
Thayer	20	30	1	....	776	50
Thomas	....	....	3	3	26	92
Thurston	....	....	4	2	....	306
Valley	....	5	1	1,691	11	48
Washington	....	....	43	13	11	1,347
Wayne	....	....	....	....	....	66
Webster	30	....	82	60	49	1,171
§Wheeler	....	....	....	....	15	176
York	....	....	....	2	5	37
Totals	1,747	5,163	1,492	4,299	15,375	65,961

* One precinct missing. § Estimated.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY—1917

County	Automobiles	Gasoline and Steam Tractor Engines	Cream Separators	Butter Making Machines
Adams	1,818	241	1,077	6
Antelope	1,297	96	1,284	3
Arthur	94	6	159	1
Banner	165	35	132	3
Blaine	84	3	160	5
Boone	1,316	205	1,119	12
Box Butte	471	42	258	8
Boyd	483	104	565	....
Brown	345	115	450	6
Buffalo	1,798	301	1,257	7
Burt	1,280	171	840	....
Butler	1,698	259	931	12
Cass	1,433	672	732	21
Cedar	1,354	452	1,287	1
Chase	448	17	384	3
Cherry	554	24	776	3
Cheyenne	771	173	434	4
Clay	1,572	612	981	25
Colfax	1,126	121	533	79
Cuming	1,463	311	1,152	2
Custer	2,242	321	2,093	39
Dakota	430	50	470	....
Dawes	493	51	359	16
Dawson	1,530	576	149	10
Deuel	300	74	211	....
Dixon	935	280	848	9
Dodge	2,086	792	868	19
Douglas	9,122	281	487	124
Dundy	451	79	327	5
Fillmore	1,320	297	1,089	15
Franklin	891	150	897	14
Frontier	781	293	699	12
Furnas	1,203	186	850	....
Gage	2,435	516	1,795	15
Garden	391	29	349	....
Garfield	221	19	320	4
Gosper	570	75	550	2
Grant	133	5	77	....
Greeley	625	70	558	2
Hall	1,859	238	824	22
Hamilton	1,638	323	1,021	9
Harlan	1,017	133	795	2
Hayes	306	89	323	....
Hitchcock	510	97	445	7
Holt	970	89	982	1
Hooker	79	41	98	1
Howard	1,042	204	1,018	30
Jefferson	1,428	481	1,097	18
Johnson	918	418	737	5
Kearney	975	199	799	9
Keith	384	49	301	1
Keya Paha	228	31	304	6

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY—1917—(Continued)

County	Automobiles	Gasoline and Steam Tractor Engines	Cream Separators	Butter Making Machines
Kimball	308	45	206	1
Knox	1,412	338	1,556	14
Lancaster	4,054	758	1,621	14
Lincoln	1,325	192	888	....
Logan	147	19	175	4
Loup	138	103	240	4
Madison	1,927	385	1,167	....
McPherson	114	24	137	....
Merrick	1,035	141	604	25
Morrill	499	200	500	3
Nance	910	284	585	1
Nemaha	1,159	137	678	15
Nuckolls	1,145	180	1,025	27
Otoe	2,003	546	1,212	10
Pawnee	694	272	621	12
Perkins	398	69	278	4
Phelps	1,207	125	823	7
Pierce	963	238	1,004	14
Platte	1,899	275	1,434	2
Polk	1,401	601	699	9
Red Willow	872	95	579	10
Richardson	2,554	675	660	29
Rock	210	54	245	12
Saline	1,618	659	1,078	....
Sarpy	828	85	300	13
Saunders	2,263	524	1,200	18
Scott's Bluff	992	198	394	3
Seward	1,867	613	1,176	11
Sheridan	644	87	608	4
Sherman	583	88	865	19
Sioux	360	58	466	8
Stanton	855	544	776	4
Thayer	1,478	146	1,082	26
Thomas	82	5	103	1
Thurston	594	215	457	....
Valley	803	273	770	3
Washington	1,549	263	917	1
Wayne	1,127	102	799	3
Webster	1,003	174	868	15
Wheeler	204	34	260	2
York	1,913	778	1,270	8
Totals	102,220	21,098	66,577	

1	3,465,	
2	3,202,491	
3	3,022,610	
4	3,703,524	67,
15	3,640,965	71,45
16	3,310,313	68,773,
1917	902,255	12,602,95

THE NEBRASKA LIVE STOCK RECORD FROM 1880 TO 1917—NUMBER AND VALUE

	HORSES		MULES		CATTLE		HOGS		SHEEP	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
	176,100	$11,330,274	15,200	$1,326,808	570,000	$12,925,960	698,700	$3,640,227	172,800	$471,744
	188,427	12,698,096	16,568	1,496,587	662,230	15,015,832	1,320,000	6,732,000	193,536	532,224
	221,253	13,374,744	21,399	1,508,629	876,306	20,979,571	1,316,227	9,061,966	249,316	648,222
	258,865	19,748,887	23,325	1,111,146	1,416,145	37,717,546	1,526,823	12,153,511	324,411	794,072
4	284,753	22,093,985	24,958	2,348,297	1,624,044	44,616,092	1,786,383	13,022,732	333,834	727,758
1885	310,381	23,427,558	27,454	2,569,694	1,791,559	47,936,119	1,679,200	10,495,000	373,894	788,916
1886	341,419	25,435,716	28,827	2,723,641	1,844,563	7,437,063	2,312,784	11,748,943	448,673	765,993
1887	382,389	29,349,719	40,358	3,716,460	1,382,034	34,350,777	2,382,168	13,073,336	4,38700	844,004
1888	412,980	31,311,968	41,165	3,721,363	1,436,848	31,872,341	2,334,525	13,341,813	422,112	852,456
1889	433,629	33,255,585	44,458	4,019,378	1,587,677	31,518,711	2,264,489	16,032,584	342,000	634,717
1890	542,036	37,787,194	45,792	4,040,759	1,726,441	30,706,938	2,309,679	12,985,579	239,400	503,338
1891	538,297	35,158,748	45,782	3,642,780	1,769,833	30,356,897	2,309,779	9,772,676	234,612	548,171
1892	625,293	36,298,768	46,708	3,473,182	2,145,014	36,724,038	2,586,952	13,537,521	269,804	690,887
1893	687,822	39,776,734	46,474	3,282,531	2,091,271	35,041,221	2,198,909	17,624,258	272,502	723,084
1894	708,457	29,106,808	46,939	2,672,932	2,148,759	37,443,492	2,088,964	16,811,981	277,952	643,014
1895	665,950	17,715,202	45,061	1,794,246	1,756,098	25,808,705	1,316,047	6,447,314	183,448	339,783
1896	632,653	16,259,065	43,709	1,556,735	1,596,666	30,689,867	1,289,726	6,458,948	192,620	417,234
1897	610,838	3,773,994	43,148	287,050	1,228,906	5,478,928	1,606,668	1,609,241	260,823	139,868
1898	617,104	3,964,440	44,529	301,084	1,581,633	7,659,202	1,943,945	1,868,446	443,620	290,157
1899	621,135	4,035,683	45,563	301,425	1,898,782	8,973,540	1,929,178	1,737,084	381,367	238,401
1900	636,995	4,330,317	41,930	311,034	2,169,409	10,119,478	1,752,163	1,743,206	371,275	274,298
1901	654,162	22,938,890	39,204	1,582,715	2,313,918	51,292,140	1,460,777	7,756,815	410,623	1,410,785
1902	643,373	23,340,500	39,173	1,684,125	2,363,252	50,805,975	1,342,707	6,964,090	318,130	910,130
1903	659,983	25,545,470	39,940	1,878,715	2,313,495	51,684,125	1,443,090	9,350,810	284,375	805,055
1904	724,151	38,170,680	49,061	3,351,975	2,857,559	49,974,950	2,140,416	11,793,690	316,825	829,845
1905	764,442	47,159,415	52,713	4,296,715	2,909,248	56,116,430	2,251,082	12,999,935	349,502	1,040,560
1906	794,674	53,049,135	56,470	4,756,555	2,850,571	54,588,810	2,165,167	15,518,190	328,644	1,052,800
1907	798,705	61,267,395	58,974	5,760,015	2,799,573	56,514,380	2,435,351	18,693,195	301,974	1,147,025
1908	844,080	59,418,910	70,483	6,297,305	2,649,617	51,293,705	2,329,947	13,805,245	316,754	1,069,655
1909	862,327	64,540,590	80,301	7,509,480	2,619,730	52,751,625	1,780,683	13,271,655	261,696	882,170
1910	906,116	74,566,175	87,429	8,578,300	2,475,639	52,696,290	1,680,460	18,084,400	257,004	1,061,795
1911	918,240	69,534,025	91,137	8,483,930	2,229,976	50,811,890	1,979,784	15,378,045	383,602	1,184,315
1912	924,756	67,593,525	91,690	8,264,960	2,000,374	45,479,570	1,918,630	15,310,135	287,970	900,725
1913	920,081	67,361,050	95,590	8,783,845	1,940,482	57,136,825	1,754,601	18,384,835	284,709	1,209,700
1914	918,619	93,680,941	96,574	11,014,633	2,089,610	93,464,214	1,467,936	17,908,831	267,135	1,269,145
1915	903,973	91,301,273	105,381	11,486,529	2,312,206	102,778,620	1,722,662	25,839,980	151,742	910,452
1916	899,696	89,996,960	113,913	11,960,865	2,443,760	106,798,260	1,542,303	30,846,060	182,429	1,277,003
1917	892,868	89,286,800	111,417	12,255,870	2,732,423	171,578,895	1,619,411	48,582,330	217,783	2,177,830

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN NEBRASKA FOR TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, 1890-1917

Year	WHEAT			CORN			OATS			RYE			BARLEY		
	Acre-age	Pr'd't'n Bushels	Value	Acre-age	Pr'd't'n Bushels	Value	Acre age	Pr'd't'n Bushels	Value	Acre-age	Pr'd't'n Bushels	Value	Acre-age	Pr'd't'n Bushels	Value
1890	1,000,950	15,014,250	$7,507,125	4,418,382	70,694,112	$ 1,812,350	1,593,289	34,997,615	$ 5,[illegible],427	149,040	2,477,033	$ 619,258	164,719	2,367,797	$ 355,169
1891	1,223,787	18,356,805	9,178,402	4,538,009	70,608,144	32,673,664	1,420,907	34,101,768	5,115,265	110,714	1,661,115	415,278	147,942	2,958,840	433,826
1892	1,229,665	18,444,975	9,222,487	3,981,754	63,708,064	28,608,628	1,170,983	28,103,592	4,215,538	36,275	544,125	136,031	118,490	2,369,800	355,470
1893	1,340,416	20,106,240	10,053,120	3,870,689	61,931,024	7,868,900	1,203,890	28,893,360	4,334,004	60,978	914,670	228,667	110,171	2,203,420	330,513
1894	1,173,674	17,605,110	8,802,555	4,130,346	66,085,536	9,738,491	1,058,459	25,403,016	3,810,452	31,441	471,615	117,903	51,530	1,030,600	154,590
1895	1,232,252	14,787,024	7,393,512	4,271,453	68,343,248	30,754,461	1,676,962	39,911,696	5,587,637	54,230	813,450	203,363	68,819	1,376,380	206,457
1896	1,385,043	19,390,602	13,961,233	7,962,657	298,599,638	62,705,923	1,794,349	34,092,631	4,790,014	71,303	1,205,020	337,405	62,681	1,247,351	224,523
1897	1,893,286	27,452,647	17,053,273	8,042,283	241,268,490	43,428,328	1,668,745	51,731,095	8,276,975	186,910	3,177,470	1,048,565	88,755	1,775,100	355,020
1898	2,114,592	34,679,309	18,033,240	7,559,746	158,754,666	36,513,573	1,752,182	56,245,042	10,686,557	238,438	4,103,216	1,148,900	81,541	1,053,640	200,191
1899	1,918,287	18,848,100	11,877,347	6,436,918	175,816,641	51,251,815	1,628,501	51,731,132	11,333,393	62,319	997,104	378,899	33,374	587,382	140,971
1900	2,322,969	27,748,245	21,139,017	6,291,050	143,650,317	41,659,592	1,424,948	33,486,278	7,032,118	61,073	867,237	286,189	36,267	943,176	282,952
1901	2,455,677	50,227,484	28,127,191	5,853,967	72,445,227	36,947,065	1,577,936	28,287,707	9,900,677	155,475	2,332,125	1,096,098	74,563	1,188,688	437,488
1902	2,550,767	53,468,472	28,338,290	5,516,801	176,537,632	68,949,667	1,638,647	52,436,704	15,206,634	483,554	3,703,972	1,555,668	78,414	1,960,350	705,726
1903	2,379,378	43,060,318	24,013,174	6,130,369	169,093,965	86,836,538	1,958,721	66,619,505	21,310,884	243,067	10,105,707	3,211,107	113,717	3,013,500	964,320
1904	2,024,667	31,823,850	26,415,455	6,173,984	226,959,194	79,435,717	2,146,324	66,810,065	16,702,516	122,565	2,035,802	1,221,481	196,844	5,502,725	1,815,899
1905	2,091,871	41,345,757	28,940,629	6,472,487	243,715,244	97,485,297	2,420,624	78,552,878	19,638,219	141,149	2,474,512	1,484,707	188,360	5,926,331	2,192,742
1906	2,146,033	49,829,091	32,399,803	6,840,905	241,385,537	89,311,908	2,442,768	78,461,888	21,969,328	82,970	1,476,371	738,185	109,692	3,142,727	1,257,090
1907	2,528,339	46,207,658	34,655,743	6,586,844	169,732,885	72,985,140	2,494,946	53,622,262	20,376,459	87,913	1,407,699	844,619	95,373	2,246,166	1,128,083
1908	2,546,610	43,842,222	37,265,832	6,339,019	178,599,789	89,299,878	2,353,839	56,163,528	22,465,396	88,614	1,266,448	759,859	95,758	2,181,793	959,289
1909	2,555,045	50,313,600	45,282,234	6,461,680	169,179,157	98,123,871	2,359,395	59,653,479	23,801,389	68,420	1,227,332	736,399	128,358	2,820,632	1,269,277
1910	2,732,166	45,151,052	40,635,719	6,595,088	178,925,128	87,877,546	2,543,858	71,562,877	17,989,965	71,339	822,648	493,559	115,957	2,333,199	1,072,386
1911	3,465,765	46,613,514	46,613,514	6,218,035	133,400,303	87,310,196	2,312,610	32,035,858	12,814,343	85,687	930,311	697,733	85,015	918,180	504,909
1912	3,202,491	50,663,097	43,063,631	6,076,057	164,376,786	98,626,071	2,037,943	46,975,346	16,441,371	115,126	1,839,656	1,287,759	56,708	1,150,861	632,978
1913	3,022,610	60,484,472	45,363,354	6,817,127	90,299,366	63,209,558	2,019,096	52,222,066	17,233,282	159,817	3,128,433	1,877,138	97,694	2,066,906	1,240,722
1914	3,703,524	67,741,617	57,594,106	6,530,078	165,087,182	86,728,965	2,041,999	71,114,432	28,445,769	174,459	2,790,760	1,953,533	97,792	2,230,372	1,057,154
1915	3,640,965	71,430,775	57,144,619	6,990,031	228,094,736	114,047,368	2,125,179	73,764,462	20,654,049	211,790	3,472,440	2,604,330	93,408	3,002,011	1,200,804
1916	3,310,313	68,773,581	82,528,303	6,740,808	190,039,459	114,023,675	2,174,736	83,791,559	29,327,045	148,702	3,191,063	2,871,957	99,650	3,344,222	2,006,533
1917	902,255	12,602,934	25,205,148	7,932,650	223,488,778	223,488,778	2,978,949	116551898	60,606,986	214,732	3,377,442	4,983,663	213,492	5,419,790	6,774,737

List of Warrants Issued

Year 1917

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
	Jan.			
1	17	W. C. Caley	Expenses as delegate	$ 31.00
2	17	H. V. Riesen	Expenses as delegate	4.00
3	17	Charles Graff	Committee work	11.10
4	17	T. B. Keedle	Expenses as delegate	21.16
5	17	B. L. Schultz	Assistant stenographer	10.00
6	17	W. B. Banning	Committee work	12.00
7	17	E. R. Danielson	R. R. fare and meals	6.76
8	17	R. M. Wolcott	R. R. fare and meals	7.60
9	17	W. R. Mellor	Salary for January	141.67
10	17	E. R. Purcell	Committee work	31.12
11	17	J. F. McArdle	R. R. fare and meals	7.20
12	18	Adams Express Co.	Express	8.53
13	18	American Express Co.	Express	4.23
14	18	Bloomington Tribune	Re-issue of No. 559	2.00
15	18	Crab Orchard Herald	Re-issue of No. 609	2.00
16	18	Envelope Press	Bulletins	5.50
17	18	Lindell Hotel	Hotel; J. A. Ollis	2.40
18	18	Margaret McConnell	Re-issue of No. 1239 and No. 2434	7.00
19	18	Mae Malsbury	Re-issue of No. 1929	7.00
20	18	J. T. Stevens	Board for G. W. Johnson	6.00
21	18	Van Sickle Glass & Paint Co.	Supplies	38.00
22	18	Whitebreast Coal & Lumber Co.	Lumber	21.60
23	18	Evelyn Wolph	Re-issue of No. 2431	3.00
24	18	T. C. Wright	Police	7.50
25	18	Lillian Yont	Repairing picture frame	2.00
26	19	Jacob Sass	Expenses annual meeting	995.61
27	20	J. T. Stevens	On grading contract	1,194.60
28	23	Lincoln Waterworks Dep't.	Re-issue of No. 2631	37.75
29	29	G. W. Johnson	In settlement in full, for labor	85.05
30	30	Harris Sartor Jewelry Co.	Silver cup	18.50
31	30	Thomas Huddleson	Labor on Fair Grounds	3.60
32	30	Ryan & Byrnes	Official bonds	37.50
33	30	George Saxon	Labor on Fair Grounds	3.20
34	30	W. C. Caley	R. R. fare and meals	10.50
35	30	Charles Graff	R. R. fare and meals	9.60

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
	Jan.			
36	30	J. F. McArdle	R. R. fare and meals	6.30
37	30	E. R. Purcell	R. R. fare and meals	11.12
38	30	R. M. Wolcott	R. R. fare and meals	6.35
39	30	Jacob Sass	Expenses, Fred Armbrust, Assistant Treasurer	12.00
40	30	E. R. Danielson	January salary	108.33
41	30	E. R. Danielson	Expenses, trip to Omaha	2.95
42	30	Hiram Myers	January salary	85.00
43	30	Eunice K. Barton	January salary	75.00
44	30	Charles Scully	January salary	25.00
45	30	Beacon Press	Printing	71.50
46	30	Envelope Press	Bulletins	5.50
47	30	Office Equip. & Sup. Co.	Supplies	4.17
48	30	J. A. Ollis	Extra compensation for work in 1916	50.00
49	30	Lincoln Hide & Fur Co.	Supplies	9.08
50	30	Lincoln Stamp & Seal Co.	Stamps and wood cut	1.75
51	30	Lincoln Waterworks Dep't	Water rent for State Militia	310.00
	Feb.			
52	14	Lindell Hotel	Hotel, annual meeting and January 30, 1917	58.79
53	16	J. T. Stevens	On dirt contract	300.00
54	17	F. W. Sage	Labor on Fair Grounds	18.20
55	22	Auditorium Hotel	Hotel for meeting	7.55
56	24	J. T. Stevens	Excavation to date, 10% retained	902.54
57	24	W. C. Caley	R. R. fare and meals	11.00
58	24	Charles Graff	R. R. fare and meals	7.60
59	24	E. R. Purcell	R. R. fare and meals	2.50
60	24	R. M. Wolcott	R. R. fare and meals	6.35
61	26	Adams Express Co.	Express	.60
62	26	Beacon Press	Printing	41.94
63	26	Capital Brief Co.	Bulletins	5.25
64	26	E. R. Danielson	Expenses to Chicago	38.62
65	26	C. I. De Vore	Plumbing	14.40
66	26	Lawrence Dwisch	Boys' Camp prize	1.00
67	26	William Foster	Labor on Fair Grounds	68.40
68	26	Globe Delivery Co.	Water	20.20
69	26	Lincoln City Directory Co.	Hotel	15.00
70	26	Lincoln Tel. & Teleg. Co.	Drayage	.85
71	26	Harry B. Madsen	Directory	6.00
72	26	H. Claire Matheny	Phones	12.85
73	26	Marietta Mellor	Boys' Camp prize	2.00
74	26	Clayton Lloyd Meyer	Boys' Camp prize	3.00

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
	Feb.			
75	26	Hiram Myers	Re-issue of No. 2396	6.00
76	26	Jacob North & Co.	Re-issue of No. 1819	4.00
77	26	T. H. Wake	Expenses to Chicago	38.92
78	26	Wells Fargo & Co.	Cuts	7.40
79	26	Western Glass & Paint Co.	Supt. Class M, 1916 Fair	88.20
80	28	E. R. Danielson	Express	.30
81	28	Hiram Myers	Paint	54.96
82	28	Eunice K. Barton	February salary	250.00
83	28	Charles Scully	February salary	85.00
	Mar.			
84	3	Chicago & Northwestern R R. Co.	February salary	25.00
85	3	Ensign Omnibus & Transfer Co.	Fee for engineering dept.	5.00
86	5	Lindell Hotel		
87	7	Carter Transfer & Storage	Taxi	3.00
		Co.	Hotel	10.00
88	10	W. C. Caley		
89	10	Charles Graff	Freight and drayage	2.98
90	10	J. F. McArdle	R. R. fare and meals	11.00
91	10	E. R. Purcell	R. R. fare and meals	8.60
92	10	R. M. Wolcott	R. R. fare and meals	6.80
93	10	J. T. Stevens	R. R. fare and meals	11.12
94	12	Adams Express Co.	R. R. fare and meals	6.35
95	12	Beacon Press	On dirt contract	664.67
96	12	Grant Tribune & Sentinel	Express	.30
97	12	Lincoln Tel. & Teleg. Co.	Envelopes and bulletins	6.75
98	12	Van Sickle Glass & Paint	Re-issue of No. 396 for 1915	2.00
		Co.	Phones	17.00
99	12	Western Union Telegraph		
100	12	Wilber Democrat	Supplies	10.33
101	12	C. W. Kohlell	Telegrams	2.49
102	12	K. S. Smith	Re-issue of No. 669	2.50
103	12	C. W. Conn	Guard, 1916 State Fair	7.00
104	12	Roy Pilgrim	Guard, 1916 State Fair	7.00
105	14	S. G. Hudson, Postmaster	Guard, 1916 State Fair	7.00
106	16	Lincoln City Waterworks	Guard, 1916 State Fair	7.00
107	20	Lindell Hotel	Stamps	15.00
108	23	C. B. & Q. Railroad Co.	March salary	85.00
109	30	E. R. Danielson	Fee for engineering dept.	5.00
110	30	Hiram Myers	March salary	250.00
111	30	Eunice K. Barton	March salary	75.00
112	30	Charles Scully	March salary	30.00

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
	April			
113	5	Lindell Hotel	Hotel	3.00
114	7	J. T. Stevens	On dirt contract	800.00
115	7	C. I. De Vore	Plumbing	16.40
116	7	F. W. Sage	Labor on Fair Grounds	28.40
117	13	S. G. Hudson, Postmaster	Envelopes	45.28
118	14	C. I. De Vore	Plumbing	10.20
119	14	W. C. Caley	R. R. fare and meals	13.00
120	14	Charles Graff	R. R. fare and meals	8.25
121	14	J. F. McArdle	R. R. fare and meals	5.70
122	14	E. R. Purcell	R. R. fare and meals,	13.12
123	14	R .M. Wolcott	R. R. fare and meals	7.85
124	16	Adams Express Co.	Express	.38
125	16	American Express Co.	Express	.34
126	16	Beacon Press	Printing	39.99
127	16	E. R. Danielson	Expenses to St. Louis	37.80
128	16	Lincoln Tel. & Teleg. Co.	Phones	12.50
129	16	Line-a-Time Mfg. Co.	Copy holder	10.00
130	16	Harry Porter	Supplies	1.35
131	16	State Journal Co.	Receipt books	8.00
132	16	Van Sickle Glass & Paint		
133	16	Woodruff Bank Note Co.	Paint	24.00
134	18	J. W. Lamb	Assessor's reports	149.05
			meeting	7.20
135	21	C. I. De Vore	Plumbing	12.00
		Co.	Expenses, attending race	
136	25	C. W. Wentz	Expenses, attending race	
			meeting	4.12
137	28	S. G. Hudson, Postmaster	One cent stamps	5.00
138	30	C. I. De Vore	Plumbing	5.60
139	30	E. R. Danielson	April salary	250.00
140	30	Hiram Myers	April salary	85.00
141	30	Eunice K. Barton	April salary	75.00
142	30	Charles Scully	April salary	30.00
143	30	Lincoln Printing Co.	Entry blanks	60.75
	Mar.			
144	4	F. W. Sage	Labor on Fair Grounds	50.80
145	5	J. T. Stevens	On dirt contract	900.00
146	14	J. A. Ollis	R. R. fare and meals	4.70
147	14	J. F. McArdle	R. R. fare and meals	4.70
148	14	R. M. Wolcott	R. R. fare and meals	7.30
149	14	Charles Graff	R. R. fare and meals	8.10
150	14	George Jackson	R. R. fare and meals	7.70
151	14	W. C. Caley	R. R. fare and meals	11.00
152	14	E. R. Purcell	R. R. fare and meals	11.12

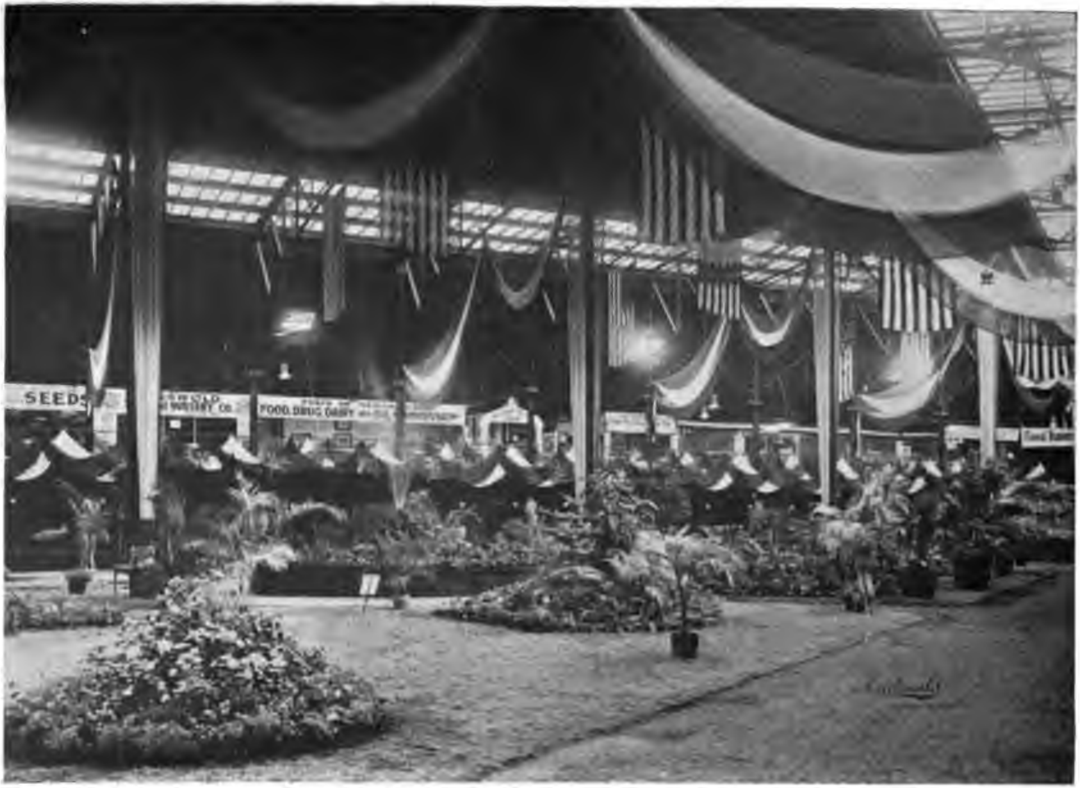
Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
	May			
153	14	American Medical Ass'n.	Better Babies score cards	12.00
154	14	American Trotting Ass'n.	1917 dues	75.00
155	14	Baker Hardward Co.	Supplies	5.74
156	14	Beacon Press	Bulletins	14.60
157	14	City Water & Lighting Dept	Supplies	4.50
158	14	A. R. Corey	Advertising	5.00
159	14	Lincoln Tel. & Teleg. Co.	Phones	13.50
160	14	Lincoln Stamp & Seal Co.	Stamp	.35
161	14	Lindell Hotel	Hotel	16.55
162	14	Nebraska Material Co.	Supplies	133.04
163	14	Office Equipment & Supply Co.	Printing and supplies	135.30
164	14	Arthur Petsch	Re-issue of No. 1283 for 1916	.50
165	14	Harry Porter	Supplies	2.05
166	14	Rudge & Guenzel Co.	Supplies	1.05
167	14	Charles Scully	Man and team work	54.40
168	14	State Journal Co.	Half-tone	2.85
169	14	Van Sickle Glass & Paint Co.	Paint	225.00
170	14	W. & L. Foundry Co.	Supplies	6.16
171	14	Western Glass & Paint Co.	Supplies	10.00
172	14	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	4.31
173	17	H. T. Ball	Painting on Fair Grounds	33.95
174	19	F. W. Sage	Work at Fair Grounds	31.20
175	19	P. A. Barrows	Cuts	24.57
176	19	Andy Elias	Labor on Fair Grounds	9.45
177	19	Frank Hoffman	Labor on Fair Grounds	12.60
178	19	C. I .De Vore	Plumbing	13.20
179	26	L. S. Brooks	Work on sewer	8.05
180	26	C. I. Devore	Work on sewer	18.30
181	26	Andrew Elias	Work on sewer	10.67
182	26	Frank Hoffman	Work on sewer	10.67
183	26	M. H. Keenan	Work on sewer	10.67
184	26	C. I. De Vore	Plumbing supplies	389.92
185	26	H. T. Ball	Labor on Fair Grounds	28.35
186	31	E. R. Danielson	May salary	250.00
187	31	Hiram Myers	May salary	85.00
188	31	Eunice K. Barton	May salary	85.00
189	31	Charles Scully	May salary	30.00
	June			
190	2	L. S. Brooks	Labor on Fair Grounds	11.55
191	2	C. I. De Vore	Labor on Fair Grounds	19.80

Warrant No.	Date June	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
192	2	Andrew Elias	Labor on Fair Grounds	10.35
193	2	Frank Hoffman	Labor on Fair Grounds	12.60
194	2	M. H. Keenan	Labor on Fair Grounds	12.60
195	2	F. W. Sage	Labor on Fair Grounds	38.40
196	2	H. T. Ball	Labor on Fair Grounds	15.05
197	2	J. T. Stevens	On dirt contract	150.00
198	2	Lincoln Printing Co.	Envelopes	22.50
199	7	Spirit of the West	Advertising races	16.00
200	9	M. H. Keenan	Labor on Fair Grounds	15.75
201	9	L. S. Brooks	Labor on Fair Grounds	16.80
202	9	C. I. De Vore	Labor on Fair Grounds	28.80
203	9	Andy Elias	Labor on Fair Grounds	9.45
204	9	Frank Hoffman	Labor on Fair Grounds	10.15
205	9	F. W. Sage	Labor on Fair Grounds	18.00
206	9	H. T. Ball	Labor on Fair Grounds	16.80
207	9	J. T. Stevens	On dirt contract	800.00
208	13	T. B. Keedle	R. R. fare and hotel	7.16
209	13	William Johnson	R. R. fare and hotel	7.16
210	13	J. A. Ollis	R. R. fare and meals	15.52
211	13	R. M. Wolcott	R. R. fare and meals	7.55
212	13	J. F. McArdle	R. R. fare and meals	4.20
213	13	Charles Graff	R. R. fare and meals	8.60
214	13	George Jackson	R. R. fare and meals	7.70
215	13	W. C. Caley	R. R. fare and meals	15.00
216	13	J. F. McArdle	Flowers, M. Lee	10.00
217	13	E. R. Purcell	R. R. fare and meals	13.12
218	14	American Express Co.	Express	1.55
219	14	Baker Hardware Co.	Supplies	5.98
220	14	Beacon Press	Bulletins, envelopes and printing	95.47
221	14	M. T. Cummings Grain Co.	Oats	54.54
222	14	Globe Delivery Co.	Drayage	.50
223	14	J. W. Heuring	Work on gates and expenses	7.35
224	14	International Harvester Co.	Repairs for mower	2.70
225	14	O. R. Jones	Work on gates and expenses	5.82
226	14	William Johnson	Work on gates	2.45
227	14	Lincoln Paper Co.	Paper	14.29
228	14	Lincoln Stamp & Seal Co.	Stamp	.30
229	14	Lincoln Tel. & Teleg Co.	Phones	13.50
230	14	Lindell Hotel	Hotel	21.85
231	14	Office Equipment & Supply Co.	Cuts and printing	44.50

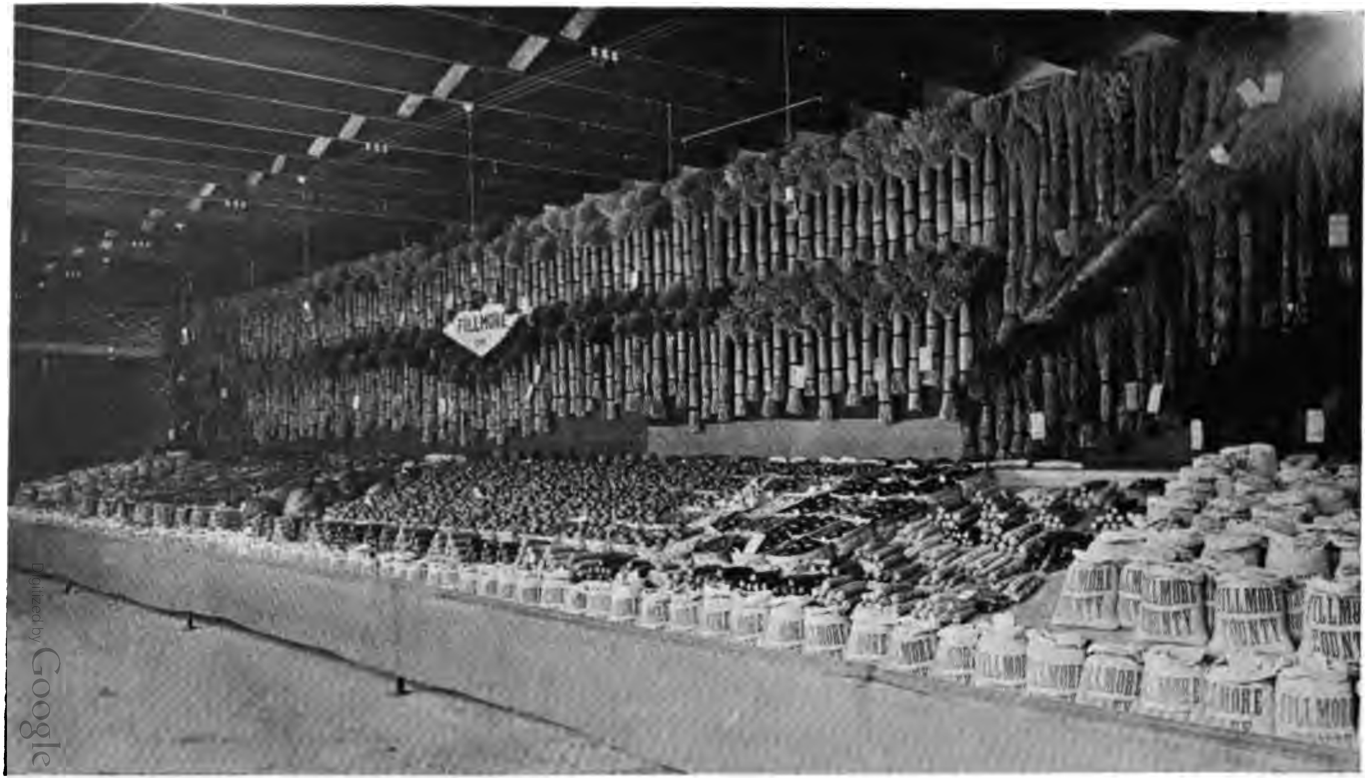
Warrant No.	Date June	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
232	14	R. B. Powers	Premium ribbons	286.66
223	14	William N. Ress	Plumbing supplies	.75
234	14	Rudge & Guenzel Co.	Supplies	7.90
235	14	Charles Scully	Man and team work	55.00
236	14	Van Sickle Glass & Paint Co.	Supplies	3.25
237	14	Western Horseman Co.	Advertising races	23.00
238	14	Western Supply Co.	Supplies	17.30
239	14	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	4.64
240	14	Western Glass & Paint Co.	Paint	276.76
241	16	L. S. Brooks	Work on Fair Grounds	21.70
242	16	C. I. De Vore	Work on Fair Grounds	37.20
243	16	Andrew Elias	Work on Fair Grounds	11.20
244	16	H. S. Keenan	Work on Fair Grounds	11.20
245	16	Jacob Sass	Exchange charges	.70
246	16	F. W. Sage	Labor on Fair Grounds	22.00
247	16	H. T. Ball	Labor on Fair Grounds	19.25
248	16	H. W. Swan	Labor on Fair Grounds	35.75
249		Cancelled		
250	19	S. G. Hudson, Postmaster	Stamps	40.00
251	19	C. H. Malsbury	Work on gates and R. R. fare	7.74
252	19	Silas Figard	Work on gates and R. R. fare	4.50
253	23	C. I. De Vore	Labor on Fair Grounds	28.80
254	23	M. H. Keenan	Labor on Fair Grounds	16.80
255	23	L. S. Brooks	Labor on Fair Grounds	16.80
256	23	Andy Elias	Labor on Fair Grounds	16.80
257	23	F. W. Sage	Labor on Fair Grounds	25.20
258	23	H. T. Ball	Painting	22.05
259	23	H. W. Swan	Painting	22.05
260	29	S. G. Hudson, Postmaster	Stamps	20.00
261	30	E. R. Danielson	June salary	250.00
262	30	Hiram Myers	June salary	85.00
263	30	Eunice K. Barton	June salary	85.00
264	30	Charles Scully	June salary	30.00
265	30	F. W. Sage	Painting	21.60
266	30	H. T. Ball	Painting	18.90
267	30	H. W. Swan	Painting	18.90
268	30	C. I. De Vore	Labor on Fair Grounds	2:40
269	30	Andrew Elias	Labor on Fair Grounds	1.75
270	30	H. S. Keenan	Labor on Fair Grounds	1.75
271	30	J. T. Stevens	On dirt contract	960.14

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
	June			
272	30	Charles Graff	R. R. fare and meals	7.25
273	30	George Jackson	R. R. fare and meals	5.20
274	30	J. A. Ollis	R. R. fare and meals	9.74
275	30	E. R. Purcell	R. R. fare and meals	9.12
	July			
276	2	Beacon Press	Return postal cards	20.00
277	2	W. E. Hardy	Subscription to Red Cross	100.00
278	2	Florence Leavitt	Re-issue of No. 1360 and No. 1588	3.37
279	2	Lincoln City Waterworks Dep't.	Water	75.50
280	2	Lincoln Tel. & Teleg. Co.	Phones	14.50
281	2	Lindell Hotel	Hotel	36.75
282	2	Marshall Oil Co.	Oil	.26
283	2	Nebraska Material Co.	Supplies and material	205.60
284	2	Nichols Roofing Co.	Repairs on grandstand	202.05
285	2	Harry Porter	Supplies	3.10
286	2	George C. Sharpnack	Supplies	2.00
287	2	Whitebreast Coal & Lumber Co.	Supplies	13.52
288	7	F. W. Sage	Painting	22.00
289	7	H. T. Ball	Painting	19.25
290	7	H. W. Swan	Painting	19.25
291	7	Charles Graff	R. R. fare and meals	9.50
292	7	E. R. Purcell	R. R. fare and meals	12.32
293	7	J. A. Ollis	R. R. fare and meals	3.60
294	7	R. M. Wolcott	R. R. fare and meals	6.35
295	7	George Jackson	R. R. fare and meals	7.12
296	7	J. A. Ollis	R. R. fare	58.11
297	7	J. A. Ollis	Expenses	24.80
298	7	E. R. Danielson	Expenses to Washington	82.55
299	12	C. I. De Vore	Labor on Fair Grounds	9.00
300	12	Andrew Elias	Labor on Fair Grounds	4.30
301	12	William Haack	Labor on Fair Grounds	14.40
302	12	Thomas Huddleson	Labor on Fair Grounds	14.00
303	12	Verne Jenkins	Labor on Fair Grounds	12.60
304	12	W. J. Kleinhans	Labor on Fair Grounds	5.60
305	12	S. L. Pierce	Labor on Fair Grounds	4.80
306	12	George Saxon	Labor on Fair Grounds	10.80
307	12	W. T. Sovereign	Labor on Fair Grounds	5.95
308	12	Adams Express Co.	Express	.27
309	12	Donaldson Litho. Co.	Lithographs	95.00
310	12	Festner Printing Co.	Printing	1.55
311	12	Globe Delivery Co.	Drayage	.35

Warrant				
No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
	July			
312	12	Horse Review Co.	Advertising speed	28.75
313	12	Korsmeyer Co.	Wire	37.50
314	12	C. J. Miller	Road drag	57.50
315	12	Nebraska Material Co.	Supplies	38.62
316	12	Van Sickle Glass & Paint Co.	Paint	238.34
317	12	Western Supply Co.	Supplies	2.00
318	14	F. W. Sage	Painting	21.60
319	14	H. T. Ball	Painting	15.75
320	14	H. W. Swan	Painting	18.90
321	14	Charles Scully	Team work on Fair Grounds	64.75
322	14	Jack Cunningham	Labor on Fair Grounds	10.80
323	14	C. I. De Vore	Labor on Fair Grounds	2.00
324	14	Andrew Elias	Labor on Fair Grounds	16.98
325	14	Henry Haack	Labor on Fair Grounds	16.20
326	14	William Haack	Labor on Fair Grounds	23.85
327	14	Tom Huddleson	Labor on Fair Grounds	19.95
328	14	Verne Jenkins	Labor on Fair Grounds	21.20
329	14	W. J. Kleinhans	Labor on Fair Grounds	18.20
330	14	C. W. Pay	Labor on Fair Grounds	20.25
331	14	S. L. Pierce	Labor on Fair Grounds	23.85
332	14	George Saxon	Labor on Fair Grounds	23.85
333	14	W. T. Sovereign	Labor on Fair Grounds	18.55
334	21	F. W. Sage	Labor on Fair Grounds	21.60
335	21	H. T. Ball	Labor on Fair Grounds	16.10
336	21	H. W. Swan	Labor, painting	18.90
337	21	John Cunningham	Labor on Fair Grounds	21.60
338	21	C. I. De Vore	Labor on Fair Grounds	4.80
339	21	Andrew Elias	Labor on Fair Grounds	18.37
340	21	Henry Haack	Labor on Fair Grounds	24.30
341	21	William Haack	Labor on Fair Grounds	24.30
342	21	Tom Huddleson	Labor on Fair Grounds	18.90
343	21	Verne Jenkins	Labor on Fair Grounds	21.20
344	21	W. J. Kleinhans	Labor on Fair Grounds	6.12
345	21	C. W. Pay	Labor on Fair Grounds	24.30
346	21	S. L. Pierce	Labor on Fair Grounds	24.30
347	21	George Saxon	Labor on Fair Grounds	24.30
348	21	Charles Scully	Man and team work	30.00
349	21	W. T. Sovereign	Labor on Fair Grounds	18.90
350	21	Andy Tangeman	Repairing mower	3.00
351	23	Charles Graff	R. R. fare and meals	7.60
352	23	George Jackson	R. R. fare and meals	6.20
353	23	E. R. Purcell	R. R. fare and meals	9.65



VIEW IN AGRICULTURAL HALL AT THE 1917 STATE FAIR.



ONE OF THE EIGHTEEN COUNTY COLLECTIVE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITS AT THE 1917 STATE FAIR

Warrant No.	Date July	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
354	23	R. M. Wolcott	R. R. fare and meals	5.85
355	23	J. A. Ollis	R. R. fare and meals	17.90
356	23	J. F. McArdle	R. R. fare and meals	7.90
357	24	Bernice M. Branson	Design for advertising	8.50
358	24	Beacon Press	Printing	124.92
359	24	City Water & Lighting Dept	Water main	1,691.05
360	24	Korsmeyer Co.	Supplies	14.20
361	24	Lincoln Paper Co.	Paper	2.10
362	24	Lincoln Tel. & Teleg. Co.	Phone	5.60
363	24	Nebraska Material Co.	Supplies	38.55
364	24	Nichols Roofing Co.	Roofing	91.00
365	24	Office Equipment & Supply Co.	Premium lists and supplies	574.10
366	24	Schapirograph Co.	Supplies	3.19
367	24	Western Supply Co.	Supplies	16.19
368	24	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	3.38
369	24	Ackermann Quigley Litho. Co.	Pennants	22.00
370	24	Underwood Typewriter Co.	Typewriter	48.03
371	24	W. L. Johnson	Whitewashing Mfg. Bldg.	20.00
372	26	Lincoln Printing Co.	Printing	17.50
373	27	L. Manchester	Repairing flags, cots and towels	8.25
374	28	F. W. Sage	Painting	21.60
375	28	H. T. Ball	Painting	21.35
376	28	H. W. Shaw	Painting	21.35
377	28	John Cunningham	Labor on Fair Grounds	21.60
378	28	C. I. De Vore	Labor on Fair Grounds	28.80
379	28	Andrew Elias	Labor on Fair Grounds	18.90
380	28	Henry Haack	Labor on Fair Grounds	24.30
381	28	William Haack	Labor on Fair Grounds	20.25
382	28	Tom Huddleson	Labor on Fair Grounds	18.90
383	28	Verne Jenkins	Labor on Fair Grounds	21.60
384	28	W. J Kleinhans	Labor on Fair Grounds	1.57
385	28	C. W. Pay	Labor on Fair Grounds	24.52
386	28	S. L. Pierce	Labor on Fair Grounds	24.30
387	28	George Saxon	Labor on Fair Grounds	24.52
388	28	Charles Scully	Team work on Fair Grounds	30.00
389	28	W. F. Sovereign	Labor on Fair Grounds	18.72
390	28	A. E. Wagner	Labor on Fair Grounds	16.80
391	28	Sam Worthington	Labor on Fair Grounds	11.20
392	30	W. L. Johnson	Whitewashing Mfg. Bldg.	15.95

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
	July			
393	31	E. R. Danielson	July salary	250.00
394	31	Hiram Myers	July salary	85.00
395	31	Eunice K. Barton	July salary	85.00
396	31	Charles Scully	July salary	30.00
397	31	William Foster	July salary	100.00
398	31	S. G. Hudson, Postmaster	Stamps	10.00
399	31	Nichols Roofing Co.	Roofing	93.85
400	31	National Roofing Co.	Glass Tile	100.00
401	31	William Foster	Labor adjusting insurance loss	28.40
	Aug.			
402	1	Lindell Hotel	Hotel	36.35
403	4	F. W. Sage	Labor on Fair Grounds	21.60
404	4	H. T. Ball	Painting	18.90
405	4	H. W. Swan	Painting	18.90
406	4	Bert Carson	Labor on Fair Grounds	10.20
407	4	John Cunningham	Labor on Fair Grounds	21.60
408	4	C. I. De Vore	Labor on Fair Grounds	24.00
409	4	C. I. De Vore	Labor on Fair Grounds	9.60
410	4	Andrew Elias	Labor on Fair Grounds	18.37
411	4	Henry Haack	Labor on Fair Grounds	24.30
412	4	William Haack	Labor on Fair Grounds	24.30
413	4	W. M. Higgins	Labor on Fair Grounds	6.30
414	4	Tom Huddleson	Labor on Fair Grounds	18.72
415	4	Verne Jenkins	Labor on Fair Grounds	21.60
416	4	Robert Learmont	Labor on Fair Grounds	6.37
417	4	Roy Hiskey	Labor on Fair Grounds	9.80
418	4	C. W. Pay	Labor on Fair Grounds	24.52
419	4	S. L. Pierce	Labor on Fair Grounds	24.52
420	4	John Ryans	Labor on Fair Grounds	8.10
421	4	George Saxon	Labor on Fair Grounds	24.30
422	4	Charles Scully	Labor with team	25.00
423	4	W. T. Sovereign	Labor on Fair Grounds	18.90
424	4	A. E. Wagner	Labor on Fair Grounds	6.30
425	4	Sam Worthington	Labor on Fair Grounds	18.20
426	7	H. Bullock	Baling straw	21.75
427	7	W. L. Johnson	Part payment paint contract	10.00
428	11	F. W. Sage	Painting	18.00
429	11	H. T. Ball	Painting	15.75
430	11	H. W. Swan	Painting	18.90
431	11	Bert Carson	Labor on Fair Grounds	21.60
432	11	John Cunningham	Labor on Fair Grounds	21.60
433	11	C. I. De Vore	Labor on Fair Grounds	28.20

Warrant No.	Date Aug.	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
434	11	Andrew Elias	Labor on Fair Grounds	18.90
435	11	Henry Haack	Labor on Fair Grounds	24.30
436	11	William Haack	Labor on Fair Grounds	20.25
437	11	Roy Hiskey	Labor on Fair Grounds	18.90
438	11	Tom Huddleson	Labor on Fair Grounds	15.75
439	11	Verne Jenkins	Labor on Fair Grounds	21.60
440	11	Robert Learmont	Labor on Fair Grounds	13.50
441	11	Harry Monosmith	Labor on Fair Grounds	8.40
442	11	C. W. Pay	Labor on Fair Grounds	24.30
443	11	S. L. Pierce	Labor on Fair Grounds	24.30
444	11	John Ryans	Labor on Fair Grounds	24.30
445	11	B. A. Scadaris	Labor on Fair Grounds	6.47
446	11	George Saxon	Labor on Fair Grounds	24.75
447	11	Charles Scully	Labor on Fair Grounds	30.00
448	11	W. T. Sovereign	Labor on Fair Grounds	18.90
449	11	Earnest Wagner	Labor on Fair Grounds	12.42
450	11	Sam Worthington	Labor on Fair Grounds	19.60
451	11	Philip J. Harrison	Extra office work	27.00
452	16	Will A. Brown	Bill posting	2.80
453	16	Linn Potts	Bill posting	4.80
454	16	De Luxe Poster System	Bill posting	7.20
455	16	Zehrung Poster Adv. Co.	Bill posting	372.72
456	16	Sterling Morton	Bill posting	9.60
457	16	W. R. Burlingame	Bill posting	4.80
458	16	Parmele Bill Posting Co.	Bill posting	4.80
459	16	C. M. Robinson	Bill posting	4.80
460	16	Wahoo Poster & Adv. Co.	Bill posting	9.60
461	17	W. L. Johnson	Painting	20.00
462	17	A. S. Van Doren	Mason work	24.00
463	17	J. Drahley	Mason work	24.00
464	18	Alice R. Sleeth	Extra office work	18.00
465	18	Philip J. Harrison	Extra office work	12.00
466	18	H. T. Ball	Labor on Fair Grounds	21.60
467	18	F. W. Sage	Labor on Fair Grounds	24.30
468	18	H. W. Swan	Labor on Fair Grounds	21.60
469	18	Bert Carson	Labor on Fair Grounds	21.20
470	18	F. Clark	Labor on Fair Grounds	6.65
471	18	John Cunningham	Labor on Fair Grounds	14.40
472	18	C. I. De Vore	Labor on Fair Grounds	32.70
473	18	Andrew Elias	Labor on Fair Grounds	19.07
474	18	Henry Haack	Labor on Fair Grounds	24.30
475	18	William Haack	Labor on Fair Grounds	24.30
476	18	Roy Hiskey	Labor on Fair Grounds	17.32
477	18	Tom Huddleson	Labor on Fair Grounds	12.60

No. Warrant	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
	Aug.			
478	18	Joe Iverson	Labor on Fair Grounds	7.50
479	18	Verne Jenkins	Labor on Fair Grounds	21.60
480	18	Robert Learmont	Labor on Fair Grounds	13.50
481	18	Jake Mikher	Labor on Fair Grounds	2.70
482	18	Harry Monosmith	Labor on Fair Grounds	18.90
483	18	C. W. Pay	Labor on Fair Grounds	24.30
484	18	S. L. Pierce	Labor on Fair Grounds	24.30
485	18	John Ryans	Labor on Fair Grounds	24.30
486	18	George Saxon	Labor on Fair Grounds	24.30
487	18	B. A. Scadaris	Labor on Fair Grounds	19.25
488	18	Charles Scully	Labor on Fair Grounds	30.00
489	18	W. T. Sovereign	Labor on Fair Grounds	19.42
490	18	William White	Labor on Fair Grounds	10.40
491	18	Sam Worthington	Labor on Fair Grounds	19.07
492	18	J. A. Ollis	R. R. fare and meals	9.32
493	18	R. M. Wolcott	R. R. fare and meals	5.80
494	18	J. F. McArdle	R. R. fare and meals	4.80
495	18	Charles Graff	R. R. fare and meals	7.70
496	18	George Jackson	R. R. fare and meals	6.15
497	18	W. C. Caley	R. R. fare and meals	12.00
498	18	E. R. Purcell	R. R. fare and meals	10.37
499	22	Ed. Caves	Labor on Fair Grounds	3.75
500	23	Ed. Weaver	Labor on Fair Grounds	5.77
501	24	Adams Globe	Advertising	2.50
502	24	Ainsworth Democrat	Advertising	2.50
503	24	Ainsworth Star Journal	Advertising	3.00
504	24	Albion Argus	Advertising	3.00
505	24	Albion News	Advertising	3.00
506	24	Alexandria Argus	Advertising	2.00
507	24	Allen News	Advertising	2.00
508	24	Alliance Herald	Advertising	3.00
509	24	Alliance Times	Advertising	3.00
510	24	Alliance News	Advertising	2.50
511	24	Alma Journal	Advertising	3.00
512	24	Alma Record	Advertising	3.00
513	24	Ansley Herald	Advertising	2.00
514	24	Arapahoe Public Mirror	Advertising	2.50
515	24	Arcadia Champion	Advertising	2.50
516	24	Arlington Review Herald	Advertising	2.50
517	24	Arnold Sentinel	Advertising	2.00
518	24	Ashland Gazette	Advertising	3.00
519	24	Ashton Herald	Advertising	2.00
520	24	Auburn Herald	Advertising	3.00
521	24	Auburn Republican	Advertising	3.00

Warrant No.	Date Aug.	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
522	24	Aurora Sun	Advertising	3.00
523	24	Aurora Register	Advertising	3.00
524	24	Aurora Republican	Advertising	3.00
525	24	Axtell Times	Advertising	2.00
526	24	Bancroft Blade	Advertising	2.50
527	24	Bartlett Independent	Advertising	2.00
528	24	Bartley Inter Ocean	Advertising	2.00
529	24	Bayard Transcript	Advertising	2.00
530	24	Beatrice Express	Advertising	7.50
531	24	Beatrice Post	Advertising	2.50
532	24	Beaver City Times Tribune	Advertising	3.00
533	24	Beaver Crossing Times	Advertising	2.50
534	24	Beemer Times	Advertising	2.50
535	24	Belden Progress	Advertising	2.00
536	24	Belgrade Herald	Advertising	2.00
537	24	Belvidere News	Advertising	2.00
538	24	Benkelman News Chronicle	Advertising	2.50
539	24	Benkelman Post	Advertising	2.00
540	24	Bennet Sun	Advertising	2.00
541	24	Bennington Herald	Advertising	2.00
542	24	Benson Times	Advertising	2.00
543	24	Bertrand Herald	Advertising	2.00
544	24	Bladen Enterprise	Advertising	2.00
545	24	Blair Danskeren	Advertising	3.00
546	24	Blair Enterprise	Advertising	2.00
547	24	Blair Democrat	Advertising	3.50
548	24	Blair Pilot	Advertising	3.50
549	24	Blair Tribune	Advertising	3.50
550	24	Bloomfield Journal	Advertising	2.50
551	24	Bloomfield Monitor	Advertising	2.50
552	24	Bloomington Advocate	Advertising	2.50
553	24	Bloomington Tribune	Advertising	2.00
554	24	Blue Hill Leader	Advertising	2.50
555	24	Blue Springs Sentinel	Advertising	3.00
556	24	Bradshaw Monitor	Advertising	2.00
557	24	Brady Vindicator	Advertising	2.00
558	24	Brainard Clipper	Advertising	2.00
559	24	Brewster News	Advertising	2.00
560	24	Bridgeport News	Advertising	2.00
561	24	Bristow Enterprise	Advertising	2.00
562	24	Broadwater News	Advertising	2.00
563	24	Brock Bulletin	Advertising	2.50
564	24	Broken Bow Chief	Advertising	4.00
565	24	Broken Bow Republican	Advertising	3.00

Warrant No.	Date Aug.	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
566	24	Brunswick Independent	Advertising	2.00
567	24	Burton Independent	Advertising	2.00
568	24	Burwell Tribune	Advertising	2.50
569	24	Bushnell Record	Advertising	2.00
570	24	Butte Gazette	Advertising	2.00
571	24	Cairo Record	Advertising	2.00
572	24	Callaway Queen	Advertising	2.50
573	24	Cambridge Clarion	Advertising	2.50
574	24	Campbell Citizen	Advertising	2.50
575	24	Carleton Leader	Advertising	2.00
576	24	Cedar Bluffs Standard	Advertising	2.50
577	24	Cedar Rapids Outlook	Advertising	2.50
578	24	Central City Nonpareil	Advertising	2.50
579	24	Central City Republican	Advertising	2.50
580	24	Chadron Chronicle	Advertising	2.00
581	24	Chadron Journal	Advertising	2.00
582	24	Chappell Register	Advertising	2.00
583	24	Chester Herald	Advertising	2.00
584	24	Clarkson Press	Advertising	12.00
585	24	Clay Center Sun	Advertising	2.50
586	24	Clearwater Record	Advertising	2.50
587	24	Cody Cow Boy	Advertising	2.00
588	24	Coleridge Blade	Advertising	2.00
589	24	College View Advocate	Advertising	2.00
590	24	College View Gazette	Advertising	2.00
591	24	Neb. Biene, Columbus	Advertising	4.00
592	24	Columbus Telegram	Advertising	3.00
593	24	Columbus Daily News	Advertising	2.50
594	24	Comstock News	Advertising	2.00
595	24	Cook Courier	Advertising	2.00
596	24	Cortland News	Advertising	2.00
597	24	Cozad Local	Advertising	2.00
598	24	Crab Orchard Herald	Advertising	2.00
599	24	Crawford Courier	Advertising	2.00
600	24	Crawford Tribune	Advertising	2.00
601	24	Creighton News	Advertising	3.00
602	24	Crete Democrat	Advertising	3.00
603	24	Crete News	Advertising	3.00
604	24	Crete Vidette Herald	Advertising	2.50
605	24	Crofton Journal	Advertising	2.00
606	24	Crookston Herald	Advertising	2.00
607	24	Culbertson Banner	Advertising	2.50
608	24	Curtis Enterprise	Advertising	2.00
609	24	Curtis Reporter	Advertising	2.00

Warrant No.	Date Aug.	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
610	24	Dakota City Herald	Advertising	2.00
611	24	Dakota City Eagle	Advertising	2.00
612	24	Dalton Delegate	Advertising	2.00
613	24	Dannebrog News	Advertising	2.50
614	24	Davenport Journal	Advertising	2.00
615	24	David City Press	Advertising	3.00
616	24	David City Banner	Advertising	3.00
617	24	Dawson Reporter	Advertising	2.00
618	24	Decatur Herald	Advertising	2.00
619	24	Deshler Rustler	Advertising	2.50
620	24	DeWitt Eagle	Advertising	2.50
621	24	DeWitt Times News	Advertising	2.50
622	24	Diller Record	Advertising	2.50
623	24	Dixon Journal	Advertising	2.00
624	24	Dodge Criterion	Advertising	2.50
625	24	Doniphan Enterprise	Advertising	2.00
626	24	Dorchester Star	Advertising	3.00
627	24	Douglas Enterprise	Advertising	2.00
628	24	DuBois Press	Advertising	2.00
629	24	Dunbar Review	Advertising	2.00
630	24	Dunning Booster	Advertising	2.00
631	24	Eagle Beacon	Advertising	2.00
632	24	Eddyville Enterprise	Advertising	2.00
633	24	Edgar Post	Advertising	2.00
634	24	Edgar Sun	Advertising	6.50
635	24	Elgin Review	Advertising	2.50
636	24	Elm Creek Beacon	Advertising	2.00
637	24	Elmwood Leader Echo	Advertising	2.50
638	24	Elwood Bulletin	Advertising	2.00
639	24	Emerson Enterprise	Advertising	2.00
640	24	Ericson Journal	Advertising	2.00
641	24	Eustis News	Advertising	2.00
642	24	Exeter News	Advertising	2.50
643	24	Fairbury Journal	Advertising	3.50
644	24	Fairbury News	Advertising	3.50
645	24	Fairfield Auxiliary	Advertising	2.00
646	24	Fairfield Independent	Advertising	2.00
647	24	Fairmont Chronicle	Advertising	3.00
648	24	Falls City News	Advertising	2.50
649	24	Falls City Journal	Advertising	3.00
650	24	Farnam Echo	Advertising	2.00
651	24	Filley Spotlight	Advertising	2.00
652	24	Firth Advocate	Advertising	2.00
653	24	Florence Fontenelle	Advertising	2.00

Warrant No.	Date Aug.	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
654	24	Franklin Sentinel	Advertising	2.00
655	24	Fremont Herald	Advertising	4.00
656	24	Fremont Tribune	Advertising	10.00
657	24	Friend Telegraph	Advertising	3.00
658	24	Fullerton News Journal	Advertising	3.00
659	24	Fullerton Post	Advertising	3.00
660	24	Gandy Pioneer	Advertising	2.00
661	24	Geneva Signal	Advertising	4.00
662	24	Genoa Leader	Advertising	2.00
663	24	Genoa Times	Advertising	2.00
664	24	Gering Courier	Advertising	2.00
665	24	Gibbon Reporter	Advertising	2.50
666	24	Giltner Gazette	Advertising	2.00
667	24	Gothenburg Independent	Advertising	2.00
668	24	Gothenburg Times	Advertising	2.00
669	24	Grand Island Independent	Advertising	10.00
670	24	Grand Island Herald	Advertising	3.00
671	24	Greeley Citizen	Advertising	2.00
672	24	Greeley Leader Independent	Advertising	2.50
673	24	Gresham Gazette	Advertising	2.00
674	24	Gretna Breeze	Advertising	2.00
675	24	Guide Rock Signal	Advertising	2.50
676	24	Haigler News	Advertising	2.00
677	24	Hardy Herald	Advertising	2.00
678	24	Harrison Sun	Advertising	2.00
679	24	Hartington News	Advertising	2.56
680	24	Hartington Herald	Advertising	2.00
681	24	Hartington Wachter	Advertising	2.00
682	24	Harvard Courier	Advertising	3.00
683	24	Hastings Democrat	Advertising	4.00
684	24	Hastings Tribune	Advertising	7.50
685	24	Havelock Post	Advertising	2.50
686	24	Havelock Times	Advertising	2.50
687	24	Hay Springs News	Advertising	2.00
688	24	Hebron Register Champion	Advertising	3.00
689	24	Hemingford Ledger	Advertising	2.00
690	24	Herman Record	Advertising	2.00
691	24	Hershey Times	Advertising	2.00
692	24	Hickman Enterprise	Advertising	2.50
693	24	Hildreth Telescope	Advertising	2.50
694	24	Holbrook Observer	Advertising	2.50
695	24	Holdrege Citizen	Advertising	3.00
696	24	Holdrege Progress	Advertising	3.00
697	24	Holstein Herald	Advertising	2.00

Warrant				
No.	Date Aug.	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
698	24	Homer Star	Advertising	2.00
699	24	Hoskins Headlight	Advertising	2.00
700	24	Howells Journal	Advertising	2.50
701	24	Humboldt Leader	Advertising	2.00
702	24	Humboldt Standard	Advertising	3.00
703	24	Humphrey Democrat	Advertising	3.00
704	24	Grant County Tribune	Advertising	2.00
705	24	Imperial Republican	Advertising	2.00
706	24	Indianola Reporter	Advertising	2.00
707	24	Inman Leader	Advertising	2.00
708	24	Jansen News	Advertising	2.00
709	24	Johnstown Enterprise	Advertising	2.00
710	24	Juniata Herald	Advertising	2.00
711	24	Kearney Democrat	Advertising	3.00
712	24	Kearney Daily Hub	Advertising	7.50
713	24	Kearney Morning Times	Advertising	7.50
714	24	Kenesaw Sunbeam	Advertising	2.00
715	24	Kenesaw Progress	Advertising	2.00
716	24	Kennard Weekly Times	Advertising	2.00
717	24	Western Nebr. Observer	Advertising	2.00
718	24	Laurel Advocate	Advertising	2.00
719	24	Lawrence Locomotive	Advertising	2.50
720	24	Lebanon Advertiser	Advertising	2.00
721	24	Leigh World	Advertising	3.00
722	24	Lewellen Optimist	Advertising	2.00
723	24	Lewiston Post	Advertising	2.00
724	24	Lexington Clipper Citizen	Advertising	2.00
725	24	Liberty Journal	Advertising	2.00
726	24	Lisco Tribune	Advertising	2.00
727	24	Litchfield Monitor	Advertising	2.00
728	24	Lodgepole Express	Advertising	2.00
729	24	Long Pine Journal	Advertising	2.00
730	24	Loomis Sentinel	Advertising	2.00
731	24	Louisville Courier	Advertising	2.50
732	24	Loup City Northwestern	Advertising	2.50
733	24	Sherman County Times	Advertising	2.50
734	24	Lyons Mirror	Advertising	2.50
735	24	McCook Gazette	Advertising	2.00
736	24	McCook Republican	Advertising	2.00
737	24	McCook Tribune	Advertising	3.00
738	24	Blue Valley Journal	Advertising	2.00
739	24	Madison Chronicle	Advertising	3.00
740	24	Madison Star-Mail	Advertising	3.00
741	24	Madrid Era	Advertising	2.00

Warrant No.	Date Aug.	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
742	24	Magnet Messenger	Advertising	2.00
743	24	Marion Enterprise	Advertising	2.00
744	24	Mason City Transcript	Advertising	2.00
745	24	Maxwell Telepost	Advertising	2.00
746	24	Meadow Grove News	Advertising	2.00
747	24	Merna Messenger	Advertising	2.00
748	24	Merriam Maverick	Advertising	2.00
749	24	Milford Review	Advertising	2.00
750	24	Miller Sun	Advertising	2.00
751	24	Minden Courier	Advertising	2.50
752	24	Minden News	Advertising	2.50
753	24	Minatare Free Press	Advertising	2.00
754	24	Mitchell Index	Advertising	2.00
755	24	Monroe Looking Glass	Advertising	2.00
756	24	Monroe Republican	Advertising	2.00
757	24	Moorefield Chronicle	Advertising	2.00
758	24	Morrill Mail	Advertising	2.00
759	24	Hooker County Tribune	Advertising	2.00
760	24	Nehawka News	Advertising	2.00
761	24	Neligh Register	Advertising	2.00
762	24	Neligh Leader	Advertising	2.50
763	24	Nelson Gazette	Advertising	2.50
764	24	Nelson Herald	Advertising	2.50
765	24	Newcastle Times	Advertising	2.00
766	24	Newman Grove Reporter	Advertising	3.00
767	24	Niobrara Tribune	Advertising	2.00
768	24	Norfolk Daily News	Advertising	10.00
769	24	The Norfolk Press	Advertising	3.00
770	24	Norfolk Westliche Rundeschau	Advertising	3.00
771	24	North Bend Eagle	Advertising	2.50
772	24	North Loup Loyalist	Advertising	2.50
773	24	North Platte Telegraph	Advertising	2.00
774	24	Oak Leaf	Advertising	2.00
775	24	Oakdale Sentinel	Advertising	2.00
776	24	Oakland Independent Republican	Advertising	2.50
777	24	Oconto Register	Advertising	2.00
778	24	Odell Weekly Wave	Advertising	2.00
779	24	Ogallala News	Advertising	2.00
780	24	Ogalalla Tribune	Advertising	2.00
781	24	Ohiowa Spot Light	Advertising	2.00
782	24	O'Neill Frontier	Advertising	2.50
783	24	O'Neill Independent	Advertising	2.50

Warrant No.	Date Aug.	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
784	24	Ong Booster	Advertising	2.00
785	24	Orchard News	Advertising	2.00
786	24	Ord Journal	Advertising	3.00
787	24	Ord Quiz	Advertising	3.00
788	24	Orleans Chronicle	Advertising	2.00
789	24	Oshkosh Herald	Advertising	2.00
790	24	Osmond Republican	Advertising	2.00
791	24	Osceola Democrat	Advertising	3.00
792	24	Osceola Record	Advertising	2.50
793	24	Overton Herald	Advertising	2.00
794	24	Oxford Standard	Advertising	2.00
795	24	Page Reporter	Advertising	2.00
796	24	Palisade Times	Advertising	2.00
797	24	Palmer Journal	Advertising	2.00
798	24	Palmyra Items	Advertising	2.00
799	24	Papillion Times	Advertising	2.50
800	24	Pawnee Chief	Advertising	3.00
801	24	Pawnee City Republican	Advertising	3.00
802	24	Pender Republic	Advertising	2.50
803	24	Pender Times	Advertising	2.50
804	24	Peru Pointer	Advertising	2.00
805	24	Pierce Call	Advertising	3.00
806	24	Pierce Leader	Advertising	3.00
807	24	Pilger Herald	Advertising	2.00
808	24	Plainview News	Advertising	2.50
809	24	Plainview Republican	Advertising	2.50
810	24	Platte Center Signal	Advertising	2.00
811	24	Plattsmouth Journal	Advertising	7.50
812	24	Plymouth News	Advertising	2.00
813	24	Polk Progress	Advertising	2.00
814	24	Ponca Journal Leader	Advertising	2.00
815	24	Ponca Advocate	Advertising	2.00
816	24	Potter Review	Advertising	2.00
817	24	Primrose Press	Advertising	2.00
818	24	Ragan Journal	Advertising	2.00
819	24	Ralston Industrial	Advertising	2.00
820	24	Randolph Times	Advertising	2.00
821	24	Ravenna News	Advertising	2.00
822	24	Red Cloud Argus	Advertising	2.50
823	24	Red Cloud Chief	Advertising	2.50
824	24	Red Cloud Commercial Advertiser	Advertising	2.50
825	24	Republican City Ranger	Advertising	2.00
826	24	Rising City Independent	Advertising	2.50

Warrant No.	Date Aug.	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
827	24	Riverton Review	Advertising	2.50
828	24	Rosalie Rip-Saw	Advertising	2.00
829	24	Rulo Alliance Press	Advertising	2.00
830	24	Rushville Recorder	Advertising	2.00
831	24	Rushville Standard	Advertising	2.00
832	24	Ruskin News	Advertising	2.00
833	24	St. Edward Advance	Advertising	2.50
834	24	St. Paul Phonograph	Advertising	3.00
835	24	St. Paul Republican	Advertising	3.00
836	24	Salem Standard	Advertising	2.00
837	24	Sargent Leader	Advertising	2.50
838	24	Schuyler Messenger	Advertising	2.00
839	24	Schuyler Sun	Advertising	2.50
840	24	Scotia Register	Advertising	2.00
841	24	Scottsbluff Republican	Advertising	2.00
842	24	Scribner Rustler	Advertising	2.50
843	24	Seneca Clipper	Advertising	2.00
844	24	Seward Blade	Advertising	3.00
845	24	Seward Ind. Democrat	Advertising	3.00
846	24	Seward Deutches Journal	Advertising	2.50
847	24	Seward Tribune	Advertising	2.00
848	24	Shelby Sun	Advertising	2.50
849	24	Shelton Clipper	Advertising	2.50
850	24	Shickley Herald	Advertising	2.50
851	24	Shubert Citizen	Advertising	2.00
852	24	Sidney Telegraph	Advertising	2.00
853	24	Silver Creek Sand	Advertising	2.00
854	24	Snyder Banner	Advertising	2.00
855	24	South Sioux City Record	Advertising	2.00
856	24	Spalding Enterprise	Advertising	2.50
857	24	Spencer Advocate	Advertising	2.00
858	24	Springfield Monitor	Advertising	2.00
859	24	Springview Herald	Advertising	2.00
860	24	Stamford Star	Advertising	2.00
861	24	Stanton Pickett	Advertising	2.50
862	24	Stanton Register	Advertising	2.50
863	24	Stapleton Enterprise	Advertising	2.00
864	24	Steele City Press	Advertising	2.00
865	24	Steinauer Star	Advertising	2.00
866	24	Stella Press	Advertising	2.50
867	24	Sterling Sun	Advertising	2.50
868	24	Stockville Faber	Advertising	2.00
869	24	Stromsburg Headlight	Advertising	2.50
870	24	Stromsburg News	Advertising	2.00

Warrant No.	Date Aug.	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
871	24	Stuart Advocate	Advertising	2.00
872	24	Sumner News	Advertising	2.00
873		Cancelled		
874	24	Superior Journal	Advertising	3.00
875	24	Superior Enterprise	Advertising	2.00
876	24	Sutherland Free Lance	Advertising	2.00
877	24	Sutton News	Advertising	3.00
878	24	Sutton Register	Advertising	2.00
879	24	Syracuse Journal Democrat and Union	Advertising	4.00
880	24	Table Rock Argus	Advertising	2.00
881	24	Talmage Tribune	Advertising	2.00
882	24	Taylor Clarion	Advertising	2.00
883	24	Tecumseh Chieftain	Advertising	3.00
884	24	Tecumseh Journal	Advertising	3.00
885	24	Tekamah Herald	Advertising	2.50
886	24	Tekamah Journal	Advertising	2.50
887	24	Thedford Herald	Advertising	2.00
888	24	Tilden Citizen	Advertising	2.50
889	24	Tobias Express	Advertising	2.00
890	24	Trenton Register	Advertising	2.00
891	24	Tryon Tribune	Advertising	2.00
892	24	Uehling Press	Advertising	2.00
893	24	Ulysses Review	Advertising	2.50
894	24	Ulysses Dispatch	Advertising	2.50
895	24	Union Ledger	Advertising	2.50
896	24	University Place News	Advertising	3.00
897	24	Upland Eagle	Advertising	2.00
898	24	Utica Sun	Advertising	2.50
899	24	Valentine Democrat	Advertising	2.00
900	24	Valentine Republican	Advertising	2.00
901	24	Valentine Searchlight	Advertising	2.00
902	24	Valley Enterprise	Advertising	2.00
903	24	West End Advocate	Advertising	2.00
904	24	Valparaiso Visitor	Advertising	2.00
905	24	Verdigree Citizen	Advertising	2.00
906	24	Verdon Vedette	Advertising	3.00
907	24	Waco Star	Advertising	2.00
908	24	Wahoo Wasp	Advertising	2.00
909	24	Wakefield Republican	Advertising	2.00
910	24	Wallace Winner	Advertising	2.00
911	24	Walthill Times	Advertising	4.00
912	24	Walthill Citizen	Advertising	2.00
913	24	Waterloo Gazette	Advertising	2.00

Warrant No.	Date Aug.	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
914	24	Wauneta Breeze	Advertising	2.00
915	24	Wausa Gazette	Advertising	2.00
916	24	Wayne Herald	Advertising	2.50
917	24	Nebraska Democrat	Advertising	2.00
918	24	Weeping Water Republican	Advertising	2.50
919	24	Western Wave	Advertising	2.00
920	24	West Point Democrat	Advertising	2.50
921	24	West Point Republican	Advertising	2.50
922	24	Wilber Republican	Advertising	2.50
923	24	Saline County Democrat	Advertising	2.50
924	24	Wilcox Herald	Advertising	2.00
925	24	Wilsonville Review	Advertising	2.00
926	24	Winnebago Chieftain	Advertising	2.00
927	24	Winnetoon Pioneer	Advertising	2.00
928	24	Winside Tribune	Advertising	2.00
929	24	Wisner Chronicle	Advertising	2.50
930	24	Wolbach Messenger	Advertising	2.50
931	24	Wood Lake Stockman	Advertising	2.00
932	24	Wood River Interests	Advertising	2.50
933	24	Weekly Arbor State	Advertising	2.00
934	24	Wymore Wymorean	Advertising	3.00
935	24	Wynot Tribune	Advertising	2.00
936	24	York Democrat	Advertising	2.50
937	24	York Daily News-Tribune	Advertising	3.60
938	24	York Republican	Advertising	5.00
939	24	York News Teller	Advertising	2.00
940	24	Yutan News-Advocate	Advertising	2.00
941	24	Johnson News	Advertising	2.00
942	24	Craig News	Advertising	2.00
943	24	Hooper Sentinel	Advertising	3.00
944	24	I. N. Hunter & Son	Advertising	2.50
945	24	Franklin County News	Advertising	2.00
946	11	Trade Review	Advertising	20.00
947	11	Lincoln Herald	Advertising	5.00
948	11	Wm. H. McGaffin, Sr.	Advertising	2.00
949	11	E. A. Brown, Friend, Nebr.	Advertising	3.00
950	17	Battle Creek Enterprise	Advertising	2.00
951	17	Beatrice Daily Sun	Advertising	7.50
952	21	Newport Republican	Advertising	2.00
953	21	Clay County Patriot	Advertising	2.00
954	24	Motor Highway	Advertising	30.00
955	28	F. G. Hudson	Stamps	15.00
956	28	Philip J. Harrison	Office work	16.50
957	28	Hiram Meyers	R. R. fare	15.06

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
	Aug.			
958	28	J. Bridger	Labor on grounds	1.65
959	28	Alliance Press, St. Jo. Mo.	Advertising	4.00
960	28	L. C. Bishop	Labor on grounds	6.30
961	28	Ed. Weaver	Labor on grounds	5.00
962	30	L. C. Bishop	Labor on grounds	4.90
963	31	E. R. Danielson	Salary	250.00
964	31	Hiram Meyers	Salary	85.00
965	31	Eunice K. Barton	Salary	85.00
966	31	Clifford B. Scott	Salary	85.00
967	31	Charles Scully	Salary	30.00
968	31	Bruce Raymond	Labor on grounds	6.30
969	31	William Foster	Salary	100.00
	Sspt.			
970	1	J. L. Heald	Expenses to Des Moines	16.41
971	1	H. T. Ball	Labor on grounds	25.60
972	1	F. W. Sage	Labor on grounds	28.80
973	1	H. W. Swan	Labor on grounds	25.20
974	1	W. H. Watson	Labor on grounds	21.60
975		Cancelled		
976	1	J. T. Stevens	On dirt contract	300.00
977	1	Beacon Press	Printing	28.00
978	1	Beatrice Creamery Co.	Cinders	21.00
979	1	City Water & Light Dep't	Laying water main	709.22
980	1	Globe Delivery Co.	Drayage	5.75
981	1	Charles M. Janecek, Schuyler	Bill posting	4.80
982	1	Korsmeyer Co.	Electrical supplies	5.42
983	1	Lincoln Paper Co.	Twine	1.05
984	1	Lincoln Printing Co.	Supplies	18.00
985	1	Nebraska Material Co.	Supplies	70.05
986	1	Nichols Roofing Co.	Roofing	101.15
987	1	Rees Ticket Co.	Tickets	110.25
988	1	St. Louis Button Co.	Buttons	73.25
989	1	Standard Oil Co.	Gasoline for engine	2.10
990	1	Union Wall Paper & Paint Co.	Alabastine	7.85
991	1	Western Newspaper Union	Pins	1.40
992	1	Mrs. Maude L. Mills	Advertising	3.50
993	1	John Kastle	Brick work	12.00
994	2	Charles Hallam	Labor	2.25
995	2	Jack Etherton	Spraying	35.00
996	3	Jacob Sass, Treas.	Wm. Foster's pay roll	614.46
997	3	Thelma Harnly	Clerk, Class E	6.00
998	3	Nebr. Dairy and Creamery		

Warrant No.	Date Sept.	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
		Improvement Ass'n	Dairy exhibit	150.00
999	3	Hagenbeck-Wallace Circus	On contract	3,000.00
1000	3	Associated Foreign Language Press (Hospodar)	Advertising	25.00
1001	24	G. E. Karr	Labor on Fair Grounds	4.65
1002	24	A. S. Pitt	Labor on Fair Grounds	6.00
1003	24	E. A. Pitt	Labor on Fair Grounds	6.00
1004	24	H. A. Pitt	Labor on Fair Grounds	6.00
1005	24	William Handley	Labor on Fair Grounds	3.85
1006	24	Frank Scadaris	Labor on Fair Grounds	3.85
1007	24	C. Louis	Labor on Fair Grounds	11.40
1008	24	G. Walroth	Labor on Fair Grounds	6.00
1009	24	M. Hazelrigg	Labor on Fair Grounds	3.30
1010	24	J. Hare	Labor on Fair Grounds	1.20
1011	24	P. Cornning	Labor on Fair Grounds	7.00
1012	24	Billy Powell	Labor on Fair Grounds	10.05
1013	24	C. Cornning	Labor on Fair Grounds	7.35
1014	24	G. E. Kline	Labor on Fair Grounds	7.35
1015	24	Glenn Graham	Labor on Fair Grounds	4.20
1016	24	Lavern Gass	Labor on Fair Grounds	1.30
1017	24	Leonard Martin	Labor on Fair Grounds	11.60
1018	24	O. M. Monosmith	Labor on Fair Grounds	2.55
1019	24	H. White	Labor on Fair Grounds	2.32
1020	24	F. Sovereign	Labor on Fair Grounds	1.65
1021	24	R. L. Kinsey	Labor on Fair Grounds	4.20
1022	24	J. D. Alderman	Labor on Fair Grounds	4.40
1023	24	E. L. Shamp	Labor on Fair Grounds	11.02
1024	24	E. Redding	Labor on Fair Grounds	3.65
1025	24	H. R. Ailes	Labor on Fair Grounds	8.92
1026	24	James Coan	Labor on Fair Grounds	12.60
1027	24	B. Ward	Labor on Fair Grounds	6.30
1028	24	R. W. McGerr	Labor on Fair Grounds	9.45
1029	24	F. Condon	Labor on Fair Grounds	7.87
1030	24	F. Coggeshall	Labor on Fair Grounds	11.02
1031	24	O. Schnell	Labor on Fair Grounds	9.45
1032	24	E. C. Tumblin	Labor on Fair Grounds	11.75
1033	24	H. Kositzky	Labor on Fair Grounds	9.45
1034	24	E. Whitmarsh	Labor on Fair Grounds	5.40
1035	24	Ed. Harvey	Labor on Fair Grounds	1.57
1036	24	G. L. Ellis	Labor on Fair Grounds	6.30
1037	24	N. J. Lawrence	Labor on Fair Grounds	4.72
1038	24	C. Stone	Labor on Fair Grounds	3.65
1039	24	William Condon	Labor on Fair Grounds	8.00
1040	24	G. Dolberg	Labor on Fair Grounds	7.87

Warrant No.	Date Sept.	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
1041	24	W. J. Myers	Labor on Fair Grounds	7.87
1042	24	J. W. Jones	Labor on Fair Grounds	8.75
1043	24	C. Reason	Labor on Fair Grounds	5.77
1044	24	J. Weart	Labor on Fair Grounds	14.75
1045	24	H. E. Lindsey	Labor on Fair Grounds	11.02
1046	24	L. C. Bishop	Labor on Fair Grounds	7.87
1047	24	J. W. Hodam	Labor on Fair Grounds	5.60
1048	24	S. P. Parker	Labor on Fair Grounds	11.05
1049	24	T. J. Estes	Labor on Fair Grounds	11.02
1050	24	S. L. Jackson	Labor on Fair Grounds	4.72
1051	24	Gus Weiler	Labor on Fair Grounds	3.15
1052	24	Charles Stafford	Labor on Fair Grounds	5.42
1053	24	H. E. Vrooman	Labor on Fair Grounds	13.30
1054	24	Adams Express Co.	Express	1.02
1055	24	American Express Co.	Express	.51
1056	24	American Medical Ass'n.	50 Anthropometric tables	.91
1057	24	Beacon Press	Printing	109.85
1058	24	Curtis, Towle & Paine Co.	Supplies	286.24
1059	24	Globe Delivery Co.	Freight and drayage	6.26
1060	24	L. C. Harris	Bill posting	8.84
1061	24	Korsmeyer Co.	Supplies	200.50
1062	24	Lincoln Tel. & Teleg. Co.	Phones	18.30
1063	24	Nebraska Material Co.	Supplies	112.03
1064	24	Nichols Roofing Co.	Roofing	26.00
1065	24	Rudge & Guenzel Co.	Supplies	71.27
1066	24	Jacob Sass	Exchange items	1.05
1067	24	Schaaf Mfg. Co.	Supplies	7.00
1068	24	George C. Sharpnack	Blacksmith work	14.40
1069	24	Union Pacific R. R. Co.	Exhibit case for Nebraska	109.35
1070	24	Van Sickle Glass & Paint Co.	Supplies and material	548.24
1071	24	Western Union Teleg. Co.	Telegrams	7.27
1072	24	Whitebreast Coal & Lumber Co.	Supplies and material	501.45
1073	24	John Loper	Labor on Fair Grounds	6.30
1074	24	Clate Murrey	Labor on Fair Grounds	14.17
1075	25	Joseph Curren	Labor on Fair Grounds	21.25
1076	25	Bert Carson	Labor on Fair Grounds	21.60
1077	25	John Cunningham	Labor on Fair Grounds	21.60
1078	25	Andrew Elias	Labor on Fair Grounds	18.90
1079	25	Henry Haack	Labor on Fair Grounds	24.30
1080	25	William Haack	Labor on Fair Grounds	24.30
1081	25	Roy Hiskey	Labor on Fair Grounds	15.75
1082	25	Tom Huddleson	Labor on Fair Grounds	18.90

Warrant No.	Date Sept.	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
1083	25	Joe Iverson	Labor on Fair Grounds	9.00
1084	25	Verne Jenkins	Labor on Fair Grounds	22.20
1085	25	John Jess	Labor on Fair Grounds	30.00
1086	25	Robert Learmont	Labor on Fair Grounds	13.50
1087	25	Jake Mikher	Labor on Fair Grounds	18.90
1088	25	Harry Monosmith	Labor on Fair Grounds	22.05
1089	25	C. W. Pay	Labor on Fair Grounds	24.30
1090	25	S. L. Pierce	Labor on Fair Grounds	24.30
1091	25	John Ryans	Labor on Fair Grounds	24.30
1092	25	George Saxon	Labor on Fair Grounds	24.30
1093	25	B. A. Scadaris	Labor on Fair Grounds	18.90
1094	25	Charles Scully	Labor on Fair Grounds	33.90
1095	25	W. T. Sovereign	Labor on Fair Grounds	18.55
1096	25	A. Heath	Labor on Fair Grounds	13.30
1097	25	Sam Worthington	Labor on Fair Grounds	18.90
1098	25	H. T. Ball	Painting	21.60
1099	25	F. W. Sage	Painting	24.30
1100	25	H. W. Swan	Painting	21.60
1101	25	W. H. Watson	Painting	10.80
1102	25	L. C. Bishop	Labor on Fair Grounds	3.15
1103	25	C. I. De Vore	Labor on Fair Grounds	32.40
1104	25	John Dalton	Labor on Fair Grounds	16.37
1105	25	Alice R. Sleeth	Office help	18.00
1106	4	Beacon Press	Printing	6.00
1107	4	Bee Publishing Co.	Advertising	164.64
1108	4	Brown & Bigelow	Caps	21.34
1109	4	Chapin Bros.	Flowers	2.00
1110	4	Jack Cravens	Office work	21.00
1111	4	David City Band	Band	200.00
1112	4	Frank Hobbs	Helper, Class J	2.00
1113	4	Journal Stockman Co.	Advertising	50.00
1114	4	Kostka Drug Co.	Cresol and supplies	86.75
1115	4	Lincoln Tel. & Teleg. Co.	Phones	12.65
1116	4	Lincoln Paper Co.	Paper	5.00
1117	4	Lindell Hotel	Hotel	15.00
1118	4	Meier Drug Co.	Kreso dip	4.50
1119	4	Miller & Paine	Flags	44.40
1120	4	D. C. Mowry	Bill posting	4.80
1121	4	Nebraska Farmer Co.	Advertising	100.00
1122	4	North Side Planing Mill	9 loads of saw dust	9.00
1123	4	Jacob North & Co.	Printing	89.00
1124	4	Twentieth Century Farmer	Advertising	100.00
1125	4	Van Sickle Glass & Paint Co.	Paint	530.30

Warrant No.	Date Sept.	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
1126	4	Western Newspaper Union	Advertising	707.53
1127	4	Western Newspaper Union	Printing	16.52
1128	4	Mads Anderson	Refund Boys' Camp	11.20
1129	4	Wayne Ballah	Refund Boys' Camp	8.12
1130	4	Borchard Barrett	Refund Boys' Camp	16.08
1131	4	George Burr	Refund Boys' Camp	3.84
1132	4	Newell Cheney	Refund Boys' Camp	8.96
1133	4	Albert Combs	Refund Boys' Camp	5.84
1134	4	W. S. Moscrip	Judge, Class B	83.14
1135	4	Milton Dasak	Refund Boys' Camp	2.20
1136	4	Myron France	Refund Boys' Camp	1.44
1137	4	Cecil Green	Refund Boys' Camp	11.00
1138		Cancelled		
1139	4	Homer Hull	Refund Boys' Camp	11.40
1140	4	Harley Jackson	Refund Boys' Camp	9.24
1141	4	Otis Jones	Refund Boys' Camp	2.90
1142	4	Henry Kentopp	Refund Boys' Camp	4.00
1143	4	Winfield Kretz	Refund Boys' Camp	17.30
1144	4	Dean Lair	Refund Boys' Camp	2.84
1145	4	J. A. Lessig	Refund Boys' Camp	11.00
1146	4	Clarence Marsh	Refund Boys' Camp	7.08
1147	4	Virgil Marshall	Refund Boys' Camp	4.20
1148	4	Henry Meyer	Refund Boys' Camp	4.08
1149	4	Dale Reynolds	Refund Boys' Camp	6.76
1150	4	Mark Sellon	Refund Boys' Camp	7.36
1151	4	Alton Simonsen	Refund Boys' Camp	9.60
1152	4	Earl Spangler	Refund Boys' Camp	11.56
1153	4	Henry Struthers	Refund Boys' Camp	3.40
1154	4	Verne Walker	Refund Boys' Camp	7.08
1155	4	Ralph Thompson	Refund Boys' Camp	2.20
1156	4	Dennis Walsh	Refund Boys' Camp	17.30
1157	4	Wayne Wolfe	Refund Boys' Camp	6.76
1158	4	Edward Sullivan	Refund Boys' Camp	3.84
1159	4	James Clark	Refund Boys' Camp	2.80
1160	4	William Brown	Refund Boys' Camp	9.82
1161	4	L. Brokaw	Guard	10.00
1162	4	W. A. Williams	Judge, Class C	88.00
1163	4	Alfred Johnson	Labor, Dairy Bldg.	1.65
1164	4	Arthur Agee	Refund Boys' Camp	2.20
1165	4	Walter Briggs	Refund Boys' Camp	1.20
1166	4	Earl Chitwood	Refund Boys' Camp	8.64
1167	4	Millard Dales	Refund Boys' Camp	5.52
1168	4	H. Davis	Refund Boys' Camp	8.64
1169	4	Robert Eastman	Refund Boys' Camp	17.60

Warrant No.	Date Sept.	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
1170	4	Arnold Fahlander	Refund Boys' Camp	2.32
1171	4	La Vern Arnold	Clerk-Supt. of Sanitation	10.00
1172	4	George J. Anstey	Judge, Class B	65.50
1173	4	Roy Forbes	Refund Boys' Camp	11.20
1174	4	Wesley Fullerton	Refund Boys' Camp	9.04
1175	4	Elmer Gaines	Refund Boys' Camp	2.20
1176	4	Arthur Grove	Refund Boys' Camp	15.84
1177	4	C. E. Haecker	Refund Boys' Camp	8.64
1178	4	Willie Hahle	Refund Boys' Camp	2.88
1179	4	Chester Heurmann	Refund Boys' Camp	2.20
1180	4	Tanner Horton	Refund Boys' Camp	16.28
1181	4	Ira Jacobs	Refund Boys' Camp	16.52
1182	4	Harland Jensen	Refund Boys' Camp	2.84
1183	4	Paul Jones	Refund Boys' Camp	3.84
1184		Cancelled		
1185	4	Curtis Kennedy	Refund Boys' Camp	12.84
1186	4	George King	Refund Boys' Camp	2.20
1187	4	Forrest Lincoln	Refund Boys' Camp	2.48
1188	4	George Lott	Refund Boys' Camp	2.54
1189	4	Milton Murphy	Refund Boys' Camp	8.48
1190	4	George Newborn	Refund Boys' Camp	3.84
1191	4	Herbert Peters	Refund Boys' Camp	2.88
1192	4	Lloyd Powers	Refund Boys' Camp	3.88
1193	4	Hugo Reher	Refund Boys' Camp	3.88
1194	4	Kenneth Sargent	Refund Boys' Camp	7.08
1195	4	Cyrus Savage	Refund Boys' Camp	6.52
1196	4	Harold Shreve	Refund Boys' Camp	3.88
1197	4	Lamont Slagel	Refund Boys' Camp	2.48
1198	4	Willard Werner	Refund Boys' Camp	11.56
1199	4	Elroy Widle	Refund Boys' Camp	4.76
1200	4	George Wirz	Refund Boys' Camp	9.04
1201	4	J. G. Moutray	Speed premium	360.00
1202	4	C. E. Brown	Speed premium	30.00
1203	4	C. Brown	Speed premium	20.00
1204	4	Wm. Parks	Speed premium	100.00
1205	4	Earl M. Hart	Speed premium	140.00
1206	5	A. E. Lebeau	Speed premium	40.00
1207	5	F. B. Dupree	Speed premium	140.00
1208	5	Ray Betz	Speed premium	315.00
1209	5	Gladys Borland	Speed premium	357.50
1210	5	Earl Beezley	Speed premium	145.00
1211	5	Earl Beezley	Speed premium	30.00
1212	5	R. J. Jackman	Speed premium	160.00
1213	6	Wm. Parks	Speed premium	115.00

Warrant No.	Date Sept.	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
1214	6	Wm. Parks	Speed premium	315.00
1215	6	C. E. Brown	Speed premium	5.00
1216	6	D. Brant	Speed premium	297.50
1217	6	T. J. Cox	Speed premium	80.00
1218	6	Earl Beezley	Speed premium	15.00
1219	6	Fred Douglas	Entry refund	4.50
1220	6	Ben Rhodes	Speed premium	111.00
1221	6	Ben Rhodes	Speed premium	304.00
1222	6	C. C. McKibbin	Speed premium	25.00
1223	6	T. P. Manoth	Speed premium	35.00
1224	6	E. T. Braden	Speed premium	20.00
1225	6	N. E. Warren	Speed premium	90.00
1226	6	B. G. Perry	Speed premium	610.50
1227	6	E. C. Warren	Speed premium	315.00
1228	6	John Harrison	Speed premium	92.00
1229	6	F. S. Jenkins	Speed premium	190.00
1230	6	Gus Carpenter	Speed premium	40.00
1231	6	A. L. Thomas	Speed premium	700.00
1232	6	J. G. Moutray	Speed premium	225.00
1233	6	P. J. Jackman	Entry refund	10.50
1234	6	J. T. Wohlfrom	Speed premium	100.00
1235	6	Chas. Erickson	Speed premium	140.00
1236	6	Seth Cook	Speed premium	200.00
1237	6	Dr. R. H. McCrosson	Speed premium	360.00
1238	7	James Ronin	Speed premium	325.50
1239	7	F. B. Hupree	Speed premium	120.00
1240	7	B. B. Tucker	Speed premium	90.00
1241	7	C. C. McKibbin	Speed premium	76.50
1242	7	W. A. Philpot	Speed premium	30.00
1243	7	E. F. Braden	Speed premium	15.00
1244	7	D. Brant	Speed premium	40.00
1245	7	E. C. Warren	Speed premium	140.00
1246		Cancelled		
1247	7	J. W. Lamb	Sup't of speed	62.20
1248	7	Chas. W. Wentz	Clerk of speed	64.04
1249	7	Fred Douglas	Guard, four days	8.00
1250	7	Harry Christopher	Guard, two days	4.00
1251	7	L. Sculley	Guard, five days	10.00
1252	7	Ben Walker	Guard, five days	10.00
1253	7	F. D. VanPelt	Starting judge	80.00
1254	7	C. E. Brown	Outfielder	20.00
1255	7	H. M. Whitmer	Speed premium	25.00
1256	7	L. Steiger	Speed official	5.00
1257	7	Harry Christopher	Guard, one day	2.00

Warrant No.	Date Sept.	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
1258	7	Wm. Hill	Speed premium	42.00
1259	7	Wm. Hill	Speed premium	598.50
1260	7	W. C. Lewis	Speed official	10.00
1261	7	C. T. Tanner	Speed premium	70.00
1262	7	Ray Owens	Speed premium	93.00
1263	7	Ray Owens	Speed premium	1,207.00
1264	7	F. S. Jenkins	Speed premium	75.00
1265	7	Gus Carpenter	Speed premium	316.00
1266	7	D. Brant	Speed premium	40.00
1267	7	W. A. Philpot	Speed premium	110.00
1268	7	C. C. McKibbin	Speed premium	20.00
1269	7	Jas. Hildreth	Speed premium	50.00
1270	7	L. P. Southworth	Speed premium	42.00
1271	7	L. P. Southworth	Speed premium	288.00
1272	7	N. Harper	Speed premium	21.00
1273	7	N. Harper	Speed premium	64.00
1274	7	R. A. Webb	Speed premium	55.00
1275	7	C. W. Murray	Speed premium	75.00
1276	7	J. R. Thompson	Speed premium	70.00
1277	7	B. B. Tucker	Speed premium	70.00
1278	7	H. C. Wittmann	Speed premium	70.00
1279	7	Zack Chandler	Speed premium	35.00
1280	7	Wm. Dennis	Speed premium	20.00
1281	7	Blud Keith	Speed premium	10.00
1282	7	F. S. Stretton	Replacing fire extinguisher	6.00
1283	7	T. B. Keedle	Supt. Agricultural Hall	102.76
1284	7	Jacob Sass, Treas.	Refund checks	64.25
1285		Cancelled		
1286	8	Jacob Sass, Treas.	Foster's pay roll	750.40
1287	8	Jacob Sass, Treas.	T. H. Wake's pay roll	870.48
1288	8	Jacob Sass, Treas.	Office pay roll	972.02
1289	8	John A. Jones	Supt. of guards	81.84
1290	8	Jacob Sass, Treas.	Police pay roll	2,338.10
1291	8	T. S. Hawk	Supt., Class Q	78.88
1292	8	A. E. Agee	Judge, Class S	25.00
1293	8	American Trotting Ass'n	Collections in Class S	77.00
1294	8	American Trotting Ass'n	Fines in Class S	30.00
1295	8	N. E. Warren	Entry refund	10.50
1296	8	Earl M. Hall	Entry refund	15.00
1297	8	Clyde Root	Clerk, Class K	2.00
1298	8	Charles Graff	Salary, Board of Managers	300.00
1299	8	J. A. Ollis	Expenses	29.47
1300	8	W. C. Caley	Expenses	30.40
1301	10	T. J. Trauernicht	Premium	3.75

Warrant No.	Date Sept.	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
1302	10	Henry Abrams	Premium	.75
1303	10	Lillian D. Green	Premium	43.00
1304	10	Amelia Rasmussen	Premium	26.00
1305	10	D. H. Weber	Premium	4.00
1306	10	A. T. Holtzen	Premium	80.50
1307	10	Mabel Kirk	Premium	6.00
1308	10	F. J. Vogltance	Premium	30.50
1309	10	C. F. White	Premium	1.75
1310	10	Sup't Frisbie	Premium	48.70
1311	10	L. J. Frisbie	Premium	3.50
1312	10	R. A. Stewart	Premium	34.25
1313	10	Minnie P. Knotts	Premium	2.50
1314	10	Mrs. Lou Hurd	Premium	.25
1315	10	Mildred Morgan	Premium	26.50
1316	10	Minnie B. Miller	Premium	4.25
1317	10	Minnie Bruse	Premium	4.50
1318	10	Erma Morgan	Premium	24.25
1319	10	Hazel Furman	Premium	26.50
1320	10	Mrs. Lenora Camp	Premium	1.75
1321	10	Edith Haines	Premium	.75
1322	10	Albert Kunkle	Premium	1.25
1323	10	William Palmer	Premium	.50
1324	10	Mabel Harris	Premium	23.50
1325	10	Helen Aura	Premium	.50
1326	10	Elsie Hammond	Premium	6.00
1327	10	Dorothy Schoenleber	Premium	2.00
1328	10	F. E. Alder	Premium	1.00
1329	10	Fremont City School	Premium	14.75
1330	10	Leighton Baker	Premium	1.00
1331	10	Dorothy Schoenleber	Premium	10.25
1332	10	Lucile Wayne	Premium	2.25
1333	10	Lawrence Schoenleber	Premium	9.40
1334	10	Willie Nelson	Premium	4.50
1335	10	Paul Jameson	Premium	4.75
1336	10	Leonard Knolta	Premium	3.25
1337	10	I. W. Hepperly	Premium	17.50
1338	10	F. J. Keenan	Premium	7.50
1339	10	Thea Anderson	Premium	19.25
1340	10	Evelyn Wolph	Premium	14.75
1341	10	Spaulding Academy	Premium	1.75
1342	10	C. Harris	Premium	1.25
1343	10	L. Brubaker	Premium	3.75
1344	10	Ruth Vanscoyoc	Premium	.25
1345	10	Alma Rasmussen	Premium	.50

Warrant No.	Date Sept.	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
1346	10	E. L. Meyer	Premium	8.25
1347	10	Fern Ferris	Premium	2.50
1348	10	Ruby Salisbury	Premium	.25
1349	10	Lucille Smith	Premium	1.75
1350	10	Agnes Hall	Premium	.50
1351	10	Alice Brehm	Premium	.75
1352	10	Anna Ford	Premium	.50
1353	10	Zazel Sloniger	Premium	3.00
1354	10	L. J. Marquardt	Premium	.25
1355	10	J. F. Duncan	Premium	7.50
1356	10	Flossie Rinehart	Premium	5.00
1357	10	E. F. Kelley	Premium	.50
1358	10	H. J. Mumman	Premium	.25
1359	10	F. J. Vogltance	Premium	23.75
1360	10	A. L. Caviness	Premium	10.00
1361	10	Merna Miller	Premium	.25
1362	10	E. B. Catterson	Premium	3.50
1363		Cancelled		
1364	10	Mrs. Lenora Camp	Premium	7.00
1365	10	F. J. Finley	Premium	11.00
1366	12	Rural Weekly	Advertising	19.60
1367	12	Beacon Press	Printing and supplies	81.25
1368	12	Burroughs Adding Machine Co.	Paper	2.40
1369	12	Eunice Chapin	Clerk, Class H	19.50
1370	12	James Clarke	Refund Boys' Camp	5.00
1371	12	Continental State Bank	Warrant for Jake Mikher	25.20
1372	12	Curtis, Towle & Paine Co.	Wall board	1.45
1373	12	Electric Wheel Co.	Refund	9.00
1374	12	Globe Laundry Co.	Laundry	1.46
1375	12	Bruce Hamilton	Supplies	14.40
1376	12	W. F. Hoppe Lumber Co.	Lumber	233.07
1377	12	Horse Review	Advertising	14.38
1378	12	H. A. Kalk	Sale of cheese	2.76
1379	12	Lincoln Feed & Fuel Co.	Feed for poultry dept.	68.90
1380	12	M. H. Madsen	Refund	15.00
1381	12	A. Meese	Stucco, toilet bldg.	60.00
1382	12	Nebraska Conference, Epworth league	Rental of cots	95.00
1383	12	Office Equipment & Supply Co.	Printing and supplies	352.27
1384	12	O. F. Rempke	Signs	68.30
1385	12	Schaaf Mfg. Co.	Lumber and doors	16.10
1386	12	Anton Schiller	Sale of cheese	4.40

Warrant No.	Date Sept.	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
1387	12	Western Horseman	Advertising	7.50
1388	12	Western Newspaper Union	Advertising	.50
1389	12	Western Tent & Awning Co.	Decorations and tents	185.00
1390	12	Y. M. C. A.	Boys' Camp fee for meals	882.00
1391		Cancelled		
1392	13	Rollin Adkin	Ass't Supt. of transportation	30.00
1393	13	American Express Co.	Express	1.30
1394	13	C. B. & Q. R. R. Co.	Switching cinders	9.00
1395	13	College Book Store	Pennant	5.00
1396	13	Alice Florer	Supt., Class L	35.00
1397	13	Kostka Drug Co.	Supplies	13.39
1398	13	W. J. O'Brien	Fish exhibit	300.00
1399	13	W. B. Schermerhorn	Supt. of transportation	60.00
1400	13	Spirit of the West	Advertising	8.00
	Sept.			
1401	4	Ralph Worth	Refund Boys' Camp	2.32
1402	4	Julian Wells	Refund Boys' Camp	9.04
1403	4	J. P. Bennett	Judge, Class C	65.00
1404	4	Hagenbeck-Wallace Circus	Payment on contract	3,500.00
1405	5	Elliott Davis	Judge, Class B	10.00
1406	5	James Decker	Labor, sanitation	4.00
1407	5	Sidney Adams	Refund Boys' Camp	10.88
1408	5	Kenton Anderson	Refund Boys' Camp	2.80
1409	5	Lawrence Armour	Refund Boys' Camp	5.04
1410	5	Barton Barnes	Refund Boys' Camp	2.80
1411	5	Clarence Berg	Refund Boys' Camp	1.36
1412	5	Grove Bixley	Refund Boys' Camp	5.15
1413	5	Miles Booth	Refund Boys' Camp	6.28
1414	5	Frank Brown	Refund Boys' Camp	5.04
1415	5	Theo Brown	Refund Boys' Camp	12.04
1416	5	Floyd Chamberlain	Refund Boys' Camp	21.84
1417	5	Simon Chaulk	Refund Boys' Camp	17.88
1418	5	Clifton Clark	Refund Boys' Camp	2.32
1419	5	Ervin Coyle	Refund Boys' Camp	9.60
1420	5	Will Dewhurst	Refund Boys' Camp	5.76
1421	5	Lenhart Elwell	Refund Boys' Camp	1.84
1422	5	Walter Emery	Refund Boys' Camp	5.76
1423	5	Harry Forsyth	Refund Boys' Camp	5.64
1424	5	Adolph Forrstrom	Refund Boys' Camp	15.40
1425	5	Ramond Golay	Refund Boys' Camp	12.24
1426	5	Paul Goebel	Refund Boys' Camp	19.00
1427	5	Wesley Herman	Refund Boys' Camp	2.72
1428	5	Ernest Holmquist	Refund Boys' Camp	7.62
1429	5	Ivan Johnson	Refund Boys' Camp	7.62

Warrant No.	Date Sept.	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
1430	5	Ewald Klug	Refund Boys' Camp	3.08
1431	5	Howard Larsen	Refund Boys' Camp	7.62
1432	5	Fred Larsen	Refund Boys' Camp	19.00
1433	5	Eugene Leggett	Refund Boys' Camp	6.64
1434	5	Harold Lewis	Refund Boys' Camp	3.56
1435	5	Harold Lutz	Refund Boys' Camp	2.08
1436	5	Allan McCashland	Refund Boys' Camp	3.56
1437	5	John McKennon	Refund Boys' Camp	2.20
1438	5	Herald Mays	Refund Boys' Camp	17.04
1439	5	Clarence Pfeiffer	Refund Boys' Camp	19.00
1440	5	Julian Pool	Refund Boys' Camp	4.00
1441	5	Walter Remington	Refund Boys' Camp	12.04
1442	5	Parke Robbins	Refund Boys' Camp	6.16
1443	5	Walter Settgast	Refund Boys' Camp	3.08
1444	5	David Simmons	Refund Boys' Camp	7.00
1445	5	Alfred Svoboda	Refund Boys' Camp	4.96
1446	5	George Van Deusen	Refund Boys' Camp	2.60
1447	5	Hugh Wilson	Refund Boys' Camp	2.32
1448	5	Ralph Woods	Refund Boys' Camp	17.49
1449	5	F. J. Dufack	Guard	1.50
1450	5	Mrs. Frank Eagle	Judge, Class K	17.60
1451	5	David Johnson	Refund Boys' Camp	16.64
1452	5	Delbert Ballard	Refund Boys' Camp	2.84
1453	5	Lawrence Binderup	Refund Boys' Camp	5.12
1454	5	Fred Booth	Refund Boys' Camp	10.28
1455	5	Harry Forsyth	Refund Boys' Camp	5.64
1456	5	Charles Hausner	Refund Boys' Camp	1.45
1457	5	Harry Kenaston	Refund Boys' Camp	9.72
1458	5	Burton Lillienborg	Refund Boys' Camp	6.24
1459	5	Ernest Manske	Refund Boys' Camp	5.92
1460	5	Carlton Putnam	Refund Boys' Camp	9.72
1461	5	Roland Ramsey	Refund Boys' Camp	.60
1462	5	Ransom Samuelson	Refund Boys' Camp	6.24
1463	5	Otis Snedeker	Refund Boys' Camp	5.44
1464	5	Glen Stilgebouer	Refund Boys' Camp	9.80
1465	5	William Thomas	Refund Boys' Camp	2.90
1466	5	Gale Wamsley	Refund Boys' Camp	15.04
1467	5	Rollo Whitwell	Refund Boys' Camp	2.80
1468	5	Albert Williams	Refund Boys' Camp	15.04
1469	5	Raymond Wolverton	Refund Boys' Camp	4.40
1470	5	Lyle Wood	Refund Boys' Camp	17.88
1471	5	J. J. Hanmer	Judge, Class D	64.00
1472	5	T. E. Quisenberry	Judge, Class E	50.00
1473	5	Emma Hopper	Judge, Class J	19.40

Warrant No.	Date Sept.	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
1474	5	G. E. Morton	Judge, Class B	91.60
1475	5	Hagenbeck-Wallace Circus	Payment on contract	4,500.00
1476	6	Edward Beal	Refund Boys' Camp	5.52
1477	6	Mansel Davis	Refund Boys' Camp	6.64
1478	6	Greth Dunn	Refund Boys' Camp	9.04
1479	6	Floyd Higgins	Refund Boys' Camp	3.92
1480	6	Clifton Hines	Refund Boys' Camp	4.34
1481	6	Murray Huff	Refund Boys' Camp	10.92
1482	6	Raymond McClure	Refund Boys' Camp	2.76
1483	6	Graham Moon	Refund Boys' Camp	2.64
1484	6	David Stitt	Refund Boys' Camp	1.42
1485	6	Leslie Twiford	Refund Boys' Camp	12.76
1486	6	T. M. Campbell	Judge, Class E	45.00
1487	6	Mrs. H. Grau	Judge, Class H	22.20
1488	6	Frank G. Odell	Judge, Class I	17.20
1489	6	Carl Link	Refund Boys' Camp	5.56
1490	6	D. H. Propps	Judge, Class B	20.00
1491	6	Mrs. James P. Masterman	Supt., Class J	35.00
1492	6	Carrie Barslow	Asst., Class J	27.00
1493	6	Ira Jacobs	Refund Boys' Camp	1.00
1494	6	Edna Davis	Helper, Class J	18.00
1495	6	G. W. Hervey	Judge, Class D	30.00
1496	6	Wilma Foster	Helper, Class J	7.00
1497	6	Mae J. Knott	Clerk, Class J	33.64
1498	6	Clayton Messenger	Judge, Class C	69.00
1499	6	Angeline McArdle	Clerk, Class J	29.20
1500	6	Lawrence Turner	Janitor and Helper, Class J	18.00
1501	4	Mrs. J. H. Caldwell	Premium	6.00
1502	4	Mrs. A. H. Halley	Premium	1.50
1503	4	Lucy Cummins	Premium	1.50
1504	4	Emma Woodford	Premium	3.50
1505	4	Mrs. Thomas Peterson	Premium	6.00
1506	4	Mrs. Charles Huff	Premium	1.50
1507	4	Mrs. P. J. Fieselman	Premium	4.00
1508	4	Mrs. K. C. Caldwell	Premium	3.00
1509	4	Mrs. A. L. Miller	Premium	4.00
1510	4	Ida Cresse	Premium	15.25
1511	4	Mrs. George H. Risser	Premium	7.75
1512	4	Mrs. Claude S. Wilson	Premium	3.50
1513	4	Clara Ruck	Premium	1.50
1514	4	Mrs. A. A. Duncan	Premium	3.00
1515	4	Mrs. F. K. Harris	Premium	3.00
1516	4	Mrs. Raymond Cashen	Premium	1.50
1517	4	Omie Eells	Premium	5.50

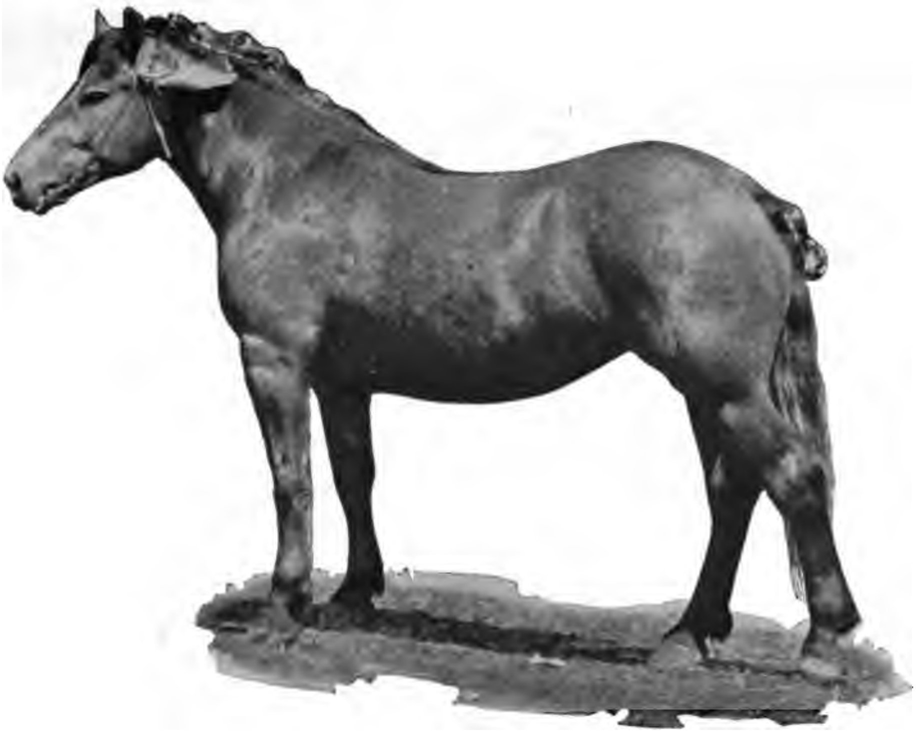
Warrant No.	Date Sept.	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
1518	4	Mrs. William E. Thorne	Premium	3.00
1519	4	Mrs. E. P. Tinker	Premium	.75
1520	4	Mrs. W. R. Sheelor	Premium	2.00
1521	4	Mrs. F. W. Ainslee	Premium	4.00
1522	4	Mrs. M. F. Parker	Premium	4.00
1523	4	Mrs. H. D. Pickard	Premium	3.50
1524	4	Mrs. Perla MacBeck	Premium	3.00
1525	4	Mrs. Edith K. Roberts	Premium	1.50
1526	4	Mrs. David Cohen	Premium	1.00
1527	4	Mrs. August Schroer	Premium	2.00
1528	4	Mrs. W. J. Bonekemper	Premium	5.25
1529	4	Mrs. G. M. McCain	Premium	9.50
1530	4	Alice Hayward	Premium	2.00
1531	4	Mrs. M. F. Morrison	Premium	3.00
1532	4	Mrs. M. A. Schmale	Premium	4.50
1533	4	Martha B. McCall	Premium	2.00
1534	5	Mrs. George Hunt	Premium	3.00
1535	5	Mrs. S. J. Bell	Premium	3.00
1536	5	Mrs. W. B. Candee	Premium	2.25
1537	5	Mrs. L. O. Adkins	Premium	3.00
1538	5	Mrs. Margaret Dann	Premium	6.25
1539	5	Mrs. B. A. Owings	Premium	7.00
1540	5	Mrs. Mary Nodolf	Premium	2.00
1541	5	Mrs. J. C. Pitzer	Premium	1.50
1542	5	Mrs. H. Lee	Premium	1.50
1543	5	Mrs. H. E. Doolittle	Premium	5.75
1544	5	Mrs. Mary Cooper	Premium	10.50
1545	5	Mrs. J. D. Slade	Premium	5.50
1546	5	Rosa Ackerman	Premium	2.75
1547	5	Anna Hogue	Premium	1.50
1548	5	Mrs. Edith Gray	Premium	16.75
1549	5	Mrs. J. F. Winters	Premium	8.25
1550	5	Mrs. William Lass	Premium	4.50
1551	5	Mrs. L. Jarrett	Premium	4.50
1552	5	Mrs. Emily Reimers	Premium	5.25
1553	5	Mrs. Anna Swanson	Premium	2.75
1554	5	Mrs. J. A. McKenzie	Premium	2.00
1555	9	Mrs. F. L. Pierson	Premium	4.75
1556	5	Mrs. D. Mooberry	Premium	1.00
1557	5	Mrs. Jesse Wilson	Premium	3.00
1558	5	Mrs. R. Schroeder	Premium	3.75
1559	5	Mrs. C. A. Emery	Premium	3.00
1560	5	Mrs. E. C. James	Premium	3.00
1561		Cancelled		

Warrant No.	Date Sept.	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
1562	5	Mrs. J. V. Robinson	Premium	1.50
1563	5	Mildred Naylor	Premium	12.25
1564	5	Mrs. Lillie Crofford	Premium	23.25
1565		Cancelled		
1566	5	Mrs. William Thomas	Premium	4.25
1567	5	Mrs. Anne Mellett	Premium	13.00
1568	5	Mrs. H. Stowers	Premium	2.50
1569	5	Mrs. J. E. Smith	Premium	3.75
1570	5	Laura B. Hartzell	Premium	2.00
1571	5	Mrs. R. B. Parris	Premium	8.00
1572	5	Elzie Fitzgerald	Premium	4.00
1573	5	Mrs. L. E. Gregg	Premium	2.00
1574	4	Mrs. R. E. Beals	Premium	1.00
1575	8	Mrs. Hans Munck	Premium	12.00
1576	5	Hattie O'Neal	Premium	4.00
1577	5	Lucy England	Premium	2.50
1578	5	Cornelia Crittenden	Premium	3.50
1579	5	Mrs. B. Moore	Premium	4.00
1580	8	Mrs. I. J. Kirby	Premium	1.75
1581	5	Mrs. Anna Jenkins	Premium	1.00
1582	5	Mrs. Mary E. Hocking	Premium	1.50
1583	5	Mrs. Elizabeth Baker	Premium	.75
1584	5	Mrs. J. W. Hendricks	Premium	4.00
1585	5	E. E. Conn.	Premium	6.25
1586	5	Mrs. E. E. Anderson	Premium	2.00
1587	5	Mrs. William Foster	Premium	2.00
1588	5	Mrs. E. Bossemeyer	Premium	3.00
1589	5	Irene Mallat	Premium	3.00
1590	5	Mrs. August Schmidt	Premium	1.50
1591	5	Mrs. William McCorkle	Premium	1.50
1592	5	Mrs. M. G. Myer	Premium	5.00
1593	5	Mrs. J. Proctor	Premium	1.50
1594	5	Mrs. H. W. Beaver	Premium	2.00
1595	5	Mrs. T. J. Huber	Premium	1.75
1596	5	Fannie Howell	Premium	1.75
1597	5	Mrs. L. R. Haner	Premium	6.25
1598	5	Mrs. E. D. Lee	Premium	1.75
1599	5	Ethel Rea	Premium	1.00
1600	5	Claire McGerr	Premium	2.00
1601	5	Alfalfa Butter Co.	Premium	6.00
1602	5	E. E. Osborne	Premium	5.00
1603	5	I. Sittler	Premium	12.00
1604	5	Anton Schiller	Premium	5.00
1605	5	Roberts Sanitary Dairy	Premium	13.00

Warrant No.	Date Sept.	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
1606	6	Leonard W. Trester	Premium	128.00
1607	6	H. C. Cook	Premium	170.00
1608	6	George O. Olson	Premium	74.00
1609	6	F. J. Harris	Premium	32.00
1610	6	Frances Sleeth	Premium	7.00
1611	6	Cora Yost	Premium	7.00
1612	6	Murray Huff	Refund Boys' Camp	10.92
1613	6	H. R. Smith	Judge, Class B	85.00
1614	6	Howard Griffiths	Ass't, parking cars	3.00
1615	6	Lawrence Griffith	Ass't, parking cars	3.00
1616	6	V. E. Parsons	Ass't, parking cars	3.00
1617	6	G. E. Hall	Sup't, Class B	85.80
1618	6	State Horticultural Society	Appropriation	1,200.00
1619	6	James Ollis	Clerk, sup't of tickets	21.64
1620	6	Lawrence Turner	Janitor, Class J	6.00
1621	6	Hagenbeck-Wallace Circus	Payment on contract	4,500.00
1622	6	Val Keyser	Judge, Class F	42.32
1623	6	Osceola Band	Band	200.00
1624	7	John F. Bunte	Switching charges	4.00
1625	7	D. K. Robertson & Son	Switching charges	4.00
1626	7	O. E. Wade	Switching charges	4.00
1627	7	George Allen & Sons	Switching charges	8.00
1628	7	J. S. Curren	Switching charges	4.00
1629	7	H. W. Allen	5 days auto parking	15.00
1630	7	T. H. Wake	Sup't of gates	71.00
1631	7	Marion Arnold	Ass't sup't, auto parking	19.00
1632	7	V. Arnold	Sup't, auto parking	65.00
1633	7	D. T. Griffiths	Ass't sup't, auto parking	19.00
1634	7	F. D. Kime	Judge, Class F	15.00
1635	7	Omaha Daily Tribune	Advertising	25.00
1636	7	O. P. Dovel	Judge, Class F	17.80
1637	7	Interstate Newspaper Co.	Advertising	20.00
1638	7	Elijah Brown	Labor, sanitation	18.00
1639	7	Lewis Morris	Labor, sanitation	18.00
1640	7	Andrew Elias	Labor	6.00
1641	7	Robert Hall	Clerk, Class B	32.60
1642	7	James F. Chenoweth	Clerk, Class B	32.72
1643	7	J. W. Shumaker	Judge, Class F	9.70
1644	7	Joseph Roberts	Sup't of Amphitheatre	53.20
1645	7	Lun Hanger	Ass't sup't, Class B	42.60
1646	7	Eric Wright	Clerk, Class B	25.30
1647	7	W. J. Jenkensen	Switching charges	4.00
1648	7	W. B. Banning	Sup't of bands	56.00

Warrant No.	Date Sept.	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
1649	7	R. Hogue	Judge, Class F	21.00
1650	7	Robert Hammond	Labor, sanitation	10.00
1651	7	Mrs. Amelia Vernnell	Labor, sanitation	18.00
1652	7	Mrs. Pearl Chrisman	Labor, sanitation	10.00
1653	7	Mary L. Williams	Labor, sanitation	18.00
1654	7	Mrs. L. Edwards	Labor, sanitation	8.00
1655	7	Mrs. Alice Graub	Labor, sanitation	10.00
1656	7	E. Cornell	Labor, sanitation	11.00
1657	7	Carl Chrisman	Labor, sanitation	10.00
1658	7	Arch Pullum	Labor, sanitation	10.00
1659	7	M. Sepney	Labor, sanitation	10.00
1660	7	S. Denton	Labor, sanitation	11.00
1661	7	W. W. Cole	Sup't, Class D	68.72
1662	7	Harold S. Cole	Clerk, Class D	21.72
1663	7	D. M. Newlon	Ass't sup't, Class A	43.84
1664	7	C. M. Holbrook	Clerk, sup't of tickets	6.00
1665	7	Harlan Stover	Clerk, sup't of tickets	3.00
1666	7	Mrs. R. D. Sutherland	Sup't of Class K	66.20
1667	7	Mrs. David Sims	Ass't sup't, Class K	31.20
1668	7	Winnie Jackson	Clerk, Class K	31.20
1669	7	Lawrence Mason	1½ days work in Class K	3.00
1670	7	Frank Haws	Ass't in Amphitheatre	29.16
1671	7	O. G. Smith	Sup't, Class C	103.54
1672	7	W. W. Burr	Judge, Class F	40.00
1673	7	C. N. Sullivan	Clerk to Board of Managers	30.20
1674	7	Jacob Sass, treasurer	61 tickets to sup't of Machinery Grounds	122.00
1675	7	W. J. Dow	Ass't sup't, Class C	45.52
1676	7	W. H. Swartsley	Clerk, Class C	35.45
1677	7	E. J. Lamb	Clerk, Class C	27.00
1678	7	Ernest Smith	Helper, Class C	23.52
1679	7	Russell M. Farnham	Clerk, Class M	22.50
1680	7	C. G. Crews	Sup't Machinery Grounds	105.80
1681	7	S. C. Poska	Clerk, Class A	18.00
1682	7	Z. T. Leftwich	Sup't, Class A	81.98
1683	7	L. A. Morris	Clerk, Class E	3.00
1684	7	J. H. Harms	Sup't, Coliseum	60.28
1685	7	City Garbage Co.	Labor, sanitation	5.00
1686	7	Dr. H. Pew	Clerk, Class E	5.00
1687	7	Harry Wheeland	Ass't, Class E	30.64
1688	7	J. L. Heald	Ass't, Class B and extra help	56.72
1689	7	L. P. Harris	Helper, Class E	18.00
1690	7	Y. M. C. A.	9 head ushers	90.00

Warrant No.	Date Sept.	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
1691	7	Charles Strader	Sup't, Boys' Camp	30.00
1692	7	Mrs. R. W. Wait	Clerk, Class F	29.16
1693	7	C. G. Cottle	Sup't, Class E	80.64
1694	7	P. L. Gaddis	Judge, Class F	7.50
1695	7	J. F. Hendricks	Judge, Class F	15.00
1696	7	Hagenbeck-Wallace Circus	On contract	4,500.00
1697	7	George Stover	Sup't of tickets	57.00
1698	7	R. H. Little	Sprinkling	28.20
1699	7	J. E. Evans	Guard	18.00
1700	7	George Green	Band	1,100.00
1701	6	M. Robb	Premium	18.25
1702	6	Mrs. T. Rogers	Premium	38.50
1703	6	Mrs. N. W. Shugart	Premium	21.75
1704	6	Pearl Wall	Premium	5.50
1705	6	Mrs. A. P. Furgason	Premium	6.50
1706	6	Helen Humpe	Premium	6.50
1707	6	Mrs. C. D. Greenlee	Premium	12.75
1708	6	Ruth Sprague	Premium	9.50
1709	6	Mrs. A. Burchhart	Premium	4.50
1710		Cancelled		
1711	6	Pauletta Newman	Premium	.75
1712	6	Mrs. J. H. McCain	Premium	1.00
1713	6	Mrs. W. H. Eiker	Premium	23.25
1714	6	Mrs. M. H. Christy	Premium	7.75
1715	6	Mrs. G. C. Krause	Premium	3.00
1716	6	Vivian K. Knight	Premium	10.25
1717	6	Mrs. J. S. Zimmer	Premium	1.50
1718		Cancelled		
1719	6	Harriet Echols	Premium	2.75
1720	6	Garnett Bothwell	Premium	3.00
1721	6	Mrs. B. F. Preston	Premium	4.75
1722	6	Mrs. R. Schroder	Premium	2.00
1723	6	Mrs. J. H. Caldwell	Premium	3.25
1724	6	Pauline Miller	Premium	1.75
1725	6	Mrs. B. Pierson	Premium	2.00
1726	6	Alta Chrisman	Premium	4.00
1727	6	Mayme Sorenson	Premium	6.25
1728	6	Mrs. O. E. Gaeckler	Premium	2.00
1729	6	Marguerite Stevens	Premium	3.00
1730	6	Viola Sorenson	Premium	4.25
1731	6	Mrs. B. M. Epperson	Premium	.75
1732	6	Mrs. E. B. Stockwell	Premium	.50
1733	6	Fern Wright	Premium	3.50
1734	6	Mildred Naylor	Premium	3.25



PEGGIE MARCH, GRAND CHAMPION PERCHERON MARE AT 1917 STATE FAIR

POLYDORE, CHAMPION BELGIAN STALLION AT 1917 STATE FAIR

Warrant No.	Date Sept.	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
1735	6	Mrs. W. Field	Premium	2.75
1736	6	Tony Tobiska	Premium	1.00
1737	6	Mrs. G. F. Scott	Premium	.50
1738	6	Mrs. C. F. Sexton	Premium	1.00
1739	6	Mrs. E. L. Gilman	Premium	6.50
1740	6	Mrs. G. G. Hill	Premium	3.50
1741	6	Pearl Campbell	Premium	11.65
1742	6	Carrie Gramley	Premium	1.00
1743	6	Mrs. W. J. Bonekemper	Premium	2.00
1744	6	Vera Bonekemper	Premium	.50
1745	6	Helen Dayton	Premium	1.25
1746	6	Dwight Kirsch	Premium	29.40
1747	6	L. C. Jenkins	Premium	1.50
1748	6	Clarence Stroup	Premium	1.00
1749	6	Clara Ruch	Premium	.75
1750	6	F. W. Ainslee	Premium	2.50
1751	6	Helen Wilson	Premium	23.25
1752	6	May Whitehorn	Premium	9.50
1753	6	Selma Ebert	Premium	21.00
1754	6	C. deVriendt	Premium	3.50
1755	6	Bernice Branson	Premium	8.00
1756	6	H. H. Bogg	Premium	12.50
1757	6	Mrs. Mary Reese	Premium	1.50
1758	6	Emily Trigg	Premium	19.75
1759	6	Ruth Joy	Premium	7.25
1760	6	Lily Yont	Premium	3.25
1761	6	Mrs. L. Rusho	Premium	1.00
1762	6	Evelyn Caldwell	Premium	6.00
1763	6	Mrs. A. P. Coon	Premium	1.50
1764	6	Mrs. J. B. Hill	Premium	1.25
1765	6	Mrs. J. F. Spivey	Premium	4.50
1766	6	Fred Lee	Premium	2.75
1767	6	Merritt Luizy	Premium	2.50
1768	6	Carrie Bolton	Premium	1.00
1769	6	Frances Erma Dawson	Premium	.50
1770	6	Catherine White	Premium	4.50
1771	6	M. Mosher	Premium	.50
1772	6	Mrs. N. E. McCoy	Premium	1.50
1773	6	Fred Lee	Premium	1.50
1774	6	Mrs. E. J. Schmitt	Premium	.75
1775	6	C. L. Smith	Premium	2.75
1776	6	Hazel Pennington	Premium	.50
1777	6	Agnes Hac	Premium	.75
1778	6	Cyril Purdon	Premium	.75

Warrant No.	Date Sept.	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
1779	6	D. L. Farmer	Premium	1.50
1780	6	Jean Taylor	Premium	2.75
1781	6	Gertrude Hagerty	Premium	1.15
1782	6	Mrs. O. S. Field	Premium	7.25
1783	11	Star Publishing Co.	Advertising	120.40
1784	11	J. E. Evans	Guard	9.00
1785	11	L. W. Losey	Guard	9.00
1786	11	Daily News Publishing Co.	Advertising	86.24
1787	13	Western Union Tel. Co.	Telegrams	21.44
1788	13	A. K. Wilson	Clerk, Class L	1.00
1789	14	World Publishing Co.	Advertising	104.16
1790	5	E. H. Barnett	Premium	1.00
1791	14	Mrs. C. O. Cooper	Kerosene	.80
1792	14	Gold & Co.	Supplies, Class L	25.42
1793	14	Miller & Paine	Supplies, Class L	38.57
1794	14	O. F. Rempke	Signs, Class L	14.50
1795	14	Shogo Lithia Springs Co.	Water	1.50
1796	14	E. C. Hensman	Premium	2.00
1797	14	Mrs. Lillie Crofford	Premium	1.25
1798	14	Ida Cresse	Premium	.75
1799	15	A. E. Wagner	Foster pay roll	12.60
1800	15	Chas. Sculley	Team	9.00
1801		Cancelled		
1802		Cancelled		
1803	6	H. D. Eddingfield	Premium	112.00
1804	6	C. S. Bratt	Premium	34.00
1805	6	Robert Taylor	Premium	214.00
1806	7	George Allen & Sons	Premium	575.00
1807	7	Will Allen	Premium	92.00
1808	7	George W. Damrow	Premium	80.00
1809	7	May & Tilton	Premium	86.00
1810	7	Retzlaff Bros.	Switching charges	6.00
1811	7	Mrs. C. L. Le Mar	Sup't, Class O	78.37
1812	7	Mrs. H. J. McBeth	Ass't sup't, Class O	37.72
1813	7	Edith Gray	Clerk, Class O	16.22
1814	7	Mrs. J. A. McKinley	Janitress, Class O	12.50
1815	7	Agnes Finnegan	Helper, Class O	4.00
1816	7	Helen Bjorkman	Helper, Class O	8.00
1817	7	Mrs. Frank Minney	Ass't accountant, Class O	20.00
1818	7	Freda Schlesinger	Helper, Class O	6.00
1819	7	Alta Wilson	Clerk, Class O	15.00
1820	7	Mrs. E. F. Hassler	Clerk, Class O	16.22
1821	7	Frances Sleeth	Helper, Class O	8.00
1822	7	Julia Orr	Helper, Class O	9.00

Warrant No.	Date Sept.	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
1823	7	Alice Loomis	Helper, Class O	2.00
1824	7	William James	Sup't, Class N	84.00
1825	7	W. H. Newburn	Janitor, Class N	5.00
1826	7	W. H. C. Miller	Janitor, Class N	15.00
1827	7	H. A. Sleeth	Printing and information bureau	64.00
1828	7	Vera Peterson	Clerk, Class O	16.22
1829	7	Sara Campbell	Clerk, Class O	16.22
1830	7	Leah Shaw	Clerk, Class O	14.72
1831	7	K. Harnly	Clerk; Class F and Class E	24.75
1832	7	Mrs. L. C. Harnly	Clerk, Class E	36.00
1833	7	J. W. Lamb	Expenses	73.35
1834	7	Charles Scully	Expenses	29.45
1835	7	Addison Wait	Labor, dairy bldg.	18.00
1836	7	Guy Thorn	Guard	24.10
1837	7	J. C. Harris	Sup't, Class I	59.60
1838	7	Nebraska State Band	Band	1,250.00
1839	7	Nicholas Meysenburg	Sup't, Camping Ground	58.76
1840	7	Orchard Band	Band	289.00
1841	7	G. H. Hedges	Office work	24.00
1842	7	Joseph T. Wilson	Special police	57.08
1843	7	F. D. Farran	Labor	21.00
1844	7	S. Sawyer	Guard	15.00
1845	7	C. A. Mende	Clerk, Class F	24.75
1846	7	Ernest Dietze	Janitor, Mfg. Bldg.	36.00
1847	7	Alice R. Sleeth	Office work and clerk, Class O	36.00
1848	7	W. L. Johnson	Whitewashing dairy bldg.	8.00
1849	7	Mrs. Arthur B. Gadd	Accountant, Class O	38.95
1850	7	Ryan Garage	Work on track	32.00
1851	7	Dr. Daisy Hansen	Tape measures	1.50
1852	7	W. C. Andreas	Sup't, Class G	57.60
1853	7	John D. McKelvey	Ass't, Class G	9.00
1854	7	Charles Scully	Team work	35.00
1855	7	George T. Lawman	Caller at Coliseum	15.00
1856	7	J. J. McNeil	Guard	32.20
1857		Cancelled		
1858	7	Dr. G. M. McArdle	Emergency Hospital	65.60
1859	7	Jacob Sass	Treasurer's salary	350.00
1860	7	Lillian Johnson	Nurse, Emergency Hospital	30.00
1861	7	W. H. Watson	Labor on Fair Grounds	22.00
1862	7	F. W. Sage	Labor on Fair Grounds	36.00
1863	7	H. W. Swan	Labor on Fair Grounds	44.80
1864	7	H. T. Ball	Labor on Fair Grounds	44.80

Warrant No.	Date Sept.	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
1865	8	J. H. Taylor	Sup't, sanitation	87.25
1866	8	C. H. Rumbaugh	Night man, Agri. Hall	4.50
1867	8	Mrs. E. E. Brown	Sup't, Class H	69.59
1868	8	Mrs. Clara Paragrine	Ass't, Class H	33.84
1869	8	F. J. Dufack	Guard two days	6.00
1870	8	Esther Chamberlain	Clerk, Class K	28.20
1871	8	J. A. Ollis	Salary as president	400.00
1872	8	J. F. McArdle	Salary, Board of Managers	300.00
1873	8	Mrs. J. D. Slade	Premium	.50
1874	8	R. M. Wolcott	Salary, Board of Managers	300.00
1875	8	George Jackson	Salary, Board of Managers	300.00
1876	8	W. C. Caley	Salary, Board of Managers	300.00
1877	8	E. R. Purcell	Salary, Board of Managers	300.00
1878	8	Mrs. H. L. Cooper	Clerk, Class L	25.00
1879	8	Mrs. George Condra	Judge, Class L	10.50
1880	8	Professor Hood	Judge, Class L	10.50
1881	8	W. G. Bishop	Judge, Class L	13.50
1882	8	Miss E. Ruth Pyrtle	Judge, Class L	6.00
1883	8	Mrs. Floyd Waumbean	Judge, Class L	12.00
1884	8	Anna Cogil	Judge, Class L	10.50
1885	8	Miss Hoagland	Judge, Class L	6.00
1886	8	A. K. Wilson	Clerk, Class L	12.80
1887	8	Burnham Wood	Clerk, Class L	14.00
1888	8	Daisy M. Ried	Recording, Class L	21.00
1889	8	Cora Wheeler	Recording, Class L	12.00
1890	8	Wesley Woodard	Helper, Class L	1.00
1891	8	George Walroth	Placing exhibits, Class L	14.00
1892	8	George Keedle	Guard, Agri. Hall	26.36
1893	8	H. M. Kokjer	Janitor, Agri. Hall	29.54
1894	8	Charles Keedle	Janitor, Agri. Hall	38.16
1895	8	Stevens & Fisher	Labor and team work	108.50
1896	8	Beatrice Creamery Co	Ice	138.80
1897	8	Hiram Myers	Concession pay roll	409.20
1898	8	E. R. Danielson	Expenses, two trips	18.76
1899	8	F. S. Stretton	Fire Inspector	54.00
1900	8	E. B. Trough	Ass't sup't, Agri. Hall	40.00
	Sept.			
1901	6	Fred Chandler	Premium	148.00
1902	6	Woods Bros.	Premium	339.00
1903	6	Sample Bros.	Premium	10.00
1904	6	A. A. Stone	Premium	22.00
1905	6	Luke Bridenthal	Premium	63.00
1906	6	H. M. Laughlin	Premium	4.00
1907	6	Hogg & Snowden	Premium	106.00

Warrant No.	Date Sept.	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
1908	6	Frank Ketterer	Premium	20.00
1909		Cancelled		
1910	6	Walter Rollo	Premium	6.00
1911	6	D. H. Rockefellow & Son	Premium	13.00
1912	6	Ira C. Deats	Premium	33.00
1913	6	John B. Smith	Premium	80.00
1914	6	Jas. Jardine	Premium	87.00
1915	6	Henry Meyer	Premium	25.00
1916		Cancelled		
1917		Cancelled		
1918		Cancelled		
1919	6	T. F. Shirley	Premium	91.00
1920	6	K. W. Gillespie	Premium	34.00
1921	6	C. P. Shafer	Premium	8.00
1922	6	G. Andrews & Son	Premium	33.00
1923	6	Chrisman Bros.	Premium	14.00
1924	6	May & Tilton	Premium	15.00
1925	6	W. J. Thompson	Premium	273.00
1926	6	W. J. Jenkinson	Premium	30.00
1927	7	W. L. Hunter	Premium	12.00
1928	7	Chas. E. Yost	Premium	10.00
1929	7	Union College	Premium	22.00
1930	7	Mary Ann Wall	Premium	1.00
1931	7	Clara Ruck	Premium	1.50
1932	7	Mrs. L. B. Denton	Premium	1.00
1933	7	Mrs. Seiler	Premium	.75
1934	10	Robert Learmont	Janitor	27.00
1935	10	Central Nat'l Bank	Liability on checks cashed	53.00
1936	10	Burnham Ward	Clerk, Class L	1.00
1937	10	George Walroth	Clerk, Class L	1.00
1938	10	Mrs. Lena Meyers	Premium	2.00
1939	11	John Cuningham	Labor	7.60
1940	11	B. A. Scodoris	Labor	6.65
1941	15	W. T. Sovereign	Labor on grounds	19.60
1942	15	Jake Mikher	Labor on grounds	19.25
1943	15	Ed Weaver	Labor on grounds	17.50
1944	15	Lawrence Slater	Labor on grounds	13.60
1945	15	Philip Kindster	Labor on grounds	19.25
1946	15	E. G. Cowardin	Labor on grounds	19.60
1947	15	Wm. White	Labor on grounds	32.50
1948	15	John Jess	Labor on grounds	14.40
1949	15	Geo. Saxon	Labor on grounds	25.20
1950	15	John Ryons	Labor on grounds	24.75
1951	15	Henry Haack	Labor on grounds	24.75

Warrant No.	Date Sept.	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
1952	15	S. L. Pierce	Labor on grounds	22.95
1953	17	Sam Worthington	Labor on grounds	1.40
1954	17	Lawrence Slater	Labor on grounds	3.60
1955	17	C. W. Pay	Labor on grounds	4.05
1956	17	George Saxon	Labor on grounds	4.05
1957	17	M. O. Slye	Labor on grounds	6.00
1958	17	Wm. Haack	Labor on grounds	4.05
1959	17	Mrs. C. Hobbs	Premium	.75
1960	19	John F. Bunte	Premium	4.00
1961	20	State Journal Co.	Advertising	239.70
1962	20	Mrs. R. B. Parris	Premium	.75
1963	22	Mrs. Isaac Williams	Premium	4.00
1964	22	Mrs. F. H. Berry	Premium	.50
1965	22	P. J. Harrison	Clerk	13.50
1966	22	Thearle-Duffield Co.	Fireworks	162.00
1967	22	F. C. Smith	Peru band at fair	200.00
1968	22	Mrs. E. S. Sprague	Caring for drier	17.50
1969	22	City Water Dept.	Plumbing and work	29.73
1970	24	W. A. Truelson	Press bureau at fair	50.00
1971	24	W. W. Arnold	Guard	21.68
1972	24	C. W. Miller	Guard	19.00
1973	24	W. L. Johnson	Whitewashing	32.00
1974	24	Cox & Underhill	Materials and labor	681.19
1975	24	J. A. Ollis	R. R. fare and meals	14.72
1976	24	R. M. Wolcott	R. R. fare and meals	7.14
1977	24	E. R. Purcell	R. R. fare and meals	9.68
1978	24	Chas. Graff	R. R. fare and meals	7.50
1979	24	George Jackson	R. R. fare and meals	8.90
1980	24	W. C. Caley	R. R. fare and meals	11.60
1981	24	J. F. McArdle	R. R. fare and meals	4.60
1982	25	Will Lonergan	Premium	1.00
1983	24	John A. Jones	Phone calls	1.15
1984	24	Lindell Hotel	Board of Managers, bills	199.00
1985	24	Nebr. Material Co.	Materials	232.01
1986	24	Marshall Oil Co.	Supplies	20.63
1987	24	Adams Express Co.	Express	3.33
1988	24	Windsor Hotel	Hotel bills	11.50
1989	24	Billboard Publishing Co.	Billboard Magazine	1.50
1990	24	F. I. Ringer	Sup't., Mfc'trs exhibit	100.00
1991	24	Korsmeyer Co.	Supplies	12.00
1992	24	C. W. McIlvaine	Advertising	59.14
1993	24	W. M. Putman & Son	Premium	165.00
1994	24	A. W. Lamb	Premium	61.00
1995	24	Geo. Briggs & Son	Premium	36.00

Warrant No.	Date Sept.	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
1996	24	J. D. Golder	Premium	57.00
1997	24	John Bader	Premium	26.00
1998	24	N. J. Nelson	Premium	25.00
1999	24	Ahrens Bros.	Premium	10.00
2000	24	W. H. Swartsley & Son	Premium	12.00
2001	6	N. Dwight Ford & Son	Premium	3.50
2002	6	A. G. Cowles	Premium	1.00
2003	6	E. Smiley	Premium	255.00
2004	6	L. B. Foote	Premium	1.50
2005	6	Ray Nelson	Premium	5.50
2006	6	Dr. H. Pew	Premium	27.50
2007	6	Scudder Bros.	Premium	18.00
2008	6	B. G. Japs	Premium	6.50
2009	6	A. D. Dort	Premium	20.00
2010	6	Leo Anderson	Premium	5.50
2011	6	George N. Ronin	Premium	14.00
2012	6	S. L. Browne & Son	Premium	5.50
2013	6	1733 Ranch	Premium	25.00
2014	6	Autocrat Farm	Premium	3.00
2015	6	C. L. Hoevet	Premium	25.00
2016	6	S. R. Anstine	Premium	1.00
2017	6	Mrs. G. A. Burdick	Premium	3.50
2018	6	John Oswald	Premium	4.50
2019	6	J. A. Uridil	Premium	3.00
2020	6	Lester Shelley	Premium	3.00
2021	6	P. G. Hales	Premium	4.50
2022	6	H. Stiffenmyer	Premium	2.00
2023	6	R. H. Jandebeur	Premium	8.00
2024	6	M. F. Cottle	Premium	25.50
2025	6	Harry Wheeland	Premium	3.00
2026	6	F. E. Glover	Premium	16.50
2027	6	L. P. Harris	Premium	30.50
2028	6	G. P. Lintt	Premium	12.00
2029	6	Meadow Brook Poultry Yards	Premium	5.50
2030	6	Mugglestone Bros.	Premium	8.00
2031	6	A. G. Thompson	Premium	9.50
2032	6	H. & H. Kinley	Premium	17.50
2033	6	K. I. Miller	Premium	2.00
2034	6	Cyril Winkler	Premium	9.00
2035	6	August Barkmeier	Premium	3.50
2036	6	H. C. Apking	Premium	3.50
2037	7	C. A. Barr	Premium	23.00
2038	7	Ray Mitchell	Premium	9.00

Warrant No.	Date Sept.	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
2039	7	M. J. Rockwell	Premium	70.50
2040	7	Rev. John T. Rowan	Premium	6.00
2041	7	W. L. Houck	Premium	7.00
2042	7	Perry Strandberg	Premium	6.00
2043	7	E. C. Jewell	Premium	15.00
2044	7	C. H. Barnett	Premium	20.50
2045	7	Schwegman Bros.	Premium	3.00
2046	7	Arthur Gillette	Premium	15.00
2047	7	L. A. Morris	Premium	4.00
2048	7	John L. Schluntz	Premium	21.00
2049	7	Mrs. J. D. Perry	Premium	3.00
2050	7	Mrs. Isaac Williams	Premium	7.50
2051	7	R. E. Thompson	Premium	8.50
2052	7	J. A. Murry	Premium	3.50
2053	7	E. Bollman	Premium	3.00
2054	7	Mrs. E. A. Brewer	Premium	7.50
2055	7	J. C. Halbersleben	Premium	6.00
2056	7	Guy Temple	Premium	1.50
2057	7	Carl Ehlers	Premium	.50
2058	7	Mrs. H. G. Hansen	Premium	8.50
2059	7	L. Brown	Premium	8.50
2060	7	S. D. Fitchie	Premium	12.00
2061	7	Glenn Hunt	Premium	4.50
2062	7	C. M. Hurlburt	Premium	3.00
2063	7	C. Bonsall	Premium	18.50
2064	7	F. J. Peck	Premium	9.50
2065	7	J. C. Miller	Premium	15.50
2066	7	George P. McDowell	Premium	8.50
2067	7	H. H. McLellen	Premium	5.50
2068	7	Chester C. Miller	Premium	9.50
2069	7	H. S. Koken	Premium	7.50
2070	7	Keystone Farm	Premium	18.50
2071	7	C. R. Esau	Premium	9.00
2072	7	Frank Boyd	Premium	6.50
2073	7	R. R. Beams	Premium	2.50
2074	7	C. E. Dunlap	Premium	11.00
2075	7	E. R. Larsen	Premium	4.00
2076	7	Nebraska Echo	Advertsiing	10.00
2077	7	Underwood Typewriter Co.	Coupon book	3.50
2078	10	Edith Gray	Premium	1.50
2079	10	Mrs. M. J. Harris	Premium	2.00
2080	10	Emma E. Smith	Premium	1.00
2081	24	C. F. Waldo	Premium	8.00
2082	24	C. I. De Vore	Labor on Fair Grounds	2.40

Warrant No.	Date Sept.	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
2083	26	Lincoln Transfer Co.	Team work on Fair Grounds	3.00
2084	26	Beacon Press	Bulletins	8.00
2085	26	Lincoln Gas & Electric Co.	Lights, material and labor	246.20
2086	26	Mrs. L. Camp	Refund, tickets	2.50
2087	26	Globe Delivery Co.	Drayage	19.19
2088	26	Keipper Cooping Co.	Rent of coops	250.00
2089	28	Western Brick & Sup. Co.	Supplies	67.14
2090	28	Thomas Huddleson	Labor on Fair Grounds	37.80
2091	28	Jake Mikher	Labor on Fair Grounds	34.65
2092	28	Frank Wilbur	Labor on Fair Grounds	15.75
2093	28	Andrew Elias	Labor on Fair Grounds	18.55
2094	28	Charles Scully	Team work	63.15
	Oct.			
2095	1	E. R. Danielson	Sept. salary	250.00
2096	1	William Foster	Sept. salary	100.00
	Sept.			
2097	7	Emma Jane Spadt	Premium	5.00
2098	7	Ruth Lucille Stahl	Premium	9.00
2099	7	Blanche Harlan Bishop	Premium	8.00
2100	7	Mary Mildred Wagner	Premium	6.00
2101	7	R. D. Wilson	Premium, Co. Collective	50.00
2102	7	Winfield Evans	Premium, Co. Collective	288.75
2103	7	John E. Cooley	Premium, Co. Collective	109.76
2104	7	Arnold Martin	Premium, Co. Collective	300.00
2105	7	Will Lonergan	Premium, Co. Collective	250.00
2106	7	C. N. Schmale	Premium, Co. Collective	225.00
2107	7	W. H. Arnold	Premium, Co. Collective	227.65
2108	7	G. W. Deming	Premium, Co. Collective	300.00
2109	7	W. C. Foster	Premium, Co. Collective	170.62
2110	7	F. H. Lancaster	Premium, Co. Collective	77.95
2111	7	R. W. Wait	Premium, Co. Collective	254.14
2112	7	C. S. Hawke	Premium, Co. Collective	50.00
2113	7	W. R. Bowman	Premium, Co. Collective	50.00
2114	8	H. J. Rossig	Premium	57.25
2115	8	Chas. Redding	Premium	4.50
2116	8	A. M. Pattison	Premium	57.50
2117	8	Winfield Evans	Premium	99.50
2118	8	Will Lonergan	Premium	97.00
2119	8	F. H. Cunningham	Premium	2.00
2120	8	Otto Schmidt	Premium	14.50
2121	8	J. T. Graham	Premium	63.50
2122	8	G. W. Deming	Premium	81.75
2123	8	Arnold Martin	Premium	193.50
2124	8	H. S. Farwell	Premium	31.50

Warrant No.	Date Sept.	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
2125	8	Chas. N. Schmale	Premium	48.00
2126	8	Chas. Keedle	Premium	58.50
2127	8	Geo. Keedle	Premium	69.50
2128	8	W. Rodman	Premium	1.50
2129	8	C. S. Hawk	Premium	18.50
2130	8	F. H. Lancaster	Premium	11.00
2131	8	Alfred Farsling	Premium	3.50
2132	8	W. C. Faster	Premium	22.50
2133	8	Robert Graham	Premium	19.00
2134	8	Geo. Dierks	Premium	119.50
2135	8	Osmer Germain	Premium	1.00
2136	8	Fred Moulton	Premium	41.50
2137	8	Wm. M. Horn	Premium	3.50
2138	8	James Frampton	Premium	5.00
2139	8	A. S. Toops	Premium	41.50
2140	8	Mr. Belin	Premium	3.00
2141	8	G. A. Viele	Premium	4.00
2142	8	W. H. Arnold	Premium	60.00
2143	8	H. M. Gillaspey	Premium	4.00
2144	8	E. L. Hensman	Premium	25.50
2145	8	Elmer Gillaspey	Premium	1.50
2146	8	Geo. B. Ennis	Premium	3.50
2147	8	W. R. Bowman	Premium	2.00
2148	8	Allen Evans	Premium	45.50
2149	8	J. E. Harrison	Premium	2.00
2150	8	C. V. Shumaker	Premium	1.00
2151	8	E. C. Hanning	Premium	13.50
2152	8	O. K. Cate	Premium	8.00
2153	8	L. D. Clifton	Premium	5.50
2154	8	H. Hermanson	Premium	48.50
2155	8	W. W. Hass	Premium	5.00
2156	8	E. E. Clifton	Premium	14.50
2157	8	James Turner	Premium	5.00
2158	8	J. G. Feather	Premium	.50
2159	8	Haven Arnold	Premium	46.50
2160	8	Cloid Bader	Premium	8.00
2161	8	R. W. Wirt	Premium	27.00
2162	8	John E. Cooley	Premium	3.00
2163	8	H. O. Stepen	Premium	21.00
2164	8	Harry Grove	Premium	3.50
2165	8	C. B. Cafferty	Premium	2.00
2166	8	L. D. Smith	Premium	8.00
2167	8	W. B. Schoenleben	Premium	11.00
2168	8	J. H. Bratt	Premium	1.00

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
	Sept.			
2169	8	A. G. Kechel	Premium	.50
2170	8	Burt Norris	Premium	5.50
2171	8	Dave Pilyps	Premium	1.00
2172	8	R. D. Wilson	Premium	26.00
2173	8	J. G. Heckman	Premium	7.00
2174	8	John Endres	Premium	2.50
2175	8	H. J. Schleckan	Premium	2.00
2176	8	High Sole	Premium	2.50
2177	8	Hy Buerstetta	Premium	2.00
2178	8	Mrs. W. R. Sheelor	Premium	3.00
2179	8	Maybell Harris	Premium	.50
2180	8	Can. Trout	Premium	2.00
2181	8	J. Gibb	Premium	1.50
2182	8	Adam Seddingham	Premium	2.00
2183	8	Frank Ennis	Premium	6.50
2184	8	Chester Miller	Premium	1.00
2185	8	Louis Newbold	Premium	.50
2186	8	J. Craig Wilson	Premium	5.00
2187		Cancelled		
2188	8	George Dierks	Premium, Co. Collective	275.00
2189		Cancelled		
2190	11	E. F. Davidson	Labor	5.60
	Oct.			
2191	1	Clifford B. Scott	Salary	85.00
2192	1	Eunice K. Barton	Salary	85.00
2193	1	Hiram Meyers	Salary	85.00
2194	1	Charles Scully	Salary	30.00
2195	1	Perry Reed	Speed official	25.00
2196	2	Dr. C. S. Mullins	Physician, Class O	75.08
2197	2	Dr. H. B. Hamilton	Physician, Class O	24.40
2198	2	Dr. F. S. Clark	Physician, Class O	24.40
2199	2	Dr. E. C. Foote	Physician, Class O	13.84
2200	2	Dr. J. E. Spatz	Physician, Class O	13.56
	Sept.			
2201	6	O. E. Wade	Premium	14.00
2202	6	H. H. Meyer	Premium	68.00
2203	6	F. B. Hutchinson	Premium	6.00
2204	6	J. C. Meese	Premium	95.00
2205	6	Wm. McCurdy	Premium	5.00
2206	6	J. L. Carman & Son	Premium	9.00
2207	6	John B. Stricklett	Premium	13.00
2208	6	Phill Dawson	Premium	69.00
2209	6	B. E. Ridgley	Premium	17.00
2210	6	Perry Reed	Premium	8.00

Warrant No.	Date Sept.	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
2211	6	W. J. Hather	Premium	77.00
2212	6	Aug. Arps	Premium	4.00
2213	6	W. E. Epley	Premium	14.00
2214	6	J. V. Slepicka	Premium	58.00
2215	6	O. J. McCullough	Premium	21.00
2216	6	H. C. McGath	Premium	8.00
2217	6	Wm. Ferguson	Premium	20.00
2218	6	Thos. Wasek	Premium	2.00
2219	6	John O'Connell	Premium	8.00
2220	6	Frank J. Rist	Premium	2.00
2221	6	W. L. McNutt	Premium	2.00
2222	6	A. C. Baum	Premium	5.00
2223	6	E. R. McKeefer	Premium	26.00
2224	6	Bock & Shirk	Premium	112.00
2225	6	A. S. Booco	Premium	102.00
2226	6	Shafer & Frey	Premium	24.00
2227		Cancelled		
2228	6	David Boesiger	Premium	10.00
2229	6	J. R. Golder	Premium	96.00
2230	6	N. J. Nelson	Premium	8.00
2231	6	Ed M. Kern	Premium	78.00
2232	6	G. VanPatten	Premium	29.00
2233	6	Farley & Harney	Premium	19.00
2234	6	Kern & Bader	Premium	42.00
2235	6	P. M. & B. F. Lott	Premium	8.00
2236	6	L. T. Bixler	Premium	6.00
2237	6	Martin Bertelson	Premium	4.00
2238	6	Swigle & Shoenholz	Premium	10.00
2239	6	A. W. Lamb	Premium	9.00
2240	6	John Bader	Premium	14.00
2241	6	R. W. Mastin	Premium	2.00
2242	6	John Simon	Premium	8.00
2243	6	Joseph McGaughey	Premium	40.00
2244	6	Briggs Bros	Premium	3.00
2245	6	W. M. Putman & Son	Premium	68.00
2246	6	W. H. Swartsley & Son	Premium	18.00
2247	6	Geo. Briggs & Son	Premium	4.00
2248	6	C. F. Waldo	Premium	2.00
2249	6	F. R. Kingsley	Premium	6.00
2250	6	Edgar Taylor	Premium	6.00
2251	6	R. P. McGuire & Son	Premium	8.00
2252	6	Ahrens Bros	Premium	8.00
2253	6	Chas. Majtton	Premium	4.00
2254	6	R. C. Obrecht	Premium	126.00

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
	Sept.			
2255	6	Sutton & Porteous	Premium	121.00
2256	6	J. W. Cox & Son	Premium	40.00
2257	6	R. L. Long	Premium	62.00
2258	6	F. S. Taylor	Premium	216.00
2259	6	Geo. Sinn	Premium	15.00
2260	6	Henry Weimers	Premium	10.00
2261	6	Chas. W. Crosier	Premium	4.00
2262	6	S. T. Harrison	Premium	39.00
2263	6	Alden Anderson	Premium	176.00
2264	6	E. E. Blanchard & Son	Premium	6.00
2265	6	Tichota Bros.	Premium	99.00
2266	6	John Edmund Jr.	Premium	22.00
2267	6	F. R. Clark	Premium	4.00
2268	6	H. L. Bode	Premium	13.00
2269	6	Chas. Murray	Premium	7.00
2270	6	Maurice Black	Premium	49.00
2271	6	Wm. Buehler	Premium	34.00
2272	7	C. S. Bratt	Premium	73.00
2273	7	C. P. Paulsen	Premium	115.00
2274	7	A. D. Jones	Premium	165.00
2275	7	R. P. Sullivan	Premium	62.00
2276	7	F. S. Manning	Premium	12.00
2277	7	Wickfield Farm	Premium	321.00
2278	7	F. S. Mickelson	Premium	15.00
2279	7	Carl Schroeder	Premium	21.00
2280	7	T. C. Cole	Premium	10.00
2281	7	Scudder Bros.	Premium	208.00
2282	7	J. S. Curren	Premium	5.00
2283	7	A. S. Booco	Premium	10.00
2284	7	Roy E. Fisher	Premium	40.00
2285	7	L. T. Newbold	Premium	30.00
2286	7	W. F. Downing	Premium	5.00
2287	7	Vern Patterson	Premium	64.00
	Oct.			
2288	2	Dr. W. T. Johnson	Physician, Class O	13.40
2289	2	Dr. W. B. Christie	Physician, Class O	12.20
2290	2	Dr. J. C. Moore	Physician, Class O	12.20
2291	2	Dr. J. M. Patton	Physician, Class O	12.20
2292	2	Dr. A. W. Montgomery	Physician, Class O	13.58
2293	2	Dr. Newell Jones	Physician, Class O	24.40
2294	2	Dr. A. D. Nesbit	Physician, Class O	13.40
2295	2	Dr. H. M. McClanahan	Physician, Class O	12.20
2296	2	Dr. W. F. Callfas	Physician, Class O	12.20
2297	2	Dr. J. P. Lord	Physician, Class O	12.20

Warrant No.	Date Oct.	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
2298	2	Dr. J. E. Summers	Physician, Class O	12.20
2299	2	Dr. J .M. Aikin	Physician, Class O	12.20
2300	2	Beatrice Creamery Co.	Two cars of cinders	41.00
2301	6	Mrs. H. J. Weber	Premium	3.00
2302	6	Mrs. J. F. Rea	Premium	7.00
2303		Cancelled		
2304	6	Mrs. Erickson	Premium	1.00
2305	6	Mrs. Charles Kaufman	Premium	2.00
2306	6	Mrs. M. E. Cogswell	Premium	3.00
2307	6	Mrs. W. H. Wilson	Premium	3.00
2308	6	Mrs. Struff	Premium	1.50
2309	6	Mrs. D. E. Smith	Premium	4.00
2310	6	Caroline Cook	Premium	2.00
2311	6	Mrs. W. J. Rickard	Premium	2.00
2312	6	Mrs. C. L. Hobbs	Premium	1.00
2313	6	Mrs. Ostermiller	Premium	2.00
2314	6	Mrs. Rudolph	Premium	1.00
2315	6	Lilly Munro	Premium	2.50
2316	6	Mrs. J. E. Frey	Premium	.75
2317	6	Bell J. Condell	Premium	2.00
2318	6	Mrs. W. A. Manning	Premium	3.50
2319	7	Mrs. M. E. Towle	Premium	5.75
2320	7	Harriett Fry	Premium	.75
2321	7	Mrs. M. D. Eddeman	Premium	2.00
2322	7	Winifred Scherzer	Premium	1.50
2323	7	Mrs. Effie Beeson	Premium	.75
2324	7	Hazel Scott	Premium	3.00
2325	7	Mrs. John Eyre	Premium	1.00
2326	7	Mrs. W. O. Butler	Premium	2.75
2327	7	Ida Simmons	Premium	1.00
2328	7	Mrs. M. M. Whitehorn	Premium	4.00
2329	7	Bessie Roger	Premium	1.00
2330	7	Mrs. Benjamin Hayward	Premium	2.00
2331	7	Mrs. H. J. Hall	Premium	1.00
2332	7	Mrs. C. E. Schafer	Premium	1.50
2333	7	Mrs. George Maneick	Premium	.75
2334	7	Marion Lewis	Premium	1.50
2335	7	Ethel Woodhead	Premium	.75
2336	7	Mrs. J. J. Nelson	Premium	3.50
2337	7	Mae Malsbury	Premium	9.00
2338	7	Mrs. Peter Newstrom	Premium	2.00
2339	7	Mrs. F. M. Pierce	Premium	1.00
2340	7	Matilda Welsch	Premium	1.00
2341	7	Mrs. P. L. Yost	Premium	2.00

Warrant No.	Date Oct.	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
2342	7	Mrs. O. O. Watson	Premium	1.50
2343	7	Mrs. George McPherson	Premium	2.00
2344	7	Mrs. G. L. Smith	Premium	1.00
2345	7	Mrs. A. B. Whitmer	Premium	1.00
2346		Cancelled		
2347	7	Mrs. Emma Rale	Premium	3.50
2348	7	Mrs. W. T. Constant	Premium	1.00
2349	7	Mrs. Fannie Pace	Premium	15.00
2350	7	Mrs A. C. Ritzman	Premium	5.00
2351	7	Mrs. Murel Crofford	Premium	3.00
2352	7	Mrs. Frans Johnson	Premium	5.00
2353	7	Mrs. M. A. Huddleston	Premium	2.00
2354	7	Mrs. Myrtle Broening	Premium	3.00
2355	7	Mrs. A. P. Burke	Premium	4.00
2356	7	Mable Decker	Premium	2.00
2357	7	Gladys Phelps	Premium	2.00
2358	7	Mrs. Bert Fuger	Premium	2.00
2359	7	Mrs. C. G. Crittenden	Premium	1.00
2360	7	Eleanor Lowry	Premium	6.75
2361	7	Gladys Nershman	Premium	1.50
2362	7	Mrs. Ray Elliott	Premium	1.50
2363	7	Frances J. Caldwell	Premium	1.50
2364	7	Mrs. Frank Day	Premium	3.00
2365	7	Donald Duane Caslavsky	Premium	10.00
2366	7	Arthur Paul De Shayes	Premium	9.00
2367	7	Burton Gifford	Premium	8.00
2368	7	Grover W. Wilkins	Premium	6.00
2369	7	J. Ressel Senseney	Premium	5.00
2370	7	Harold F. Zwonechek	Premium	10.00
2371	7	Andrew Meyer	Premium	9.00
2372	7	Roy O'Leary	Premium	8.00
2373	7	Eugene Francis Clare	Premium	6.00
2374	7	Edward Dvorak	Premium	5.00
2375	7	Twila M. Furrer	Premium	10.00
2376	7	Nellie Albena Cleveland	Premium	9.00
2377	7	Lois Maurine Nelson	Premium	8.00
2378	7	Ruth Laris Ward	Premium	6.00
2379	7	Edna Cramer	Premium	5.00
2380	7	Lucille S. Knight	Premium	10.00
2381	7	Rose Ada Luckhardt	Premium	9.00
2382	7	Marjorie Eileen Capwell	Premium	8.00
2383	7	Ella Yvonne Rybin	Premium	6.00
2384	7	Inez Story	Premium	5.00
2385	7	Rex Everett Martin	Premium	10.00

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
	Oct.			
2386	7	Amos Orkney Eager	Premium	9.00
2387	7	George Richard Haysel	Premium	8.00
2388	7	Donald H. Wymore	Premium	6.00
2389	7	Norman James Shaw	Premium	5.00
2390	7	Francis Willard Ranum	Premium	10.00
2391	7	Frederick W. Burr	Premium	9.00
2392	7	John Modlin	Premium	8.00
2393	7	Paul Ellis Ward	Premium	6.00
2394	7	James H. Green	Premium	5.00
2395	7	Hope Collier Probasco	Premium	10.00
2396	7	Janet E. Diehl	Premium	9.00
2397	7	Dorothy May Boles	Premium	8.00
2398	7	Arline Hampton	Premium	6.00
2399	7	Vivian Torell	Premium	5.00
2400	7	Margaret Jeanette Baker	Premium	10.00
	Sept.			
2401	7	Mrs. S. Wayne	Premium	5.75
2402	7	Mrs. J. W. Cronley	Premium	1.00
2403	7	Mrs. C. E. Schafer	Premium	8.50
2404	7	Mrs. H. Isham	Premium	1.50
2405	7	Mrs. Elizabeth Hayden	Premium	15.25
2406	7	Mrs. C. Kelly	Premium	6.00
2407	7	Mrs. A. Duncan	Premium	2.50
2408	7	Harriet Fry	Premium	4.00
2409	7	Mrs. E. Picjel	Premium	3.50
2410	7	Mary E. Hocking	Premium	4.00
2411	7	Mrs. F. Berry	Premium	10.25
2412	7	Mrs. W. H. Grant	Premium	1.00
2413	7	R. E. Adkins	Premium	8.75
2414	7	Mrs. J. D. Slade	Premium	9.25
2415	7	Mrs. J. Johnston	Premium	3.25
2416	7	Mrs. S. Chaplin	Premium	1.25
2417	7	Esther Smith	Premium	2.50
2418	7	Helen Hoag	Premium	1.50
2419	7	Pauline Miller	Premium	1.50
2420	7	Mrs. Ed. Munson	Premium	2.00
2421	7	Mrs. M. Cooper	Premium	6.25
2422	7	Mrs. P. Yost	Premium	5.75
2423	7	Mrs. J. Campbell	Premium	24.50
2424	7	Lillian Schoenleben	Premium	3.75
2425	7	Mrs. P. Schroeder	Premium	9.25
2426	7	Hester Byrd	Premium	1.50
2427	7	Lottie Sharp	Premium	2.00
2428	7	Minnie Miller	Premium	2.25

Warrant No.	Date Sept.	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
2429	7	Mrs. H. Haack	Premium	2.50
2430	7	Mrs. A. Barber	Premium	.50
2431	7	Helen Halley	Premium	1.50
2432	7	Mary McCall	Premium	3.25
2433	7	Mrs. E. Kersey	Premium	2.50
2434	7	Cornelia Crittenden	Premium	2.50
2435	7	Mrs. Joe Souci	Premium	2.50
2436	7	Helen Bacon	Premium	1.00
2437	7	Mrs. F. J. Harris	Premium	1.50
2438	7	Mrs. W. Dunker	Premium	2.00
2439	7	Mrs. O. Magle	Premium	10.50
2440	7	M. J. Harris	Premium	9.75
2441	7	Mabelle Harris	Premium	5.25
2442	7	Effie Beeson	Premium	5.00
2443	7	Edith Jewell	Premium	17.25
2444		Cancelled		
2445	7	Mrs. A. Johnson	Premium	3.75
2446	7	Mrs. G. Simpkins	Premium	4.00
2447	7	Mary Young	Premium	1.00
2448	7	Mrs. A. Dameron	Premium	1.00
2449	7	Mrs. W. Sheelor	Premium	17.75
2450	7	Mrs. C. Bratt	Premium	.75
2451	7	Mrs. J. Reddick	Premium	21.75
2452	7	F. Alexander	Premium	17.25
2453	7	M. Whitehorn	Premium	1.75
2454	7	F. Anderson	Premium	1.50
2455	7	F. Igon	Premium	1.25
2456	7	Mrs. F. Staley	Premium	3.25
2457	7	Mrs. F. Davis	Premium	6.75
2458	7	D. Hellweg	Premium	5.00
2459		Cancelled		
2460	7	Mrs. J. Valentine	Premium	5.00
2461	7	Mrs. Clara Ruch	Premium	8.00
2462	7	Grace Frost	Premium	1.75
2463	7	Mrs. J. Ollis	Premium	6.25
2464	7	Mrs. F. Claus	Premium	1.25
2465	7	Mrs. S. Bishop	Premium	3.75
2466	7	Mrs. I. Frishette	Premium	4.00
2467	7	Mabel Broad	Premium	.50
2468	7	Mrs. B. E. Moore	Premium	4.50
2469	7	Mrs. J. Gertenberger	Premium	.75
2470	7	Mrs. C. Shepherd	Premium	3.25
2471	7	Mrs. W. Ogle	Premium	.50
2472	7	L. B. Hartzell	Premium	.75

Warrant No.	Date Sept.	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
2473	7	I. Durham	Premium	2.25
2474	7	Mrs. G. Gurn	Premium	1.00
2475	7	Mrs. N. Parker	Premium	.50
2476	7	Mrs. J. Bristow	Premium	2.00
2477	7	Mrs. J. Morgan	Premium	3.00
2478	7	R. Dillinger	Premium	.75
2479	7	Mrs. J. Lytle	Premium	12.25
2480	7	Miss Martha McCall	Premium	3.75
2481	7	Mrs. J. Winters	Premium	.75
2482	7	Mrs. E. Plummer	Premium	.50
2483	7	Mrs. E. Holtzer	Premium	1.00
2484		Cancelled		
2485	7	Mrs. F. Pierson	Premium	.50
2486	7	Lulu Schuster	Premium	.75
2487	7	Merna Mills	Premium	.75
2488	7	Mrs. R. Herrick	Premium	.75
2489	15	F. W. Sage	Labor on grounds	28.35
2490	15	W. H. Watson	Labor on grounds	25.20
2491	15	H. W. Swan	Labor on grounds	29.60
2492	15	H. T. Ball	Labor on grounds	29.60
2493	15	Wm. Haack	Labor on grounds	24.75
2494	15	C. W. Pay	Labor on grounds	24.75
2495	15	Bert Carson	Labor on grounds	22.00
2496	15	Vern Jenkins	Labor on grounds	13.20
2497	15	C. I. De Vore	Labor on grounds	31.20
2498	15	Sam Worthington	Labor on grounds	17.85
2499	15	Tom Huddleson	Labor on grounds	19.60
2500	15	Andrew Elias	Labor on grounds	19.25
	Sept.			
2501	7	Messer Farm Co.	Premium	356.00
2502	7	Chris H. Stark	Premium	167.00
2503	7	W. J. Jenkinson	Premium	28.00
2504	7	H. L. Cornell	Premium	71.00
2505	7	Union College	Premium	88.00
2506	7	Burkett & Anderson	Premium	17.00
2507	7	G. L. Rolofson & Son	Premium	9.00
2508	7	John F. Bunte	Premium	9.00
2509	7	Goernandt Bros.	Premium	20.00
2510	7	Klaus Bros.	Premium	95.00
2511	7	H. P. Tonsfeldt	Premium	23.00
2512	7	LaVernet Stock Farm	Premium	209.00
2513	7	Carl Miller	Premium	81.00
2514	7	Jesse Engle & Son	Premium	237.00
2515	7	L. J. Smith	Premium	75.00

Warrant No.	Date Sept.	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
2516	7	L. R. Kershaw	Premium	276.00
2517	7	John H. Fitch	Premium	136.00
2518	7	D. K. Robertson & Son	Premium	131.00
2519	7	Escher & Ryan	Premium	192.00
2520	7	W. S. Hill	Premium	277.00
2521	7	Frank Davis & Sons	Premium	25.00
2522	7	Henry Heil	Premium	7.00
2523		Cancelled		
2524	7	Geo. Haussler & Son	Premium	40.00
2525	7	Chas. Graff & Son	Premium	21.00
2526	7	R. V. Graff	Premium	24.00
2527	7	W. F. Schwab	Premium	39.00
2528	7	L. J. & P. M. Dady	Premium	7.00
2529	7	Wm. Herkleman	Premium	205.00
2530	7	Frank Toyne & Son	Premium	145.00
2531	7	Theo. Martin	Premium	100.00
2532	7	H. Rees & Son	Premium	285.00
2533	7	Rapp Bros	Premium	175.00
2534	7	Wm. H. Steffen	Premium	15.00
2535	7	J. M. Steward & Son	Premuim	25.00
2536	7	S. A. Nelson & Sons	Premium	105.00
2537	7	E. M. Parsons & Son	Premium	65.00
2538	7	H. H. Holmes	Premium	65.00
2539	7	Retzlaff Bros.	Premium	195.00
2540	7	A. L. Harris	Premium	25.00
2541	7	H. Pritchard & Son	Premium	190.00
2542	7	Owen Kane	Premium	75.00
2543	7	Maasdam & Wheeler	Premium	110.00
2544	7	Wm. Galloway	Premium	153.50
2545	7	W. L. Hunter & Son	Premium	158.00
2546	7	Hal C. Young	Premium	295.00
2547	7	W. F. Holcomb	Premium	67.00
2548	7	Chas. E. Yost	Premium	57.00
2549	7	S. W. Stewart & Son	Premium	193.00
2550	7	Albert Hultine	Premium	207.00
2551	7	R. A. Coupe & Son	Premium	26.00
2552	7	Achenbach Bros.	Premium	155.00
2553	7	Frank Ketterer	Premium	35.00
2554	7	Wilson & Stewart	Premium	12.00
2555	7	L. J. & P. M. Dady	Premium	9.00
2556	7	Luke L. Wiles	Premium	94.00
2557	7	O. C. Bell	Clerk, Class F	30.00
2558	8	R. M. Wolcott	Expenses	23.35
2559	8	E. R. Purcell	Expenses	27.98

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
	Sept.			
2560	8	George Jackson	Expenses	25.65
2561	8	Charles Graff	Expenses	26.25
2562	8	J. F. McArdle	Expenses	22.35
2563	8	F. W. Hayes	Judge of speed	25.00
2564	8	People's Grocery Co.	Cans and vegetables	31.24
2565	8	State Oil Co.	Oil	1.43
2566	8	C. N. Sullivan	Clerk to Board of M'grs	3.50
2567	11	City Garbage Co.	Garbage contract	175.00
2568	11	Mrs. C. E. Schafer	Premium	.25
2569	14	Mrs. A. C. Campbell	Premium	.75
	Oct.			
2570	4	W. C. Caley	Expenses	12.45
2571	4	R. M. Wolcott	Expenses	7.90
2572	4	George Jackson	Expenses	11.80
2573	4	E. R. Purcell	Expenses	13.85
2574	4	Chas. Graff	Expenses	5.90
2575	6	Central Nat'l Bank	Exchange items	16.90
2576	6	G. E. Condra	Films	75.00
2577	6	E. R. Danielson	Expenses to Omaha	5.20
2578	6	Ford Delivery Co.	Drayage	1.50
2579	6	Harley Drug Co.	Chloride of lime	1.20
2580	6	Internat'l Harvester Co.	Repairs on machinery	10.69
2581	6	Korsmeyer Co.	Supplies	164.27
2582	6	Lincoln Gas & Electric Co.	Current	91.50
2583	6	Lincoln Tent & Awning Co.	Tent and cot rentals	248.20
2584	6	Lincoln Tent & Awning Co.	Tents for Mfg. Bldg.	16.45
2585	6	Harry Porter	Supplies	22.97
2586	6	B. E. Ridgley	Switching charges	8.00
2587	6	Rudge & Guenzel Co.	Supplies	1,317.51
2588	6	J. T. Stevens	Hauling dirt	550.00
2589	6	Tucker & Shean	Silver cups	150.00
2590	6	Van Sickle Glass & Paint	Supplies	38.14
2591	6	Wertz Auto Co.	Oil	31.00
2592	6	Western Tent & Awning Co.	Decorating Mfg. Bldg.	40.00
2593		Cancelled		
2594		Cancelled		
2595	6	Whitebreast Coal & Lbr. Co.	Supplies	238.71
2596	8	J. H. Frandsen	Judge, Class G	12.00
2597	8	Western Newspaper Union	Supplies	4.40
2598	8	R. V. Graff	Premium	5.00
2599	8	Castle Hotel	Expenses	23.00
2600	8	Ed Diffey	Premium	5.00
2601	8	O. J. McCullough	Premium	98.00
2602	8	William McCurdy & Son	Premium	21.00

Warrant No.	Date Oct.	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
2603	8	J. C. Meese & Son	Premium	149.00
2604	8	H. H. Meyer & Son	Premium	70.00
2605	8	Thomas Wanek	Premium	20.00
2606	8	William Ferguson	Premium	70.00
2607	8	A. C. Baum	Premium	40.00
2608	8	H. C. McGath	Premium	55.00
2609	8	Harry Seltz	Premium	7.00
2610	8	Phil Dawson	Premium	60.00
2611	10	Gertrude Stewart	Premium	.50
2612	10	Lindell Hotel	Hotel	27.45
2613	10	Andrew Elias	Labor on Fair Grounds	9.45
2614	10	Tom Huddleson	Labor on Fair Grounds	12.60
2615	10	Jake Mikher	Labor on Fair Grounds	12.60
2616	10	Charles Scully	Man and team work	20.00
2617	10	Frank Wilbur	Labor on Fair Grounds	3.15
2618	12	Chambers Sun	Advertising	2.00
2619	12	Lancaster Co. Citizen	Advertising	4.00
2620	12	R. M. Wolcott	R. R. fare and meals	7.20
2621	12	Charles Graff	R. R. fare and meals	8.35
2622	12	George Jackson	R. R. fare and meals	9.40
2623	12	J. F. McArdle	R. R. fare and meals	5.20
2624	12	E. R. Purcell	R. R. fare and meals	9.68
2625	12	W. C. Caley	R. R. fare and meals	11.55
2626	13	T. W. Carroll	Ass't Sup't of Guards	40.00
2627	13	Central National Bank	Liberty Bonds	1,250.00
2628	13	Corner Grocery Co.	5 barrels of salt	11.75
2629	13	First National Bank, Aurora	Re-issue of No. 2233	19.00
2630	13	Vern Jenkins	Labor on Fair Grounds	3.20
2631	13	Lincoln Waterworks Dept't	Water	621.50
2632	13	McLaughlin Bros.	Lumber	187.31
2633	13	Nebraska Ruralist	Advertising	40.00
2634	13	Office Equip. & Supply Co.	Official Catalogues	251.00
2635	13	Charles Scully	Work on track	40.00
2636	13	M. E. Smith & Co.	Compo Board in Mfg. Bldg	30.00
2637	13	W. J. Thompson	Pony attraction	100.00
2638	13	Wells Fargo & Co.	Express	5.08
2639	13	Western Union Tel. Co.	Telegrams	2.01
2640	13	Lincoln Tel. & Teleg. Co.	Phone Sept. and Oct.	131.35
2641	16	W. L. Johnson	On paint contract	15.00
2642	17	James Mitchell	Painting	3.05
2643	22	W. L. McNutt	Premium	5.00
2644	29	W. L. Johnson	Paint contract	75.00
2645	31	E. R. Danielson	October salary	250.00
2646	31	Hiram Myers	October salary	85.00

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
	Oct.			
2647	31	Clifford B. Scott	October salary	85.00
2648	31	Eunice K. Barton	October salary	85.00
2649	31	Charles Scully	October salary	30.00
2650	31	Lincoln Times	Advertising	5.00
2651	31	Charles Graff	Re-issue of No. 2574	5.90
2652	31	Mrs. A. H. Hitchcock	Supplies and labor	10.00
	Nov.			
2653	5	J. T. Stevens	1857 loads of dirt	928.50
2654	5	Omaha Posten	Advertising	25.00
2655	6	J. A. Ollis	R. R. fare and meals	19.10
2656	6	E. R. Purcell	R. R. fare and meals	11.54
2657	6	W. C. Caley	R. R. fare and meals	12.15
2658	6	Charles Graff	R. R. fare and meals	9.44
2659	6	J. F. McArdle	R. R. fare and meals	5.65
2660	6	George Jackson	R. R. fare and meals	9.08
2661	6	R. M. Wlocott	R. R. fare and meals	8.10
2662	6	Ackerman Quigley Litho Co.	Ruth Law Lithos	6.00
2663	6	Adams Express Co.	Express	.42
2664	6	Beacon Press	Bulletins and printing	78.25
2665	6	Thomas Cusack Co.	Signs	21.72
2666	6	Alice Florer	Express charges	49
2667	6	Internat'l Harvester Co.	Induction coil	6.00
2668	6	R. L. Leavitt	Seed wheat	83.25
2669	6	Lincoln Stamp & Seal Co.	Stamps	4.50
2670	6	Lincoln Tel. & Teleg. Co.	Phones	14.10
2671	6	Pokrok Pub. Co.	Advertising	50.00
2672	6	Finn Ransom	Rent of speed wagon	5.00
2673	6	Frank I. Ringer	Expenses of mfg exhibit	125.00
2674	6	John H. Rosenstock	Sandwiches	2.00
2675	6	Jacob Sass	Warrant for Chas. Deerson	18.70
2676	6	Standard Oil Co.	Oil	.50
2677	6	Star Publishing Co.	Advertising sale	17.10
2678	6	State Journal Co.	Advertising sale	23.50
2679	6	W. J. D. Steckelberg	Engineering services	10.00
2680	6	Van Sickle Glass & Paint Co.	Paint	10.60
2681	6	B. B. B. Weber	Spraying stock barns	7.50
2682	6	Western Supply Co.	Supplies	1,052.13
2683	6	Claflin Printing Co.	Printing	27.50
2684	9	American Ass'n of Fairs & Expositions	1917 dues	35.00
2685	10	J. C. Price	Judge Class C	20.00
2686	10	H. J. Gramlich	Judge Class A	40.00
2687	13	Windsor Hotel	Hotel	37.50
2688	17	F. W. Sage	Labor on Fair Grounds	22.50

Warrant No.	Date	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
	Nov.			
2689	17	Tom Huddleson	Labor on Fair Grounds	12.60
2690	17	Andrew Elias	Labor on Fair Grounds	15.75
2691	17	Die Welt Post	Advertising	6.50
2692	21	J. H. Craddock & Co.	Services as architect	1,450.90
2693	21	C. I. De Vore	Labor on Fair Grounds	1.20
2694	22	S. G. Hudson, P. M.	Stamps	5.00
2695	24	F. W. Sage	Labor on Fair Grounds	27.00
2696	24	Andrew Elias	Labor on Fair Grounds	18.90
2697	24	Charles Scully	Man and team work	9.00
2698	27	Mrs. John Erickson	Premium	2.00
2699	30	E. R. Danielson	November salary	250.00
2700	30	Clifford B. Scott	November salary	85.00
2701	30	Hiram Myers	November salary	85.00
2702	30	Eunice K. Barton	November salary	85.00
2703	30	Charles Scully	November salary	30.00
	Dec.			
2704	1	Stevens & Fisher	Labor on Fair Grounds	40.00
2705		Cancelled		
2706	1	Stevens & Fisher	Hauling dirt	1,316.50
2707	1	F. W. Sage	Labor on Fair Grounds	18.75
2708	1	Andy Elias	Labor on Fair Grounds	18.20
2709	3	Kline-Smith Pub. Co.	Envelopes	33.75
2710	3	Homer Brown	3 days labor	4.50
2711	3	Beacon Press	Bulletins & stationery	38.25
2712	3	Lincoln Paper Co.	Paper	2.16
2713	3	Lincoln Tel. & Teleg Co.	Phones	11.85
2714	3	Office Equip. & Supply Co.	Paper	3.15
2715	3	George C. Sharpnack	Supplies	2.50
2716	3	Kline-Smith Pub. Co.	2000 bulletins	42.84
2717	3	Express Printing Co.	Advertising	3.00
2718	3	Charles Grau	Judge Class F	17.70
2719	7	Auditorium Hotel	Hotel	35.00
2720	8	Charles Graff	Expenses to Chicago	36.96
2721	8	E. R. Danielson	Expenses to Chicago	46.53
2722	8	J. A. Ollis	Expenses to Chicago	40.92
2723	8	J. F. McArdle	Expenses to Chicago	40.25
2724	8	R. M. Wolcott	Expenses to Chicago	40.82
2725	8	F. W. Sage	Labor on Fair Grounds	22.50
2726	8	Andrew Elias	Labor on Fair Grounds	12.60
2727	8	Charles Scully	Labor on Fair Grounds	16.00
2728	8	J. A. Ollis	R. R. fare and meals	5.00
2729	8	R. M. Wolcott	R. R. fare and meals	6.07
2730	8	J. F. McArdle	R. R. fare and meals	3.33
2731	8	Charles Graff	R. R. fare and meals	7.06

Warrant No.	Date Dec.	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
2732	8	George Jackson	R. R. fare and meals	6.94
2733	8	W. C. Caley	R. R. fare and meals	12.05
2734	8	E. R. Purcell	R. R. fare and meals	10.64
2735	10	D. M. Hildebrand	Refund Holstein premiums	39.00
2736	10	E. L. King	Legal advice	15.00
2737	10	Nebraska Material Co.	Supplies	41.64
2738	10	Rudge & Guenzel Co.	Supplies	43.55
2739	10	Western Supply Co.	Supplies	9.02
2740	10	Western Union Teleg. Co.	Telegrams	3.08
2741	11	F. D. Van Pelt	Race starter	20.00
2742	11	Windsor Hotel	Hotel	12.50
2743	11	S. G. Hudson, P. M.	Postage	4.50
2744	11	Central Nat'l Bank	Exchange items	.40

The following warrants were drawn after the close of the books, November 30, 1916.

Warrant No.	Date Dec.	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
2590	1	The Envelope Press	Bulletins	$ 7.75
2591	8	Fred Sage	Work on race track	26.60
2592	8	F. J. Wilbur	Work on race track	20.00
2593	8	George Saxon	Work on race track	30.40
2594	8	J. A. Ollis	Expenses as delegate to Chicago	49.69
2595	8	Auditorium Hotel	Rooms for delegates	68.00
2596	8	W. R. Mellor	Expenses as delegate to Chicago	49.53
2597	12	R. M. Wolcott	Expenses as delegate to Chicago	43.92
2598	12	J. F. McArdle	Expenses as delegate to Chicago	37.50
2599	12	George Jackson	Expenses as delegate to Chicago	48.48
2600	13	J. W. Bridgeman	Engineer on dirt contract	15.00
2601	13	Lincoln Tel. & Teleg. Co.	Phones	12.50
2602	15	G. W. Hervey	Judge, Class D	30.00
2603	15	F. W. Sage	Labor on Fair Grounds	13.30
2604	15	S. G. Hudson, Postmaster	Postage	75.00
2605	15	Globe Delivery Co.	Freight and drayage	28.00
2606	15	The Envelope Press	Bulletins	5.25
2607	15	Goes Litho. Co.	Calendars	615.72
2608	15	J. W. Bridgeman	Race track engineering	20.00
2609	16	Office Equip. & Sup. Co.	Files	1.50

Warrant No.	Date Dec.	To Whom Issued	For What Issued	Amount
2610	18	Rudge & Guenzel Co.	Supplies	.50
2611	18	Jacob North & Co.	Reports	120.45
2612	18	City Water & Light Dep't.	Repairing hydrants	8.63
2613	19	P. A. Barrows	Zinc etchings	4.36
2614	20	F. W. Hudson, Postmaster	Postage	44.00
2615	21	Lincoln Paper Co.	Twine	1.10
2616	21	Marshall Oil Co.	Supplies	1.47
2617	21	Kostka Drug Co.	Supplies	58.30
2618	21	Frank Wilbur	Labor on Fair Grounds	10.00
2619	21	C. I. De Vore	Plumbing	13.60
2620	21	Lincoln Tel. & Teleg. Co.	Phones	12.50
2621	21	W. R. Mellor	December salary	250.00
2622	21	Hiram Myers	December salary	85.00
2623	21	Eunice K. Barton	December salary	75.00
2624	21	Charles Scully	December salary	25.00
2625	21	J. T. Stevens	Bal. on grading contract	400.00
2626	21	Beacon Press	Printing	11.00
2627	22	Globe Delivery Co.	Drayage	3.39
2628	22	Van Sickle Glass & Paint Co.	Supplies	35.50
2629	22	Envelope Press	Bulletins	12.00
2630	23	Whitebreast Coal & Lumber Co.	Supplies	141.53
2631	28	Lincoln Water Works Dep't	Water	37.75
2632	28	S. G. Hudson, Postmaster	Postage	35.00
2745	14	S. G. Hudson, P. M.	Advance deposit	3.00
2746	14	Rudge & Guenzel Co.	Supplies Class L	1.72
2747	22	F. W. Sage	Labor on Fair Grounds	15.30
2748	24	S. G. Hudson, P. M.	Stamps	6.00
2749	27	Cornell Searl Co.	Supplies	4.83
2750	27	H. C. Dowler	Cement work	2.70
2751	27	Globe Delivery Co.	Drayage	.85
2752	27	Office Equip. & Supply Co.	Supplies Class L	147.50
2753	27	Harry oPrter	Supplies Class L	3.50
2754	27	Searle & Chapin Lumber Co.	Lumber	183.15
2755	27	E. R. Danielson	December salary	250.00
2756	27	Clifford B. Scott	December salary	85.00
2757	27	Hiram Myers	December salary	85.00
2758	27	Eunice K. aBrton	December salary	85.00
2759	27	Charles Scully	December salary	30.00
2760	27	Robert F. Hildebrand	Photographs	2.00
2761	27	Beacon Press	Bulletins & Printing	11.75
2762	27	Beacon Press	Printing & stationery	9.50
2763	27	R. B. Hindmarsh	Photographs	6.00
2764	27	George W. Ayres	Filing answer	2.50

Premiums and Entries in Classes

1917 State Fair

CLASS "A"—HORSES—1917

	Lot	No. of Entries	No. of Foreign Entries	Amount of Premium Offered	Amount of Premium Paid	Amount of Premium Paid Foreign Exhibitors
1	Percheron	59	3	$ 358.00	$ 253.00	$ 25.00
2	American Bred Percheron	32	3	458.00	255.00	25.00
3	Clyde and Shires	17	1	372.00	112.00	10.00
4	Belgian and Belgian Special	37	17	484.00	197.00	88.00
5	Ponies not to exceed 12 hands high	110	10	420.00	406.00	....
6	Show or Herd of Recorded Horses—any age	....	....	Diploma	....	....
7	Saddle Horses	....	....	95.00	....	....
8	Mules	12	....	147.00	121.00	....
9	Jacks and Jennets	19	....	173.00	133.00	....
	Special Premuim by T. B. Bowman & Son	....	....	250.00	....	....
		286	34	$2,757.00	$1,477.00	$ 148.00

Percent paid of premiums offered, 53.2.

CLASS "B"—CATTLE—1917

	Lot	No. of Entries	No. of Foreign Entries	Amount of Premium Offered	Amount of Premium Paid	Amount of Premium Paid Foreign Exhibitors
1	Breeding Shorthorns	233	92	$1,605.00	$1,489.00	$ 815.00
2	Breeding Herfords	....	165	1,326.00	960.00	960.00
3	Breeding Aberdeen Angus	206	155	960.00	889.00	719.00
4	Breeding Galloways	....	....	653.00	....	....
5	Breeding Red Polled	175	87	853.00	649.00	303.00
6	Breeding Polled Durham	77	19	737.00	628.00	155.00
7	Fat Cattle	39	27	740.00	440.00	240.00
8	Breeding Jerseys	112	....	675.00	647.00	....
9	Breeding Guernseys	....	....	600.00	....	....
10	Breeding Aryshires	....	31	500.00	306.00	306.00
11	Breeding Holsteins	166	40	931.25	684.00	331.00
		1008	616	$9,580.25	$6,692.00	$3,829.00

Percent paid of premiums offered, 68.8.

CLASS "C"—SWINE—1917

	Lot	No. of Entries	No. of Foreign Entries	Amount of Premium Offered	Amount of Premium Paid	Amount of Premium Paid Foreign Exhibitors
1	Poland China	358	....	$1,272.00	$1,082.00	....
	Spotted Poland China	65	65	300.00	274.00	274.00
2	Berkshire	55	55	346.00	251.00	251.00
3	Duroc-Jersey	463	....	1,013.00	943.50	....
4	Chester Whites	169	28	606.00	481.00	174.00
5	Hampshires	400	....	1,439.00	1,264.00	....
6	Mule Foot	84	61	346.00	333.00	278.00
		1594	209	$5,322.00	$4,628.50	$ 977.00

Percent paid of premiums offered, 86.9.

CLASS "D"—SHEEP—1917

	Lot	No. of Entries	No. of Foreign Entries	Amount of Premium Offered	Amount of Premium Paid	Amount of Premium Paid Foreign Exhibitors
1	Cotswolds	29	....	$ 163.00	$ 159.00	....
2	Leicestors and Lincoln	39	....	148.00	132.00	....
3	Hampshires	53	....	190.00	184.00	....
4	Oxford	58	....	193.00	193.00	....
5	Shropshire	64	18	198.00	191.00	112.00
6	Southdown	28	....	148.00	130.00	....
7	Rambouillets	49	....	148.00	100.00	....
8	Mereno	26	....	148.00	94.00	....
9	Discretionary, Tunis and Cheviot	20	....	146.00	146.00	....
		366	18	$1,482.00	$1,329.00	$ 112.00

Percent paid of premiums offered, 89.6.

CLASS "E"—POULTRY—1917

	Lot	No. of Entries	No. of Foreign Entries	Entries Premium Offered	Amount of Premium Paid	Amount of Premium Paid Foreign Exhibitors
1	American	437	....	$ 600.00	$ 269.50	....
2	Asiatic	90	....	320.00	83.00	....
3	Mediterranean	355	12	640.00	319.00	2.00
4	English	132	....	360.00	94.50	....
5	Polish	59	....	200.00	45.00	....
6	Hamburgs	22	....	80.00	17.00	....
7	French	11	....	40.00	12.00	....
8	Continental	18	....	80.00	14.50	....
9	Game and Game Bantams	10	....	200.00	7.50	....
10	Oriental Bantams	40	....	80.00	40.00	....
11	Ducks	23	....	160.00	18.00	....
12	Geese	63	....	120.00	45.50	....
13	Turkeys	....	....	60.00	....	....
14	Capons	5	....	3.50	3.50	....
		1265	12	$2,948.50	$ 969.00	$ 2.00

Percent paid of premiums offered, 39.3.

CLASS "F"—FARM PRODUCTS—1917

	Lot	Entries No. of	Amount of Premium Offered	Amount of Premium Paid
1	Threshed Grains, Legumes and other large seed	474	$ 140.00	$ 138.00
2	Seeds of Millet, Forage Grasses and Legumes	208	83.00	80.00
3	Mature Corn—Eastern	200	97.50	97.50
4	Mature Corn—Western	151	100.50	99.50
5	Corn Growth of 1917—Eastern	214	186.00	182.00
6	Corn Growth of 1917—Western	113	190.00	148.00
7	Sheaf Display	701	200.50	200.50
8	Stalk Display	322	69.00	69.00
9	Vegetables	711	236.00	236.00
10	Irrigated Products	83	152.50	142.00
11	Baled Hay	34	44.00	39.00
12	Vine Products	285	135.00	135.00
13	County Collective Exhibit	14	3,010.00	2,673.25
14	Professional Seed List Corn to be growth of 1917	16	58.00	53.50
		3526	$4,700.00	$4,293.25

Percent paid of premiums offered, 91.3.

CLASS "G"—DAIRY—1917

	Lot	No. of Entries	Amount of Premium Offered	Amount of Premium Paid
1	Creamery Butter	2	$ 36.00	$ 11.00
2	Farm Butter	2	36.00	12.00
3	Ornamental Butter	....	28.00	....
4	Grand Sweepstakes	....	5.00	....
5	Cheese	5	18.00	18.00
6	Milch Cows	7	74.00	74.00
		16	$ 197.00	$ 115.00

Percent paid of premiums offered, 58.3.

CLASS "H"—DOMESTIC PRODUCTS—1917

	Lot	No. of Entries	Amount of Premium Offered	Amount of Premium Paid
1	Bread and Cake	284	$ 121.00	$ 80.00
2	Canned Fruit and Vegetables	483	90.75	90.75
3	Preserved Fruit	132	39.00	38.00
4	Jellies, Jams and Marmalades	336	66.00	66.00
5	Pickles	236	63.75	62.75
6	Salted and Dried	43	15.75	12.50
7	Miscellaneous	52	20.25	17.50
8	Collective	10	20.00	20.00
		1576	$ 436.50	$ 387.50

Percent paid of premiums offered, 88.7.

CLASS "I"—BEES AND HONEY—1917

	Lot	No. of Entries	Amount of Premium Offered	Amount, of Premium Paid
1	Bees and Honey (open to the world)	79	$ 316.00	$ 316.00
2	Honey Producing Plants	3	13.00	13.00
	Professional Class Sweepstakes	5	125.00	125.00
3	Discretionary	....	....	....
		87	$ 454.00	$ 454.00

Percent paid of premiums offered, 100.

CLASS "J"—WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT—1917

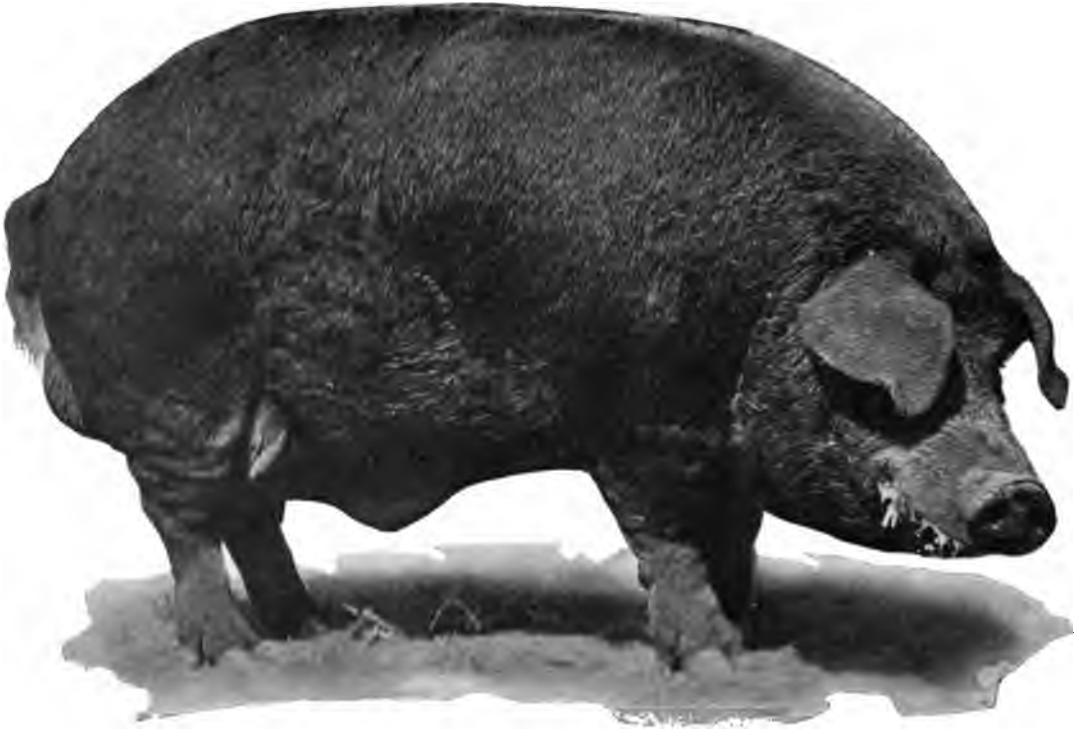
	Lot	No. of Entries	Amount of Premium Offered	Amount of Premium Paid
1	Household Fabrics and Quilts	66	$ 53.25	$ 48.25
2	Antiques	81	21.00	19.00
3	Old Ladies' Department	126	140.25	94.25
4	Crocheting	603	100.75	97.25
5	Knitting	44	30.75	29.25
6	Tatting	188	40.50	40.50
7	Cross Stitch	80	35.75	35.75
8	Hand. Sewing	125	33.00	33.00
9	French and English Eyelet Embroidery	168	58.50	52.50
10	Embroidery of any Material, not otherwise specified or entered in other classes	271	89.25	85.50
11	Professional List	35	33.00	22.00
		1787	$ 636.00	$ 551.25

Percent paid of premiums offered, 87.6.

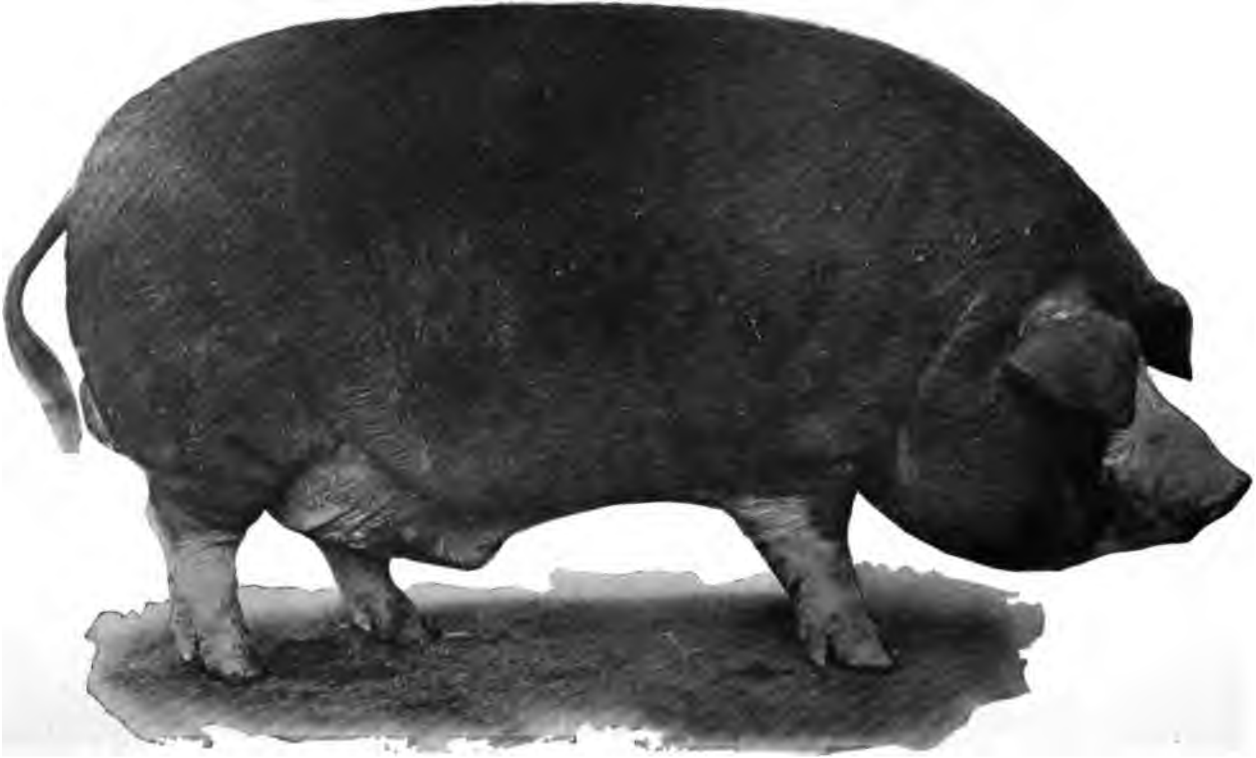
CLASS "K"—FINE ARTS—1917

	Lot	No. of Entries	Amount of Premium Offered	Amount of Premium Paid
1	Oil Paintings	52	$ 60.50	$ 51.75
2	Water Color	32	33.75	30.50
3	Pastel	15	35.25	13.00
4	Pen and Ink	23	35.75	24.75
5	Oil Painting	40	29.25	18.75
6	Water Color	50	23.25	18.00
7	Pastel	7	19.50	5.00
8	Charcoal	17	14.50	9.75
9	Pencil	21	14.00	11.00
10	Pen and Ink	10	10.50	5.75
11	Juvenile List	8	11.00	3.00
12	Pencil	6	4.50	1.15
13	Pastel	1	9.00	....
14	China Painting on Ceramics (Professional).	125	127.00	100.00
15	China Painting on Ceramics (Professional List Conventional)	75	98.50	72.50
16	China Painting on Ceramics (Amateur)	168	78.50	63.00
17	Wood Carving, not Burned	2	18.75	1.00
18	Basket Craft	29	12.00	12.00
19	Bead Work	7	7.00	2.50
20	Leather Work	2	16.25	1.25
21	Arts and Craft	8	10.00	6.50
22	Antiques	....	....	....
		698	$ 668.75	$ 451.15

Percent paid of premiums offered, 67.4.



KERNS SENSATION, GRAND CHAMPION DUROC-JERSEY BOAR AT 1917 STATE FAIR



SPOTS WONDER, POLAND CHINA BOAR, GRAND CHAMPION AT THE 1917 STATE FAIR

CLASS "L"—EDUCATIONAL—1917

	Lot	No. of Entries	Amount of Premium Offered	Amount of Premium Paid
1	Collective Display of School Work	48	$ 60.00	$ 60.00
2	Photo of Buildings and Ground	45	24.00	21.50
3	Manuel Training	25	41.25	23.50
4	Cooking	21	47.25	16.00
5	Home and School Garden Projects	792	444.50	274.75
6	Sewing Project	423	139.50	108.75
7	Penmanship	69	37.50	29.80
8	Water Color	65	12.50	12.50
9	Maps	69	12.50	12.50
10	Special 1917 Class	1	17.00	1.00
11	Nebraska Semi-Centennial Exhibit	32	52.50	18.00
		1590	$ 888.50	$ 578.30

Percent paid of premiums offered, 65.

CLASS "O"—BETTER BABIES—1917

	Lot	No. of Entries	Amount of Premium Offered	Amount of Premium Paid
1	Rural	64	$ 152.00	$ 152.00
2	City	128	152.00	152.00
		192	$ 304.00	$ 304.00

Percent paid of premiums offered, 100.

CLASS "S"—SPEED—1917

	Lot	Number of Entries	Number of Foreign Entries	Amount of Premium Offered	Amount of Premium Paid	Amount of Premium Paid Foreign Exhibitor
1	Harness	216	....	11,200.00	9,165.00	....
2	Running	40	....	1,850.00	1,582.50	....
		256	....	13,050.00	10,747.50	....

Percent paid of premiums offered, 82.3.

THE NEBRASKA STATE FAIR OF 1917.

A Survey of Nebraska's Biggest Fair

It is most significant that in a year of national stress, with war clouds hovering about, that the Nebraska State Fair should break all attendance records. More than anything else, it shows the solidarity of one of Nebraska's greatest institutions. To prove such a success in the face of disturbed economic conditions resulting from our entry in the war an institution must be built upon something worth while. And such is the case. If our educational system is worth while the Nebraska State Fair is worth while—for it is essentially a school and one of the state's biggest. If it were not so—if it were not its function to educate, better and advance the various industrial interests throughout the state this year's attendance would have represented merely that part of the people who come for amusement alone—a very small fraction of the people who each year attend.

The Nebraska State Fair is essentially a farmer's fair. Its patronage is chiefly made up of farmers; its exhibits are predominantly agricultural. This does not mean, however, that other industries are not represented in the attendance nor that other industries are not represented by wonderful exhibits. One must needs but go through the machinery grounds at the State Fair grounds to marvel at the immensity and quality of that exhibit. On the other hand, one must marvel as much or more when he views the exhibits of live stock, dairy and agricultural products. Nothing finer are to be seen anywhere. No greater object lessons are to be taught than those forced upon the observer of these great exhibits. But wonderful exhibits do not end with machinery, live stock and agricultural products. Every field in which human beings are interested has its showing. Whether the attendant is a fancier of poultry, devoted to fancy work, fine arts or, as all of us are, interested in the "Better Babies" he or she may find the best in their particular line of interests that the state affords.

The Nebraska State Fair stands for higher standards of living. It is the mission of the Fair to teach better living,—not "higher" living but **better** living. For the housewives of Nebraska, the week of the Fair may be a week of concentrated schooling. Better cookery, more economical management of homes, substituting machinery for drudgery, better care of the children—these are some of the most valuable lessons of all time that the State Fair presents in the most effective manner possible. What such schooling can mean to the people of the state is beyond estimating. If one home were made the better for the time, money and effort expended upon these exhibits the investment would have been worth while. There is every reason to believe that more and more people are returning to their homes after a week's study of the State Fair object lessons with new ideas as to home management and a willingness to spend their money for labor saving machinery that may remove drudgery and give more time for things more worth while. Higher standards of living is the sermon being preached year after year

—a sermon the worth of which is deep seated in the fundamental principles of economics.

That Nebraska has a great future is not to be questioned by one who attended this greatest fair in Nebraska's history. One is likely to grow unappreciative of his state. The hum-drum affairs of life press in more strongly than the larger, though less immediate, things. It is not until one views the assembled evidences of Nebraska's greatness that he fully appreciates what a magnificent state he lives in. Thus it was that the wonderful arrays of Nebraska products brought one to a new realization of the immensity, the productivity and the possibilities of the cornhusker state. Truly, Coronado's vision which brought him to the plains of Nebraska in quest of treasure was more true than ever he had dreamed. The fabulous wealth was here—only in unrecognizable form,—wealth far greater than the riches he sought,—wealth that today pales into insignificance the vision that brought him here. Riches, resources and possibilties without limit confront every far-seeing man who is in intimate touch with Nebraska. That these things may be appreciated by all, the Nebraska State Fair presents a representative collection of exhibits that tell the story of Nebraska as a wealth producing state. To see it is to believe; to miss it is to fail to understand.

It has been the aim of the Board of Managers of the Nebraska State Fair to make that institution one of service to the government. Government interests first, then state interests has been the order of the past. And so it was that with the declaration of war the Board of Managers began inquiring among themselves as to how they could make the Nebraska State Fair be of service to the government. Should a fair be held was one of the much mooted questions. There was some argument in behalf of throwing up the Fair for the period of the war that interests and energies might be centered in war preparations and war pursuits. Much consideration and thought finally elicited a decision to go ahead with the Fair but to place it upon a new footing, whereby by government interests should stand foremost and the cause of Uncle Sam should be farthered in every possible manner.

Accordingly, representatives of the Board of Managers went to Washington, D. C., and there, in company with representatives from most of the larger fairs of the country, the services of the fairs throughout the country were placed at the disposal of the government to be used in any way the government saw fit. This tender of services was accepted by President Wilson and Food Administrator Hoover, and immediately plans were begun for a big program in the interest of increased food production and conservation of resources—particularly food. Suggestions of the Food Administrator were carried out and further plans made locally. As a result the Fair opened dedicated to a program of increased production and conservation and there is no longer any doubt but what these purposes were fulfilled and the effort successful.

The efforts of the Nebraska State Fair in behalf of the government took form in what was termed a Food Training Camp. The work was carried on largely by people connected with the University State Farm—

people who had made the various phases of this work their business and life work. The "Camp" was located in the north balcony of Agricultural Hall, occupying some half dozen booths which were marked by large placards bearing the name of the phase of the work treated in each case. Here was taught a new and sounder domestic economy: the substitution of plentiful foods for scarce foods, the securing of greater nutritive value and increased palatability and the hygiene of cooking. In addition were exhibits of allied interest such as conservation of clothes, child conservation and conservation of strength. Thousands of people visited and studied these exhibits each day of the Fair and there is every reason to believe that this pioneer effort of the State Fair in food efficiency has been one of the really effective stimuli in the interest of domestic economy now sweeping the country. It is significant that the Nebraska State Fair fired the first shot within this state in the battle against waste of food resources.

To fail to mention the Community Food Drier in connection with the Food Training Camp would be to omit one of the largest features of this great exhibit. Early in the summer a Community Food Drier had been established by the Lincoln Rotary Club in a north Lincoln settlement. The idea was also taken to University Place, where a large drier was established in the high school building. These two experiments proved beyond question that the move was a success. By means of the drier perishable foods were preserved at a cost hardly worth considering and with a flavoring and quality never before known in dried foods. For the purpose of exhibition at the State Fair a drier was constructed out of glass so that one could see the entire mechanism—if such it could be said to have. All during the Fair the drier was kept in operation drying fruits and vegetables but more essentially, bringing to the people of Nebraska a new idea in food preservation. Coming late in the season, it is not likely that the community drier was of any great value in preserving perishable foods this last fall but it is practically a certainty that the summer and fall of 1918 will see the community drier saving tons of perishable fruits and vegetables that have hitherto rotted in the orchards and fields. As such, the community drier will become a very valuable ally of Uncle Sam.

Closely related to the work of the Community Food Drier was the canning demonstrations conducted by teams from various high schools throughout the state. The work here conducted is constructive and of value in many respects. It is of value that the younger generation be taught the preservation of food resources, that they be imbued with the thought of saving and that they be schooled in the efficient handling of garden and orchard crops which are on an enormous increase in Nebraska. The families of tomorrow must be better equipped, in such matters, than the families of today. Not only is this true of work as demonstrated in the canning exhibit. The textiles department also holds forth a similar need. Textiles, to many, are an incident to the home rather than a thing of importance. As a matter of fact, it will be, indeed, many years—perhaps, many generations—before textile work in homes will have ceased. It is conceivable that some future date will see such perfection in the manufacture of textiles that it will be a great loss to any one to attempt to do such work in the home. Until that time, however, many and considerable economies are to be enjoyed and the State Fair's stimulus to this work has been in the interest of a worthy work.

No parent could enter Agricultural Hall without becoming interested in the Educational Exhibit which extended the length of the south balcony. It is astounding what the little ones are being taught to do and the quality of the work they put out. Booth after booth was filled with exhibits from various counties in the state and were, without exception, of high quality.

Also educational in a large sense was the Fine Arts Exhibit in the west balcony of Agricultural Hall. Showing for the first time in these new and more spacious quarters, this exhibit was of interest to every lover of art and culture. To have seen this exhibit was to disabuse one's mind of the idea that Nebraska is an agricultural state and nothing more. True are was typified in this beautiful exhibit and it should be a matter of pride to Nebraskans that the finer side of life finds so worthy an expression in this exhibit representative of the fine arts interests in Nebraska.

On the machinery grounds in the eastern part of the Fair grounds was preached and taught the lesson of increased production as strongly as in any other deparament. The machinery exhibited is largely agricultural. In this year of 1917 it is of greater importance than ever before that this be true. The farming industry is, and has been for some time, short of labor. In the face of this shortage of labor came the first draft of young men for the army and with it went a fair share of the farm labor of the state. With other drafts yet to come the labor question among farmers is growing increasingly acute. Moreover, with our allies growing more and more dependent upon us for food and with increased demands at home by reason of supporting an army in the field, there is a far greater demand for the products of the farm than ever before. The one solution of the problem is machinery. Machinery it is that must replace the shortened labor supply on the farms and make larger production possible. Prodded by necessity the war has already made invention serve it until the whole nature of warfare has been changed. Invention has already stepped into the realm of peaceful pursuits and offering possibilities that are scarcely known to the industry. Farmers have, as yet, scarcely begun to make use of machinery in their work. The State Fair is performing an invaluable service to the agricultural industry in Nebraska in presenting exhibits of machinery as were shown in 1917. Wonderful is the least that can be said of them.

In at least one department—Farm Products—no fair in the country can compete with Nebraska. Scarcely a criticism could be offered any exhibit in this class. A great variety of products were on exhibit—more than the average person imagines can be raised in Nebraska. The work entailed in preparing these exhibits is startling but perhaps no less so than the knowledge of the business required in raising and assembling the products.

In the same building and adjoining the agricultural displays was shown the horticultural exhibit, the odor of which scented the entire building. This was, perhaps, the best horticultural exhibit ever presented notwithstanding the damage done in some sections by extensive winter killing.

The live stock was the best in point of quality ever shown at the State Fair. Quality and uniformity—these were the distinguishing features and it is safe to say that the work of the judges was made harder this year than ever before. The distinguishing character and type of the various breeds is becoming well fixed in Nebraska and a greater uniformity is showed each succeeding year. This speaks for improvement. It is also evident that stock is being finished better year by year. Old exhibitors profit by experience and the proof is not lacking that these exhibits are educating stock men as nothing else does.

The swine exhibit was the largest in history, all available space being taken. The sheep, never a large exhibit, had more entries than usual. In the case of the horses, however, there was a substantial falling off in number of entries due to the curtailment of importations and the demands of the war for horses. The exhibit was of fine quality, however, the ponies, in particular, having had no equal in the past.

To give a survey of the State Fair without mentioning the amusements would be to overlook no small part of the Fair. Primarily, the State Fair is an institution for serious minded people. Its function is educative and up-lifting. But it is not that alone. It goes one step farther. It provides for a good time as well; it offers one a week not only of profit but of pleasure; it mixes profit and pleasure into a most effective "sugar coated" dose.

This year the biggest attraction ever presented at the State Fair was offered the patrons—the Hagenbeck-Wallace Trained Animal Circus. At a cost never before put in amusements this great circus was secured and the effort stands as the first time that a state or other fair has presented a circus as its main attraction. The seal of popular approval was given the first day by public and press alike. Never before had such a spectacle been seen on the Fair grounds as the big open air appearance of one of America's biggest circuses before the grandstand. In addition were the horse races which were sandwiched in between acts of the circus the whole presenting a series of varied thrills that kept one in utter oblivion to time for almost four hours. The mid-way with its collection of shows held the attention of thousands each day. All told, no better nor cleaner amusements have been seen in Nebraska than those of the 1917 State Fair and the person would be hard to find that could not find in them something that would hold his attention and interest.

He who attended the 1917 Nebraska State Fair asks no questions as to why this fair broke all attendance records. The explanation lies in seeing the Fair—lies even in reading the advertising of the State

Fair every claim of which was fulfilled to the letter. A great attraction, it was. Essentially a school in function it embodied added features that made it attractive to every one, no matter what his tastes and interests. The 1917 State Fair stands as the pinnacle of fair building in Nebraska. There is, however, every reason for believing that the 1918 State Fair will surpass it in quality and in size. As the war progresses a greater unity is becoming manifest among the people of the state—a certain solidarity and seriousness of purpose. A larger number of such people will attend the 1918 State Fair than ever before drawn by the constructive purposes upon which the Fair is builded. By September, 1918, an even higher type of citizenry will eagerly respond to this institution which is striving for progress—not only industrial progress but civic and social progress as well. Further than that, the 1918 State Fair will preach the doctrine of true Americanism more strongly than ever before and do its part in making of Nebraskans better citizens with larger war responsibilities. Such is the purpose and scope of one of Nebraska's greatest institutions—the State Fair.

CANNING DEMONSTRATION

Nebraska State Fair, September, 1917

As a phase of the food conservation program, Secretary Danielson of the State Board of Agriculturue invited the Junior Section of the Agricultural Extension Service to increase their efforts of previous years, and use the various canning clubs of the state to demonstrate the Cold-Pack Method of canning fruits and vegetables to the State Fair visitors. The teams from the garden clubs of Kearney, Fairfield, Holdrege, Ashland, Grand Island and University Place accepted the invitation, and contested for the honor of representing Nebraska Boys and Girls Clubs at the Interstate Fair at Sioux City, Iowa, in a similar contest with teams from Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa and Nebraska.

Beans, plums, corn, peaches, beets and tomatoes were demonstrated to an unusually large number of people, who showed their keen interest by their apt attention and the number of questions, which they put to the young canners. Eight double (two teams) demonstrations were put on daily beginning Tuesday morning. After a very exciting 'heat" on Friday to decide a tie between Kearney and University Place, in which the Kearney team demonstrated that they could can in thirteen minutes, four pints each of beets and plums and "clean up the kitchen," against fourteen minutes for University Place, the judges by vote of three to two awarded the honor to Kearney.

A team consisted of two boys and two girls and each member was costumed in the national boys and girls club cap and apron. The cap and apron were decorate with a four-leafed clover, on each leaf of which was inscribed the letter "H." The 4 H's signify the "4-H" education of head, heart, hands and health, which the junior home project work

Plans are already under way to make this demonstration and contest a big feature of the educational exhibit for next year's Fair.

stands for.

A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE POTASH INDUSTRY OF NEBRASKA

By G. E. Condra, Director, the Nebraska Conservation and Soil Survey

The potash industry of Nebraska has developed within a short time. Starting with small shipments of alkali crusts collected from the shores of McCarthy Lake and shipped to Omaha, the industry has grown to a value of several million dollars. The processes involved in the reduction and refining of the potash have not been perfected to a high degree of efficiency.

Four large reduction plants are operating, the fifth plant is building and three more are to start within a few weeks. One refining plant is operating at Omaha, and a reduction plant building at Antioch will do refining also.

Nebraska produces about two-fifths of the potash output of the United States, leading in the amount coming from lakes and lake beds.

The Potash Region of Nebraska

The production is now confined to Sheridan, Garden and Morrill counties. The lakes being worked lie north and south of the C. B. & Q. Railroad, beginning a few miles east of Alliance.

The area with producing lakes, extends about thirty miles north and south and between twenty and thirty miles east and west. (Fig. 1). It occupies nearly equal areas on each side of the railroad. Small intermittent lakes occur on the table lands of Box Butte county and some of them might be worked. Among these are Bonness, Putman and Morrison.

At first it was thought that only two or three of the lakes would become of importance as sources of potash. Now about seventy-five of them are known to contain potash in paying quantities.

Though it is thought that the potash region of Nebraska has been fairly well determined, and that few strong lakes remain untested and unleased, we are convinced that the exploratory work should be continued. Lakes with some potash occur in the Pawlet district of Garden County, in part of Grant County, in widely scattered areas of Cherry County, in McPherson County, in the southern part of Brown County, and in southwestern Holt County. Such tests as have been made of these lakes seem to show more magnesium and sodium than potash. All these lakes should be tested, however, and by wells. A considerable amount of potash is known to occur near Ellsworth.

There are many lakes in Cherry County, as near Cody, near Merriman, in the southwestern corner of the county and between Simion, Brownlee and Wood Lake. Among the best known of these are Big Alkali, Red Deer, Clear, Dad's, Pelican, Willow, Dewey, Marsh and Cody. Among the Brown County lakes are Enders, Moon, Rat, Long, Marsh, Willow and Chain Lakes.

Topography. The lakes occur in two physiographic regions, namely, the table lands and the sand hills, but mostly in the latter.

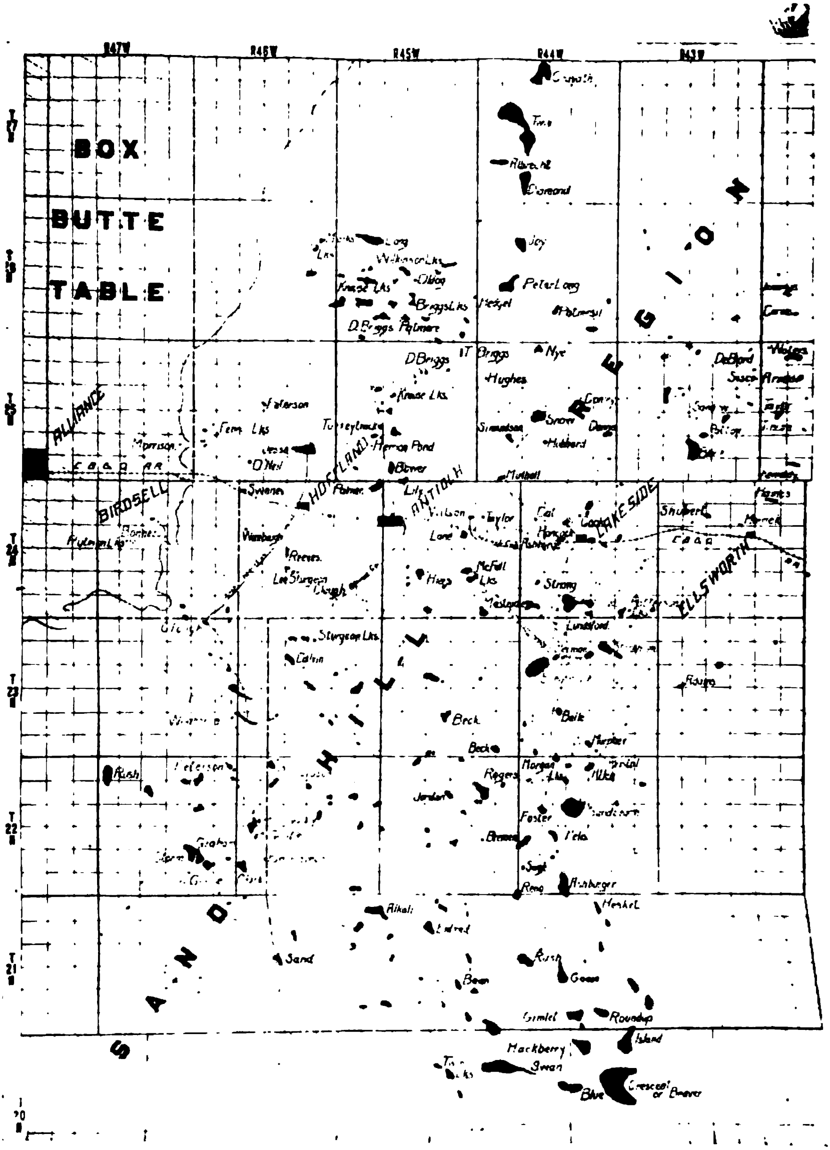


FIGURE 1—MAP SHOWING LOCATIONS OF LAKES

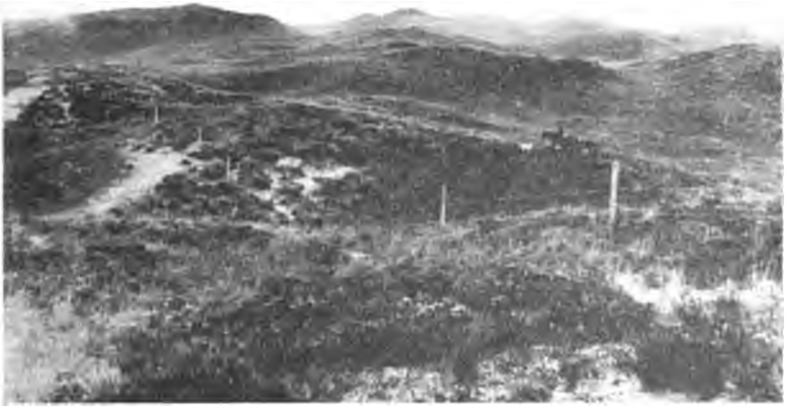


FIGURE 2—A TYPICAL VIEW OF THE SAND HILLS

The sand hills occupy about 20,000 square miles of Nebraska. The largest belt of such hills is in the north-central part of the state, extending from Holt County southwestward, and occupying much of the area between the Platte and the Niobrara. Box Butte table is west of this.

The surface of the sand hill country is comparatively rough (Fig. 2). It is modified by many hills, basins, valleys and lakes. The valleys are one-quarter to one mile or more wide. Their courses are very irregular. In places the grouping of the hills is such as to form ridges. Some hills are low and small; others rise 100 feet or more above the valleys. About two-thirds of the region is occupied by hills and one-third by basins, valleys and lakes (Fig. 3). Though there is an east-west grouping of hills, valleys and lakes in much of the region, this pattern does not prevail. In places the direction is northwest-southeast and in others southwest-northeast. In many parts of the region, there is no system in the arrangement of surface features. In the part along the C. B. & Q. Railroad, the direction of small valleys is east and west (Fig. 4). Most of the large valleys south of the railroad extend southeastward and southward. Those on the north, range eastward and northeastward, and in some parts nearly due north and south.

The hills were produced largely by wind action. The more or less mobile subsoil was eroded from a table-land formerly connected with Box Butte Table. Nearly all of the original surface drainage pattern has been effaced. The hill form is not changing much at this time because of the holding power of the vegetation.

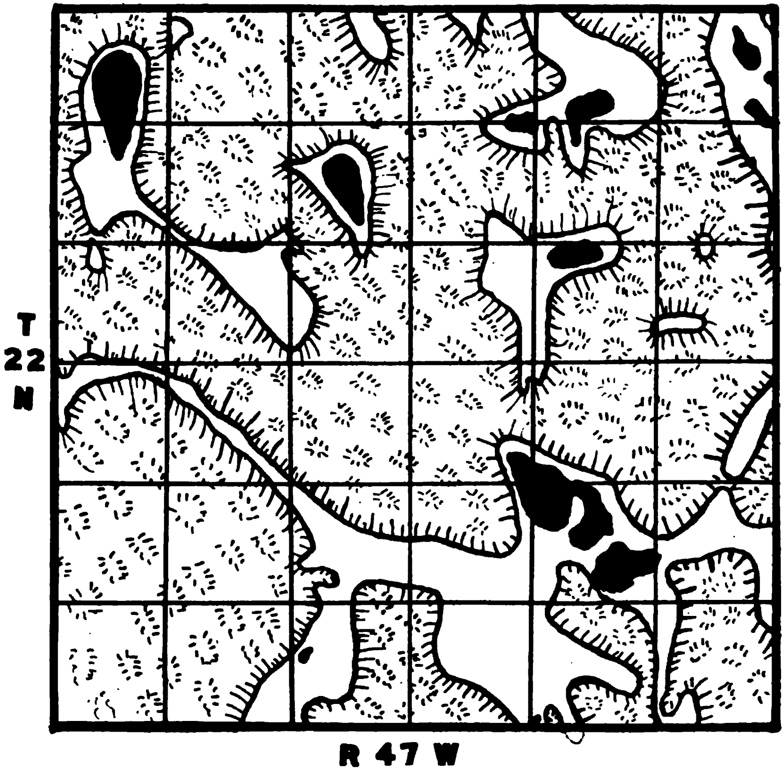


FIGURE 3—SKETCH MAP SHOWING HILLS, VALLEYS AND LAKES ABOUT TEN MILES SOUTHEAST OF HOFFLAND

Drainage. The table-land has surface drainage, and on the part where potash occurs, the streams flow into small intermittent lakes. These lakes lie above the water table.

The sand hill drainage is largely underground. The ground water is shallow in the valleys and exposed at places as lakes. The underflow is eastward, veering a little to the southeast in much of the potash region. On the north the underflow moves to the tributaries of the Niobrara and here some of the valleys carry small streams. On the south the underflow is towards the Blue Water and other small branches of the North Platte.

The area where the best lakes occur is one of slow underflow and of little loss by outward drainage. This condition has been an important factor in the development of alkali lakes.

Structure. The sand hill belt is covered with dune sand in the hills, and by sandy loams on the valleys and basins. The mantle rock is quite thick. Bedrock is reported to have been reached by a drilling near Hoffland, at a depth of about 100 feet.

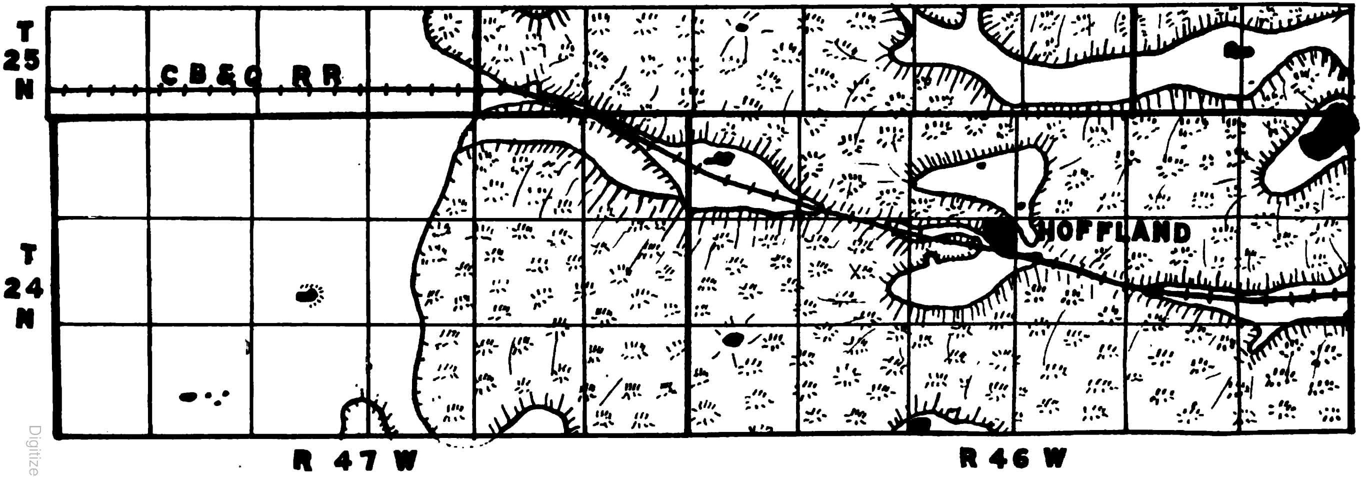


FIGURE 4-A—SKETCH MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE C. B. & Q. RAILROAD IN THE VICINITY OF HOFFLAND. THE RAILROAD FOLLOWS VALLEYS MOST OF THE DISTANCE IN THE SANDHILLS AND ACROSS THE TABLE LAND EAST OF ALLIANCE

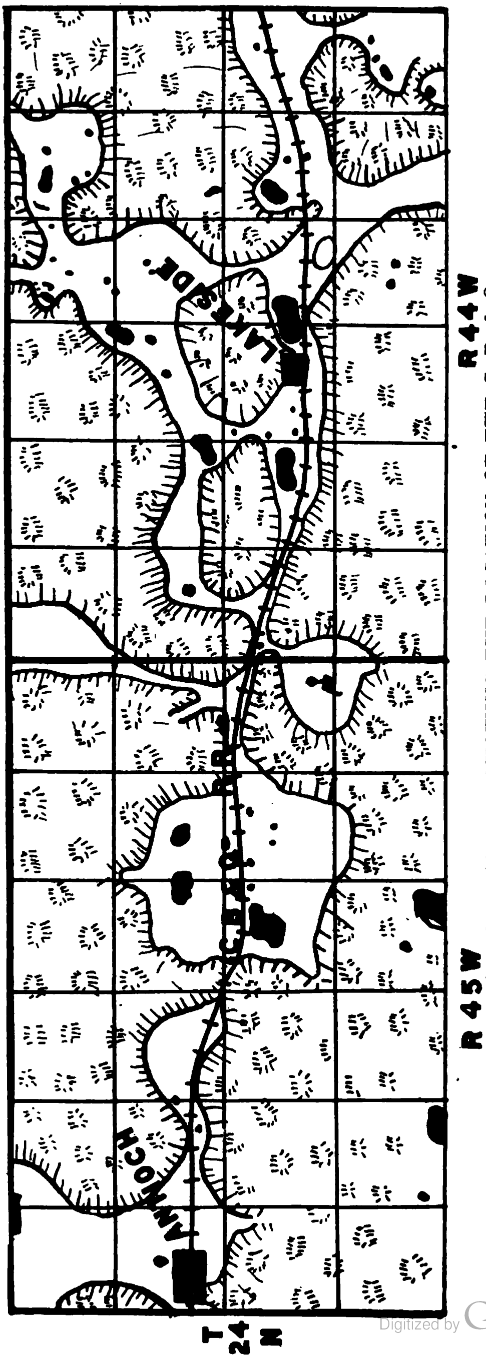


FIGURE 4-B—SKETCH MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE C. B. & Q. RAILROAD BETWEEN ANTIOCH AND LAKESIDE. EXCEPT FOR A SHORT DISTANCE THE RAILROAD FOLLOWS VALLEYS

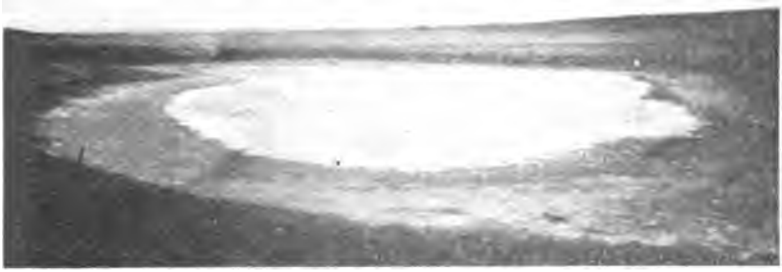


FIGURE 5—AN ALKALI POND NEAR LAKESIDE

The table-land is quite thickly mantled with sandy loam and fine sandy loam, beneath which, at comparatively shallow depths, are layers of silty clay and the so-called magnesia rock.

The bedrock immediately below the dune sand, and the surface of Box Butte Table is of Tertiary age. It is formed by what is known as the Arikaree Formation. This formation is separable into fairly distinct divisions which need not be considered in this connection. In general it is composed of rather poorly defined layers of sand, gravel, silty clay and light colored, friable calcareous sandrock.

Below the Arikaree is the well known Brule clay, which outcrops prominently at the foot of Pine Ridge and at a number of places in the North Platte Valley. The total thickness of the Brule, the Arikaree and other Tertiary formations in this part of the state is 1,000 feet or more. The Tertiary deposits rest unconformably on the Pierre shale of Cretaceous age.

Generally speaking, the mantle rock of the potash region is underlain by sedimentary Tertiary formations and definitely cut off from the older formations which outcrop in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. The structure of the bedrock near the surface is of the kind that would prevent leakage or seepage from the deeper formations of Cretaceous and older age.

Transportation Facilities. The potash region is served by the C. B. & Q. Railroad (Fig. 4). The presence of a railroad near the lakes has been of great importance in many ways, as in moving freight and labor. Most passenger trains stop at the towns having potash plants.

The public roads are not good as a rule. Those in valleys are fair. The stretches on hills are poor to very bad. They have been a hindrance in the potash development.

The potash companies, assisted by the Alliance Commercial Club and County Commissioners, have improved a road from Alliance to Hoffland, Antioch and Lakeside. This road is south of the railroad. It is used principally by autos and auto trucks.

Description of Lakes. There are many lakes in the sand hills. Some are small, being mere ponds (Fig. 5), and a few lakes have areas of 600 acres or more. The depth varies from a few inches to several feet. The usual depth of the larger lakes is from 1 to 3 feet. The lakes are constantly changing in form, depth and size in sympathy with the rainfall, underflow and evaporation. Most ponds and some lakes dry up during late summer (Fig. 6).

There are all stages between fresh and alkali lakes. As a rule, the fresh ones are deep and with outward drainage. The alkali lakes are at dead ends of drainage. Many of the fresh lakes contain rushes, cattails, and other plants of similar habitat (Fig. 7). Those having salt grasses along their shore lines, and about which occur myriads of alkali flies in the summer time, are apt to be alkaline. The alkali lakes usually appear yellowish in color, yet this is not a sure sign of alkalinity. Their beds are covered with muck underlain with hardpan, called magnesia. The water has a characteristic odor and a bitter taste. Birds and live stock avoid strong alkali water.

Alkali and fresh lakes may occur practically side by side, but as a rule, those on a given valley or hay flat show similar characteristics, if they have about the same drainage conditions.

The alkali lakes contain more plant and animal life than is generally supposed. There are several species of low plants and a few species of animals, represented by many individuals. Among the plants are diatoms, desmids and chara. The plants first named are very simple and usually called the single celled microscopic organisms. The charas are known as stoneworts. They are small branching plants, rising from the lake beds. It is thought that the lower species of plants occur in all the alkali lakes.

The animals usually found in the alkali waters are bugs, small crustaceans and salamanders. Flies show up in the summer in great swarms which cover the vegetation along the lake shores. The salamanders do not pass through their normal development, but remain in the axolotl stage. This animal is wrongly thought by ranchmen to be half fish and half lizard.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF LAKE BRINES

The strong water is called brine. Two things stand out prominently in determining value of brines, viz.—the percentage of soluble salts and the percentage of K_2O in the salts. The brines contain com-

Does it pay to have a good Bull?
FIVE DAUGHTERS OF GOLDEN SHYLOCK
FARM DAIRY BARN

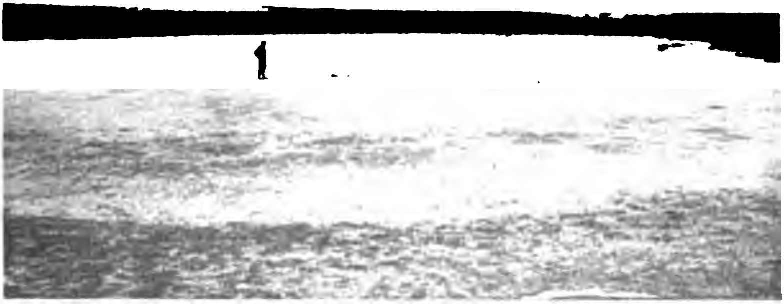


FIGURE 6—A DRY LAKE BED STREWN WITH ALKALI

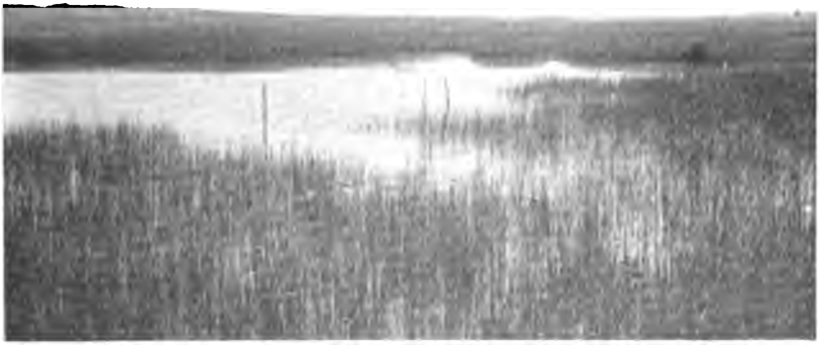


FIGURE 7—FRESH LAKE

pounds principally of potassium and sodium, and traces of magnesium, calcium, iron, etc. The compounds are principally sulphates, carbonates and chlorides. The relative amounts of sodium and potash vary considerably in the potash region, and there is a yet wider range if the lakes of the whole sand hill country are considered.

By the percentage of potash is meant the percent in the water or in the solids of the water. For example, a brine running 16 per cent solids and 28 per cent of that as potash (K_2O) would be reported: potash, 28 or as potash, 4.44. Both these are correct, but they refer in the one case to the solids and in the other to the water and salts combined.

The word "potash" has at least three meanings. In chemistry it is an element. Industrially it is K_2O, or some compound of potash or one or more compounds of potash together wtih salts of soda, magnesium, etc.

Potash salts are widely distributed in nature. This is shown by the following, compiled from Mr. H. S. Gale's report on Potash in 1916.*

"Sea water contains 3½ per cent of dissolved salts and .04 per cent K_2O. Great Salt Lake brine contains 20 per cent dissolved salts and .41 per cent K_2O. Searls Lake, California has in a saturated solution, 2.48 per cent K_2O. Jesse Lake, Nebraska, has shown as much as 19 per cent dissolved salt and 5.96 per cent K_2O in the water.

The following compounds occur in the alkali lakes of Nebraska, but in varying proportions:

Potassium carbonate, K_2CO_3—called pearl ash.
Potassium bi-carbonate, $KHCO_3$.
Sodium carbonate, Na_2CO_3—called soda ash.
Sodium bi-carbonite, $NaHCO_3$—Called cooking soda.
Calcium carbonate, $CaCO_3$—called lime.
Potassium sulphate, K_2SO_4.
Sodium sulphate, Na_2SO_4—called Glauber salts.
Magnesium sulphate $MgSO_4$—called Epsom salts.
Calcium sulphate $CaSO_4$—called gypsum.
Potassium chloride, KCl—called sylvite.
Sodium chloride, NaCl—called halite or common salt.

Usually the brines of producing lakes contain about equal percentages of potash and soda salts. The amount of dissolved matter, the "solids," run from about 2 per cent to 12 per cent or more. Nearly fresh lakes have only a fraction of 1 per cent solids.

A sample collected from a well in Jesse Lake and analyzed by Mr. John H. Show, contained the following:

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* 1917, Gale, H. S. Potash in 1916, published by the U. S. Geological Survey. This paper has a bibliography on Potash. See pages 169 and 170.

Potassium oxide	(K_2O)	28.18%
Sodium oxide	(Na_2O)	27.79%
Sulphur trioxide	(SO_3)	11.97%
Carbon dioxide	(CO_2)	27.19%
Chlorine	(Cl)	3.38%
Total		98.51%

The above acids and bases when combined in the forms of neutral salt, show the following analysis:

Potassium sulphate	(K_2SO_4)	26.52%
Potassium carbonate	(K_2CO_3	21.48%
Sodium carbonate	(Na_2CO_3)	36.25%
Sodium bi-carbonate	($NaHCO_3$)	9.24%
Sodium chloride	(NaCl)	5.81%
Silica	(SiO_2)	.21%
Total		99.51%

Some free oxygen occurs in the water and the chemical reactions between the various compounds of the alkalis, iron and organic matter release gases such as hydrogen sulphide and carbonic acid gas.

The composition of the lake water is very similar to that obtained from the underlying sands. Samples of brines and muds collected by J. H. Hance were analyzed by A. R. Merz at the Co-operative Laboratory at Reno, Nev., with the following results:

Brines From Jesse Lake

No.	Location	Pct. of dissolved salts (dried at 105°C)	Pct. of K_2O in dissolved salts
24	Shallow pit at edge of lake	12.31	34.81
27	Pit 4 ft. deep, 40 ft. from lake shore	14.14	26.40
118	Middle of lake	13.55	29.97
	Muds From Jesse Lake		
26	1 ft. below surface, 40 ft. from shore	9.35	25.42
115	4 feet below surface	4.63	28.92
116	7 feet below surface	4.07	24.78
	Saline Residues From Jesse Lake		
25	Crust on southeast margin of lake	34.06	21.00
117	Surface incrustation	20.25	17.39

The evaporated salts are mostly sulphates, but include a large percentage of carbonates and some bicarbonates formed when the brine is dried at ordinary temperatures.

The weakest brines worked to date in the potash region of Nebraska ran 2 per cent solids, of which a little more than 20 per cent was potash. This strength is one extreme and Jesse Lake is the other. Most brinés represent the mean between these.

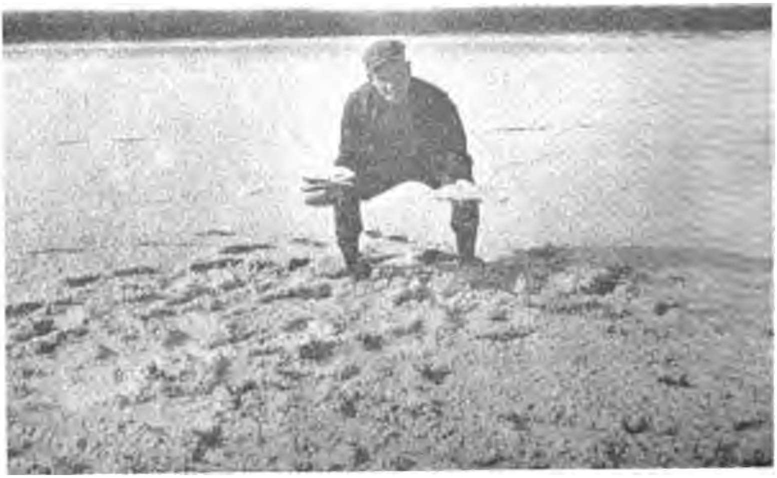

FIGURE 8—VIEW SHOWING INCRUSTATIONS

ORIGIN OF POTASH BRINES

Much has been said and written concerning the origin of lake potash. Various theories have been proposed, and persons actively engaged in the potash industry have shown an interest in this subject. As we now see it, the origin of alkali lakes is best explained by physiography and chemistry. Hence the following discussion:

Development of Alkali Lakes. There are marked differences between table-land and sand hill lakes. The alkali of the former is easily explained, but the latter is more difficult.

The steps in the development of alkali in the small lakes on Box Butte table are about as follows: The wind erodes a small basin, or a drainage course is modified by drifting sand produced by erosion. In either case a basin or reservoir is formed which receives surface drainage when there is enough rainfall. Water entering this gathers more or less alkali from the soil and subsoil. The solutions are weak. Inwash brings fine sediment which silts the depression and checks the percolation. Water thus collected is lost by solar evaporation and the salts are concentrated and finally deposited on the lake bed. (Figure 8). This group of processes when continued long enough produces alkali such as occurs in Bonness and Putman lakes. These lakes do not have much potash in sands below the lake bed. Furthermore, much of the alkali and soda in the incrustations is blown away when the lake beds become dry.

Sand hill lakes are fed principally by underflow. The ground water percolates through the soil and subsoil and moves for considerable distances after reaching the water table. Many of the lakes are ground water exposed in depressions or low places in valleys. The depressions retain their positions with considerable permanence, yet the lake surfaces rise and fall with changes in the contour of the water table, due in part to the rainfalls, but caused principally by seasons or periods differing in the amount of evaporation.

The conditions which determine the accumulation of potash in sand hill lakes are about as follows: Comparatively fresh water enters the lakes from the highest point on the surrounding ground water, which

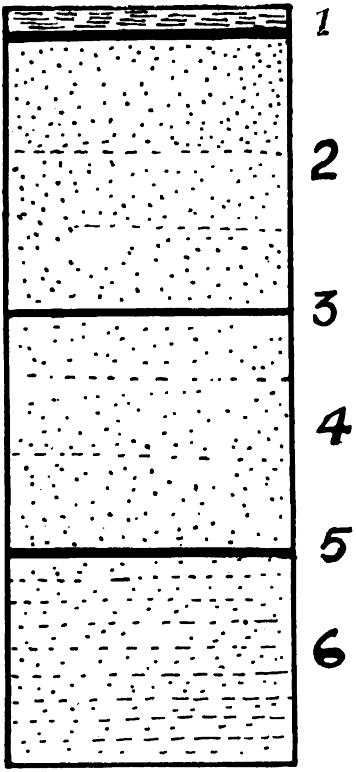

FIGURE 9—A SECTION SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF MAGNESIA LAYERS AND POSITION OF SANDS. NO. 1 REPRESENTS THE LAKE UNDERLAIN WITH MUCK AND HARDPAN LAYER. NOS. 2 AND 4 REPRESENT POTASH SANDS. NOS. 3 AND 4 REPRESENT MAGNESIA LAYERS NO. 6 IS AN UNDERLYING FRESH WATER ZONE

usually is to the west. This seepage supply, though constant or nearly so, is most in evidence as a rule, in fall and spring. The water entering some lakes, passes out at once. In others it is held back by a sand dam, or by the natural form of the basin. In case the water is retained, the principal loss is through solar evaporation which becomes very heavy in the summer time. It is safe to state that about five feet of water would evaporate from one of these lake surfaces in a year.

The alkali solutions are concentrated by evaporation. The density attained varies with changes in the volume of water in the lakes and is affected by freezing. Lakes supplied by considerable water, and subject to evaporation for a long period become heavily mineralized.

Another feature of alkali lakes is hard to explain. It is the muck and the hardpan or magnesia layer on the lake beds (Figure 9). These impervious materials have importance in trapping the brines.

Formerly it was supposed that the impervious layers on lake beds were formed wholly by the inwash of very fine sediment from the hill sides. This view is now thought to be partly in error. An examination of the materials on the beds of several alkali lakes shows them to be principally fine sand, indurated or cemented by magnesia and alkali compounds. There are present also, compounds of iron, alumnia and organic material, most of which seem to have been formed in the lake itself and deposited on the lake floor. The conclusion is that the lakes, after becoming somewhat mineralized, began to precipitate certain compounds. Some of the materials were thrown down before the brine became very strong. Salts of magnesium, calcium and alumnia were dropped in a flocculent, colloidal form, making the muck and magnesia layers. Evidently the inwashed silt and sand had secondary importance in the development of the impervious beds. The magnesia layer is best developed, as a rule, in the east and southeast parts of a lake. It may extend beyond the border of a lake.

Referring again to the potash, it should be noted that the brine usually is most dense at the lower end of a lake, i. e. opposite the point where seepage water enters.

Alkali lakes deposit salts on their beds as the water lowers, especially so in late summer (Figure 5, 6 and 8). This gives a fringe or belt of incrustations. The color of this deposit varies from nearly white to yellowish. Often the deposit makes fantastic forms on the vegetation and lake beach.

Development of Lake Bed Potash. This relates to brines in sands below the lakes proper. Some have called these brines the sub-surface potash. Most of the producing lakes show the following section:

(1) Muck and magnesia.
(2) Sand, 2 to 40 feet.
(3) Magnesia or hardpan, six inches or more.

A second sand and a third hardpan occur in some lakes.

It is not easy to account for these potash bearing sands and the lower impervious layers. Apparently they represent ancient lakes. But, the question arises—how were they formed. No hardpan layers extend generally through the region. The typical hardpans are located mostly below the present lakes. This means that the same forces produced the surface lakes and the ancient or buried lakes. If this proves to be true, the land surface and the water table must have lifted during the development of the lake beds, and probably by stages or periods.

The table-land lakes have little or no sub-surface potash. The sand hill lakes may contain alkali in the lakes and in one or two sands below, but they are underlain at some depth by fresh water. In fact, good wells of fresh water can be obtained along the shores of these lakes or even under the lakes proper if the surface water is cased out.

It seems that the sand hill region, whose surface averages slightly lower than the table-lands has advanced westward. The water table came closer to the surface as the sand hills encroached upon the table-land. The deeper basins filled in to the water line, as the catchment areas of the lakes expanded. This change appears to have come by two or three stages. At each stand, sands were filled in and a magnesia or impervious bed was formed. The sands between the impervious layers are so named because they are the sources of brine. They are colored light green to dark green by iron compounds and are sometimes called green sands. The color of this sand is due to a film of greenish to dark iron covering the grains.

Some of the potash prospectors maintain that the brines in the lake beds have come from deep seated sources, from what they call a mother lode. Apparently there is no ground for this claim for the thick layers of Tertiary beds would cut off any connection with the formations of Cretaceous age. Then the Cretaceous deposits being thick and impervious, would prevent leakage from the older beds, which might or might not be a source of potash. It is evident that the view that brines come from a mother lode or deep source, is not well founded.

A few persons think that the brines come from shallow, artesian springs. It is true that practically all the lakes are fed by seepage water and in most cases the intake zone is along the west edges of the lakes. In some places, however, it has other points of entry, even from below a lake. A number of cases were found while sinking wells, in which the waters below the muck and magnesia broke through and lifted to and above the surface of the lakes, like artesian springs. The lifting of the sub-surface water seems to be caused by the dense or heavier water in the lake itself acting upon impervious layers which extend to higher ground. This condition of unequal densities develops a head, which really causes the water to lift through an opening, and above the lake surface. It should be noted that much of the water below the magnesia layer is fresh. This means that springs coming from this zone would have little value as a source of brine. The surface seepage does feed the lakes with weak brines.

Our conclusion is that the deeper hardpan layers were developed on the floors or beds of ancient lakes; that the water line has lifted two or three times, accompanied by basin filling, and that most of the ground water in the mantle rock below the alkali zones confined by impervious layers, is fresh or nearly so.

Where Strong Lakes Occur. These are found where the basins are most perfect for holding water; where the conditions favor excessive evaporation and where there is a large supply of potash bearing water. The most typical lake of this kind is Jesse lake. Big Sturgeon, Snow, Ashburger and Cook lakes are examples of this type.

Ages of Lakes. The newest lake condition occurs on the table-land. Then come those of the sand hills in which muck and magnesia layers are absent or developing. The typical alkali lake with the hardpan bed follows, and the oldest are buried. They are represented by the alkali deposits lying between the impervious beds below the surface lakes.

Lakes may be classified according to the alkali compounds they contain. These are discussed at another place in this report.

The Probable Origin of Potash. The term potash as it is here used means potash salts, such as the sulphate, carbonate, nitrate or chloride or a combination of one or more of these with salts of soda, magnesia, lime, etc. The development of alkali salts beginning with the primary rocks as they occurred in the mountains, is outlined in the following paragraphs:

1. The Feldspathic and other potash bearing rocks of the Rocky Mountain areas were weathered and eroded. This released the materials now occurring in the Tertiary and later formations covering western Nebraska.

2. Debris from the primary potash bearing rocks was carried eastward by streams and built into the late Tertiary formations. This construction left a smooth, high plain or table-land where the potash region is now found.

3. The high plain was eroded by wind and streams. Valleys were carved out of the land and the water table deepened. Then the sand hills were formed as the destruction of the table-land advanced westward, and the water line lifted.

4. The rainfall and capillary water were instrumental in weathering and leaching alkali compounds from the mantle rock and bedrock.

5. These alkalies were gathered from large areas in the eroding region and from the table-land on the west and moved by the underflow in the direction of its drainage which for the most part was eastward.

6. Much potash was lost to tributaries of the Platte and Niobrara.

7. That part of the sand hills which intercepted the surface flow and the underflow, and in which the waters could not readily escape except by evaporation, became the potash region.

8. Water moving in from large catchment areas became trapped in basins and its alkali salts were evaporated to brine. The lakes through which the water drained and escaped remained fresh.

Discussion. Vegetation and prairie fires may have had some importance in the accumulation of the potash. But, the only work they did was to take compounds from the soil and release them. All the potash, as we see it, has come from the soil and bedrock, which were, in turn, derived from primary rocks. Water was the agency that brought the solutions to the lakes and solar heat caused the evaporation and concentration.

The precise chemical reactions whereby the potash compounds of the bedrock and sub-soil were released and taken up by the percolating waters and the underflow are not fully understood. Neither is it known just how the various potash, soda, magnesium, calcium and iron salts react under the conditions in which they occur in the bedrock, mantle rock and lake solutions. It is known, however, that mass chemical reactions do take place between these salts, that the reactions are affected to some extent by the organic matter in the lakes, and that the compounds thus produced are not equally soluble.

The chemistry involved in the development of potash lakes presents an attractive field for research. Probably the compounds enter the lakes mostly as sulphates. These in the presence of organic matter and iron of the sands are reduced to sulphides and finally changed to carbonates. The first compounds to be thrown out of solutions would be the salts of magnesium and calcium. The iron changes to sulphides and sulphates which cover the sand grains, giving the greenish colors. The organic matter decomposing, unites with the broken up compounds of potassium and sodium forming carbonates and bi-carbonates. This would, with enough vegetation and time, bring about the elimination of all sulphates and leave carbonates as the principal alkali compounds. Viewed in this light the oldest and most mature lakes would be found to contain principally the carbonates, as they do in some parts of the region.

It is possible that the alkali salts do not move through the sand dams and lake beds at the same rate. This, if true, will account in part for the varying kinds of salts occurring in the different lakes. The investigation of this subject belongs to what is called physical chemistry.

Broadly speaking, it may be said that the potash was released from the bedrock and its derivatives and concentrated in the lake beds primarily through the agencies of ground water and solar evaporation, and that organic matter and iron compounds have been important agencies in determining the nature of the potash compounds of the brines.

Life History of Potash Lakes. Our studies show that the potash lakes fall into four stages of development based on their physiographic history. The stages are as follows:

1. Intermittent table-land lakes.
2. Comparatively weak sand hill lakes.
3. The richest sand hill lakes.
4. Lakes losing strength.

Evidently the lakes in division one are destroyed by the advancing sand hills. Their alkali is moved onward to the incipient lakes in the second group and stage. The water from lakes in the second belt finally reaches the basins where conditions are most favorable for making the hardpan layers and the stronger solutions. This gives heavily mineralized lakes which finally, through mass chemical action, show more carbonates than sulphates. The three stages of lakes just named do not remain fixed. They change to a condition of decadence shown by decreasing mineralization. This is the fourth stage in which more alkali is lost than is received.

The cycle of development herein outlined, requires a long time, probably hundreds and thousands of years. The number of good lakes increases or decreases, depending primarily upon the potash supply and the development of outward drainage.

LEASING LAKES

The methods used in leasing potash lakes and oil lands are similar. The work is done by private parties, or by the representatives of promoters who expect to turn the leases to some company, or by the operators themselves. In either case the person going to the field supplies himself with information concerning the ranch owners, and the names and locations of lakes. He visits the owners and urges the desirability of leasing according to his terms.

In the beginning of the potash development practically all of the ranchmen were anxious to lease or sell even at a low price. Later, they were leary and in some cases annoyed by the persistence with which they were worked.

The leases bind the lessor and lessee to a number of conditions relating to testing, erection of a plant, pumping, etc. Most leases have been just and fair to the lessors, but in a few cases there has been sharp practice. This has tied up lakes without production.

The royalties range from 5% gross to 20% gross of the production. Most royalties are 12½% gross.

The leases continue in effect during the period of profitable production of potash.

As a rule, the potash leases cover the other mineral rights, such as oil and gas.

School Land Leases. The press has run a great deal concerning the leasing of school land lakes. It reflects both criticism and commendation for the public officials having in charge the state lands on which potash occurs.

There are few laws on the statute books touching the state's mineral resources. Such as there are have been used as a basis for action by the Commission of Public Lands and Buildings. A plan for leasing was outlined and certain restrictions were named. The question was raised as to whether both agricultural and mineral leases could be made, and this was decided by the Commission in favor of double leasing.

Nearly all of the school land lakes have been leased by persons not in the potash business. The purpose in most cases evidently will be to sell the leases to promotion companies or to the potash plants.

A better plan in the management of the school land lakes would have been to determine the potash content of the lakes and the value of the same, and to lease to companies or persons ready and willing to develop the lakes. Probably this could not have been done under the law

Nothing has given more publicity to the alkali resources of Nebraska than the discussion relating to the leasing of school lands. Evidently this has promoted the development of the region.

Some of the school lakes have little value and could be leased for a low royalty. Others are of more value and better located and should be leased to better advantage. The flat rate of one-eighth royalty will not cause weak lakes to be developed. The school lakes are scattered in sections 16 and 36, except those on lieu lands, and are therefore not compactly located so as to permit their working in a large way by a company operating a single plant.

The school land lakes might be pumped by companies having pipe lines near them provided that contracts fair to the state could be secured.

SURVEYS AND FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

The study of sand hill lakes has been under way for several years. The first work done by the Conservation and Soil Survey was for the purpose of determining what lakes are suited for fish culture. Then, little or nothing was thought of the potash resources. Many samples of water were collected and analyzed.

Another phase of the early field work related to the plant and animal life which have importance as a source of fish food. Dr. R. H. Wolcott and Dr. Elda Walker, of the University of Nebraska, were the leaders in the biological studies made of the lakes.

Dr. E. H. Barbour, of the State Geological Survey, has studied and described the sand hill lakes. Mr. Whitford, working under the direction of Dr. Barbour, visited many of the lakes a few years ago. A report was prepared, published, and distributed by the Geological Survey. This report did much to show the value of the state's alkali resources.

To Messrs. John H. Show and Carl Modesitt belong the credit for the first careful studies made of the alkali lakes. They began the field work about eight years ago and their efforts were chiefly instrumental in shaping the potash development. The past year has witnessed a great deal of activity in the way of lake investigations made by persons and companies hoping to secure leases and to start reduction plants. The Conservation and Soil Survey has access to the results of this work.

The State Conservation and Soil Survey, in line with its duties defined by the statutes, began a comprehensive survey of the potash lakes last spring. Three men were sent to Sheridan county and two men to Morrill county. One of the Sheridan county men enlisted, another worked until August, and the third, Mr. W. A. Norris, continued until

November. The results of the survey in Sheridan county were unsatisfactory. Messrs. F. A. Hayes and V. H. Seabury worked northeastern Morrill county. Their mapping was found to be accurate. The writer spent considerable time checking and extending the surveys.

Several difficulties were encountered on the survey, i. e., in securing lodging and board and on account of bad roads. Part of the time, roads were fair and some of the time they were too sandy at places for the use of autos.

Land Corners. Our greatest difficulty in parts of the region was due to the lack of agreement held in regard to land corners established by two or three surveys. Discrepancies of one-fourth mile were encountered. There is an overlap of three-fourths mile along the line between Garden and Morrill counties. The map shown by figure one of this report, is only approximately correct. It may be off three-fourths mile on the Morrill-Garden county boundary. The northeastern corner of Morrill county was plane tabled by our survey. The lakes there were tied to corners, observed by land owners, yet we do not agree with the original survey. Elsewhere, much of the region was covered with only a fair degree of accuracy. At places, where the corners are in dispute, the lakes were mapped from the locations given by ranchmen.

Land line suits are pending in the courts, and until these are decided one should not be too positive regarding the legal numbers of the land on which the lakes occur. For example, the location of the C. B. & Q. between Hoffland and Lakeside is not definitely known.

Testing Lakes. Our survey did some of this, but could not undertake to cover the whole field. Preliminary examinations of lakes were made by finding the Baume reading and noting the condition of the vegetation, lake bed and the presence or absence of incrustations.

The hydrometric test, if properly made, gives the percentage of solids. The water runs from zero to 5 or 6 Be. or more, depending upon the density. If sediment is in the water, as it may be on windy days, the reading is too high.

Hydrometric readings of lake waters are deceptive. It should be observed whether a lake or pond contains more water than usual or that it is low, probably nearly dry. A record made when a lake is very low shows a high density.

Density tests have less value than was formerly supposed. If a good reading is observed, it remains to be determined what salts are in the water. There may be more soda than potash. About all that can be said for this test is that it may show whether further prospecting should be done in the way of laboratory testing of water samples and by putting down wells.

Wells. Now that most potash is derived from the beds of lakes, i e., from the sub-surface, it has become the practice to thoroughly test out the waters below the lakes proper. This is done by putting down wells to depths of 15 to 40 feet by drilling with casing and sand bucket. Care should be exercised to prevent the mixing of lake water with that of the sands below. As a rule the casing is allowed to stand for a few minutes after the opening has been made through the hardpan layer in order to let the silt and mud settle around the pipe before water is withdrawn.

If brines are found in the first few wells, a number of wells are sunk in the lake bed to determine the producing area. The lake is surveyed into blocks, varying in size with the area of the lake. This gives well locations that serve to test out all the sands. In most cases the wells show only part of a lake bed to contain potash in paying quantities. This is the producing area.

Samples of water are taken from the well at frequent intervals and placed in jars or jugs labeled to show the lake, the well and sample number. An accurate log is kept of each well. This shows the thickness of beds or layers penetrated. Hydrometric readings are made at regular intervals for information concerning the strengths of solutions encountered.

Laboratory Tests. The brine samples secured from lakes and lake beds are usually shipped at once to the laboratory. Some operators do a part of the laboratory testing in the field. They take a certain quantity of the water, let it stand for about 24 hours, and then make a hydrometric test of the clear water. In order to facilitate shipment a given weight or volume of water is boiled down to determine the percentage of solids. A sample of the solids is sent to the central laboratory for analysis. The chemical analysis is made to show the percentage of potash salts or to show a complete analysis of all alkali compounds in the sample. The price paid for such analyses varies with the determinations made, ranging from about $2 to $20 per sample.

Evaluation of Lakes. The field examinations and the laboratory tests show the lake density and the potash content. These are used in determining the amount of potash in a lake or lake bed.

A report is made on the depth and thickness of sands, and the area of the lake bed in which paying quantities of brine occur. Having these data and the chemical data it is easy to determine and report the number of tons of potash both in the lake and in the lake bed. Such investigations and reports have been made on a large number of the lakes in the region.

The investigations of a lake should show the area in square feet the average depth, average density, amount of water in tons and the K_2O content, and for the underground zone, the area, depth or thickness, density, amount of water in tons, and the K_2O content. The amount of potash in the lake and underground should be determined and stated. Eventually, it will be possible to make a fairly accurate estimate of all of the potash resources of the state.

The value of a lake is also affected by its location with respect to a pipe line or its nearness to other lakes that may be reached by the same line. A lake several miles from a reduction plant is not nearly so valuable as one much nearer,

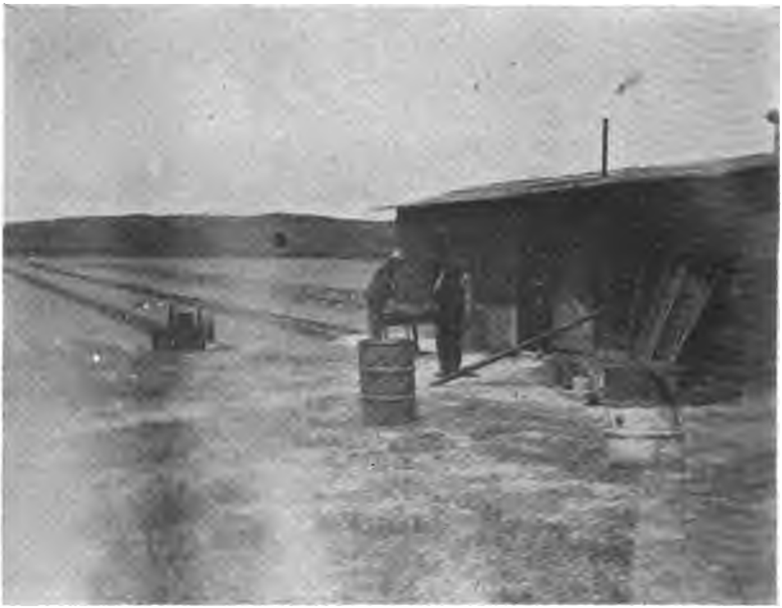

FIGURE 10—A PUMP HOUSE

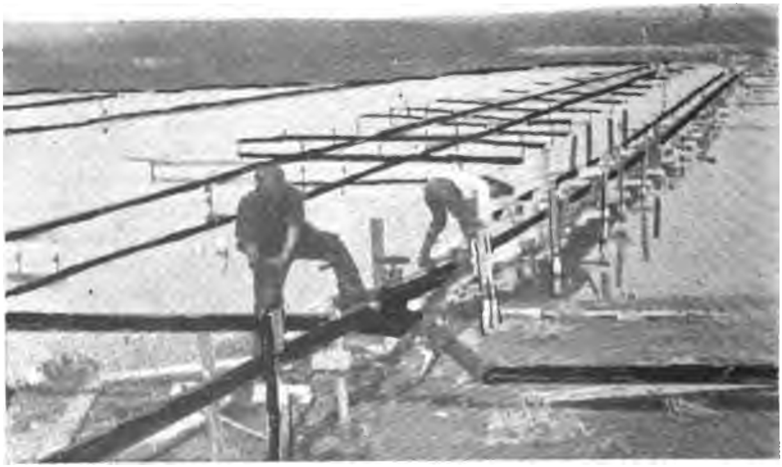

FIGURE 11—VIEW SHOWING HOW WELLS ARE DISTRIBUTED IN A LAKE

BRINE PRODUCTION

At first, the production was from lake waters, but now the principal source is the sub-surface sands. Production is by pumping. Brines are delivered to the reduction plants through pipe lines.

Pumping. Wells are put down in the lake beds where there are strong brines (Figure 10). The depth varies with the thickness of sands. Some wells are driven; others are made by lowering a large casing and then letting the sand point down and filling sand around it. The large casing is then removed. This method gives the stronger wells.

The sand points are attached to a gas pipe which is connected to a suction line (Figure 12). Wells are placed close in order to draw from all the sand. This may require about 50 wells for each five acres of lake bed. There are about 1,200 sand points in Jesse Lake covering a producing area of about 100 acres.

It requires high suction pumps to remove the brine. From 100 to 200 wells are connected to each pump. There are five pump stations at Jesse Lake with two pumps at each. Force pumps are used to drive the brine through pipe lines leading to reduction plants.

Pumping is done by motor drive or by gas engines. There are two twelve-hour shifts each day.

Brines are gauged by meters or by the use of stroke counters.

Most of the potash companies have pump stations at lakes and relay stations along the pipe lines.

Pipe Lines. There are several miles of pipe line in the potash region. They lead from the producing lakes to relay stations and finally to the reduction works. Some of these lines are made of iron casing, but most of those now installed are wood, wrapped with heavy wire. The diameters of the casings range from 2½ to 6 inches. Those made of wood are about 6 inches in diameter and are built to stand a head of 150 to 300 pounds. The lines are buried 30 inches below the surface as required by the state law. Some ditching is done by hand, but most of it is by mechanical diggers.

A plant operating from a number of lakes and with several pumps will collect water from laterals or branching lines at central points and then pump it to the central plant.

Summer Lakes. The brines in some lakes are too weak most of the year for production. They can be pumped to the beds of other lakes when evaporation is greatest and concentrated by solar evaporation. After this is done, other pumps draw the water off and force it to the potash plant. The water of such evaporating basins is allowed to collect in an artificial opening called a "sump" from which it is pumped. The American Potash company has made extensive use of this plan (Figure 13).

Winter Lakes. Ice forming on a lake causes the potash to concentrate in the water below. The brines are pumped when the density has increased sufficiently. This makes it possible to utilize the lakes which are comparatively weak during other times of the year.

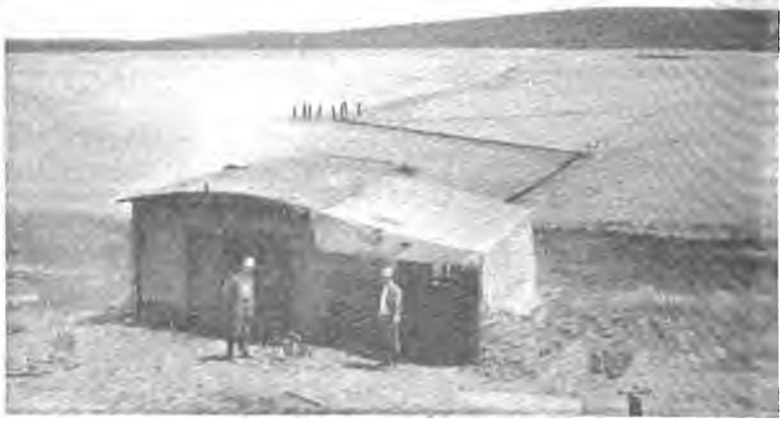

FIGURE 12—A SUMMER LAKE PUMPED BY THE AMERICAN POTASH CO.

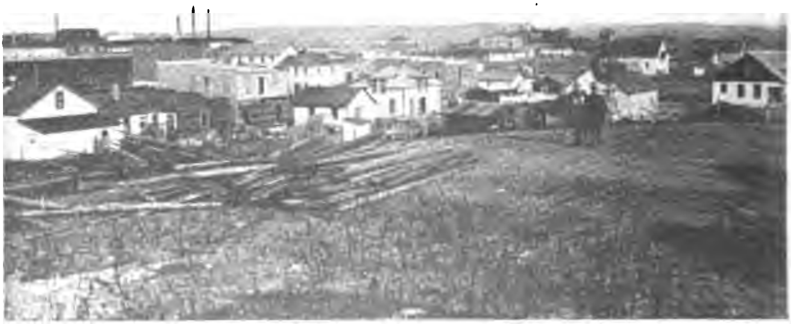

FIGURE 13—GENERAL VIEW ACROSS PART OF ANTIOCH

POTASH REDUCTION

The brines are treated in reducing plants. A few small plants and four large ones have been erected. Three additional companies are either building or preparing to build.

The Potash Reduction Company plant is at Hoffland; the Nebraska Potash Works Company and the American Potash Company plants are at Antioch, and the Hord Alkali Products Company plant is at Lakeside.

The Alliance Potash Company is completing its works at Antioch. The Western Potash Company and the National Potash Company are starting to erect plants at this place. The Standard Potash Company proposes to build near Lakeside.

It appears that Antioch is destined to become the big potash center (Figure 13). This place has sprung up within a year. There are now more than 200 houses in the town. The two or three new plants should cause the growth to continue for some time.

Equipment of a Potash Plant. The reduction of potash is brought about by methods similar to those used in reducing juice at a beet sugar factory. Machinery is installed to pump and transport brine, to evaporate or boil down the brines, to dry the concentrated liquors, to crush the dried potash and to sack the same for shipment. The small plants are very simple and easily installed. A large plant costs $100,000 to $400,000. It requires several acres of land for a site and usually includes the following equipment and buildings.

1. A main building equipped for storing, evaporating, drying, grinding and sacking. This includes tanks, vacuum pans, furnaces or driers, grinding mills, etc.
2. Boiler and engine houses and equipment.
3. Bins for coal storage and tanks for oil storage.
4. Blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, and supply house.
5. Office buildings.
6. Bunk houses and eating houses.
7. Homes for employes.
8. Railroad siding.
9. Water supply, probably from wells.

The companies have had difficulty in securing machinery and building materials. This delayed the completion of plants.

Evaporation of Brine. This is the main process in potash production. It requires extensive equipment and about 75 per cent of the coal consumed in a plant.

In its simplest form, evaporation is done in open pans and by the use of direct heat. This method, used by small operators, is slow and wasteful of fuel.

The large plants use multiple evaporators—in double and triple effect. The evaporators are operated part under pressure and part under vacuum. Each evaporator consists of a steam chest, a liquid circulating space and a vapor space. Live steam enters the chest of the first body in the series and causes the brine to boil. The vapor given off in this evaporator is carried to the second body and so on through the series. The boiling point becomes lower in each succeeding evaporator. This is due to vacuum brought about by means of a pump and condenser.

> "In the operation of the triple effect, it is the custom to draw the weak liquor into the second body, then through a third and back to the first body, then from the first it is pumped to a finishing cooker, the object of all this procedure being that of preventing crystallization as far as possible by doing the concentration at the highest available temperatures."*

In most plants the brines are evaporated to some extent by the use of solar towers. The condensation of vapor in the last effect or effects is produced by pumping water through a condenser, from which it goes to the cooling tower or to a spray pond. The tower is essentially one of the effects.

The Potash Reduction Company uses two batteries of pans or evaporators—one a double effect, using steam two times, and the other a triple effect, using steam three times. In the triple effect, brines enter the first pan under 10 pounds or more pressure and at a temperature of about 240 degrees F. In the second the temperature is lower and there is a 5-inch vacuum. The third pan has an 18 to 20-inch vacuum and a temperature of about 160 degrees F. It is planned to unite these batteries of pans making a quintuple effect.

As has been shown by the foregoing, the brines pass through what might be called evaporators and vacuum pans arranged in a series. The liquor is reduced to 30 Baume or more. If the reduction is carried to the point of saturation the salts drop out as crystals and thus interfere with the operation of the pans. It would seem, however, that advantage might be taken of this crystallization and separation of salts. This could be done by keeping the liquor in motion and by drawing off the massecuite about as they do at sugar factories.

The product of the evaporators and vacuum pans goes directly to the driers or it is sent to a series of open tanks provided with steam coils and heated with live steam. A concentration of 40 to 45 Baume may be brought about in these tanks or in otherwise specially devised "cookers" or finishing tanks.

Drying the Liquor. The small plants continue the process of evaporation in open pans until the water is driven off and a crust is formed. This cannot be done in the vacuum pans of the large plants for evaporation must stop at or near the point of saturation.

The liquor from the pans or crystallizing vats is dried in rotating furnaces made of heavy boiler iron. The furnaces are cylindrical, 4 to 5 feet in diameter, 30 to 45 feet or more long, mounted on a low incline and rotated by a cog drive. The feed end is the higher. The inside of the drier has small projecting shelves which carry the potash upward during rotation and spill it through the heat draft. The liquor is fed to the driers by hand or from nozzles. The heat is produced by the direct action of oil flame blown into the furnace from the lower end making high temperatures. The clinker-like potash drops from the fire end of the drier.

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* W. C. Graham.

It requires two men to run a furnace. Each large potash plant has four or more driers.

Grinding the Potash. The product of the driers is passed through grinding mills, of which there are several types in use. Each plant finds it an advantage to install two mills.

The potash is ground to the size represented by granulated sugar.

Sacking and Shipping. The ground potash is sacked in burlap coffee bags and sealed. The weight per sack is 200 pounds. New bags cost 20 cents each and second hand ones are cheaper.

The sacked potash is stored until shipped in car load lots.

Price and Market. The price is set for all producers on a basis of K_2O content. The price is now $4.50 or more per unit. This is about $90 per ton for 20-unit potash and about $126 per ton for a 28-unit product.

A small sample is taken of every sack of potash. A referee chemist is selected by agreement between the producer and buyer to determine the grade. All sampling is done at the plants.

The production finds a market in Baltimore, Atlanta, Richmond, Charleston, Jacksonville and other cities where there are large dealers in fertilizers. Freight on shipments is paid by the reduction companies.

THE POTASH REDUCTION COMPANY

This company was the first in the field. It built a small plant at Hoffland about eleven miles east of Alliance and has by a number of changes and improvements evolved a reduction works costing many thousands of dollars. (Figure 14). The company has pioneered potash production by experimenting on the methods and equipment used in reduction. It has built and torn down a number of buildings. Recently a large stack 210 feet high and a big boiler house were erected. Also, new equipment for reducing the brines and for grinding the potash were installed. The company owns many small houses which are rented to employes. Attention is given to the welfare of the laborers through public entertainments, public bath houses, etc.

The persons financially interested in the Potash Reduction company came mostly from Tekamah, Nebraska. Mr. John H. Show deserves most credit for starting this plant. Trained as an engineer and student of chemistry at the State University, he became interested in alkali salts used in the makings of soaps, and finally went to the sand hill region in search of brines. Associated with him was Mr. Carl Modesitt, a graduate of the State University, who had specialized in geography, geology and chemistry. These men spent a number of months making surface exami-

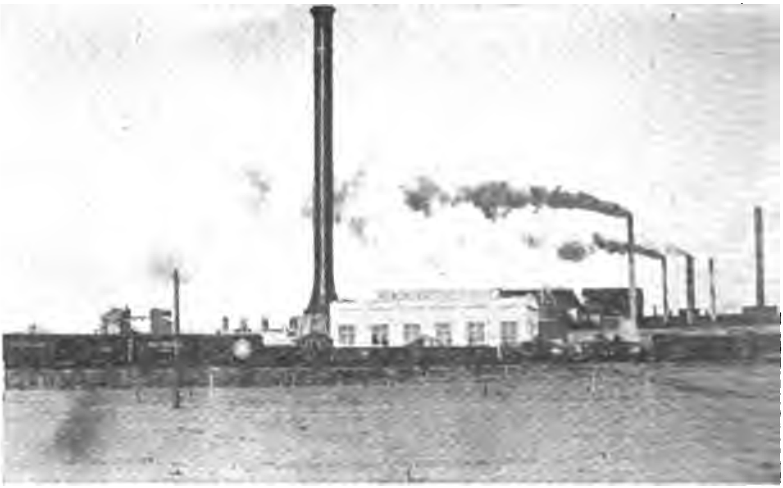


FIGURE 14—THE POTASH REDUCTION CO. PLANT, HOFFLAND

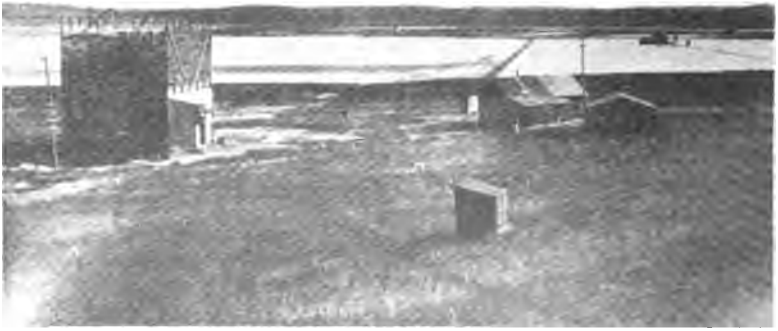


FIGURE 15—JESSE LAKE

nations of the lakes. Finally Jesse Lake was located and found to be much stronger than any of the large lakes that had been examined. This lake being close to the railroad was selected as the one from which an attempt would be made to produce potash. Messrs. T. E. Stevens, W. H. Austinberg, W. A. Redick and Dr. H. Reinbolt financed the field examination and the erection of the first plant. Messrs. V. I. Jeep and C. C. Denny former university students, were also associated with the organization of the company.

At first the output of the Potash Products company, the name then used, was small. By the middle of 1915 operation was undertaken on a large scale. Since that time the plant has operated nearly continuously. The product has been widely advertised and it now supplies a big demand in several states.

The company either owns or leases a number of lakes both north and south of the railroad. Jesse Lake, (Figure 15) from which much of the output of the Potash Production Company plant has been secured, is 2½ miles north of Hoffland. It has an area of about 235 acres. The surface water and the lake bed have been utilized. The percentage of solids runs between 10 and 20 Baume and the K_2O between 28 and 30. The lake has been reduced by heavy pumping. The water is carried through pipe lines to the central plant and reduced by the usual methods to a dried condition, then ground and sacked for market.

Recently the Potash Reduction Company built a pipe line southwestward to Clough Lake. Extensions will be made from this to McCarthy, Wildhorse, Richardson and to several other lakes in Rice Valley. A pipe line leading to the Nebraska Potash Works Company at Antioch which is to handle brines for the Potash Reduction Company, taps a number of lakes southeast of Antioch. Among these are Lane, McFall and Herman lakes.

The Potash Reduction Company is the largest operator in the field. The output of the plant has exceeded 100 tons per day. The company recently built a refining plant at Omaha to which a part of the potash from Hoffland will be diverted. Several potash and some soda compounds are to be made at Omaha.

THE HORD ALKALI PRODUCTS COMPANY

This company built the second plant in the potash region (Figure 16). It operates at Lakeside, just west of town. In fact it should be said that the town built just east of the potash plant.

The Hord company has large holdings of ranch land in the vicinity of Lakeside and on which are many ponds and lakes. Most of these show a low density, but several are quite rich in potash. Among the lakes used to date are Cook, Dougherty, Cat, Mulhall and Simindson. A pipe line is being extended to Snow Lake, a small part of which is on a school section. Another pipe line is to be laid southward from the plant to Ashburger Lake, a distance of about 15 miles. This may tap other lakes along the line.

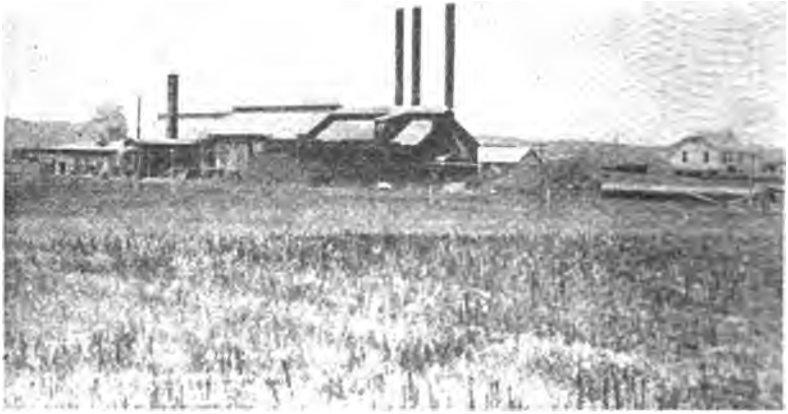


FIGURE 16—THE HORD ALKALI PRODUCTS CO. PLANT, LAKESIDE

As a rule the brines worked by the Hord company are a little lower in solids than are used by the plants farther west. The potash content compares quite favorably, though not as high as in Jesse Lake.

The Hord plant is well built and efficiently managed. It is in charge of persons who have had considerable experience in the chemical industries. The plant cost more than $200,000 not including a number of buildings which have been erected for housing and feeding employes. The plant is compactly built and has a capacity of about 80 tons a day. Not until the late summer of 1917 was the full capacity reached. The central offices are at Central City. Heber Hord is president, and W. E. Richardson is manager.

This plant has improvements over others in the region in the method used in feeding the liquor or concentrated brine to the driers. The liquor is sprayed in from nozzles. A part of the reduction of the brine is brought about by blowing air through the liquor.

The Hord Company ships the output principally to southern states for use in the manufacture of fertilizers.

AMERICAN POTASH COMPANY

The plant of this company is located north of the track at Antioch (Figure 17). It was built in 1916 and the first part of 1917, being the third in the field. The central office is at Omaha. Mr. Arthur English is president, and A. J. Dunbar is superintendent. The plant is compactly built and favorably located. The processes in reduction are about the same as those employed by other companies. The capacity is about 100 tons per day. The average daily output for August last was 77 tons. The total production for the year ending December 15th was sold to the American Agricultural Chemical Company.

The American Potash Company has several good lakes under lease. Most of them were secured from the Krause brothers. These lakes are reached by pipe lines ruunning northward about 15 miles and branching to the sources of brine supplies. A royalty of 20% is paid on these leases. A large lake basin is used for solar evaporation. Waters are supplied to this basin from weak lakes.

Brines controlled by the American company are quite high in solids and in potash content. Among the lakes used are Krause Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, the Marks Lakes, Harrion Pond and Turkey Track Lake. Lily and Bower Lakes are used as winter lakes.

The original capitalization of the American Potash Company was $150,000. The capitalization was raised to $250,000. The company operates successfully and pays good dividends.

THE NEBRASKA POTASH WORKS COMPANY

The plant of this company is located north of the railroad at Antioch and immediately west of the American Potash plant (Figure 18). A considerable part of the water used for reduction has come from Ashburger, Palmer and Wilson lakes. One of the pipe lines extends eastward along the north side of the railroad and then branches to the Wilson and Ashburger Lakes. This line is now extending southeastward to Herman Lakes. Another line reaches northwestward from the plant to Palmer lake.

The Nebraska plant is quite well built, but it has not had sufficient brine at all times for capacity work. Some water used has run as low as 2% solids and comparatively low in potash content. The company has entered into a contract with the Potash Reduction Company to run some of their higher grade brines. This means that the plant should not be hampered in the future.

The Nebraska plant has certain novel features for drying. By this scheme some three or four grades of potash are obtained and comparatively little of the potash is lost.

THE ALLIANCE POTASH COMPANY

This company, recently organized, is constructing a plant at Antioch. The location is immediately east of the American Potash Company plant. The Krause brothers and Alliance people are chiefly interested in the company, though there are a number of other stockholders.

It is claimed that this plant will be the most modern in the region. It is being constructed with fire proof walls and in units, whereby the works can be extended if the developments warrant such.

The Alliance company has a number of good lakes under lease. The first one to be worked is the Big Sturgeon located about 5 miles south-

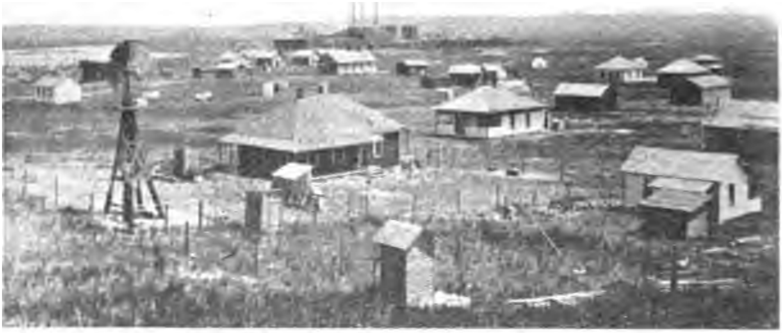


FIGURE 17—THE AMERICAN POTASH CO. PLANT, ANTIOCH

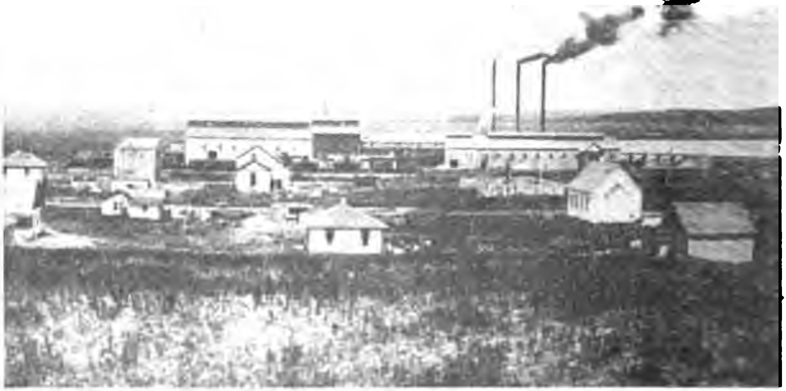


FIGURE 18—THE NEBRASKA POTASH WORKS CO.

west of Antioch. A pipe line has been completed to this lake and to small lakes along the route. The other source of brine supply will be lakes located 1 to 15 miles north of Antioch. These are some of the Wilkinson lakes and others in that vicinity. Six-inch pipe lines are being laid and efficient pumps are to be used in the production and transportation of brines. The plant is building for a capacity of 100 tons or more per day. The central office will be at Alliance.

THE WESTERN POTASH COMPANY

During the summer extensive tests were made of lakes located principally to the north of Antioch and to the south of Hoffland. About thirty lakes, quite rich in potash are said to be under lease, as a result of this field and laboratory work. The leases are being taken over by the Western Potash company. The capitalization is to be about $500,000. This company plans to erect a large plant at Antioch to reduce and refine the potash. If the present plans are carried into effect this may become the largest potash plant in the state. Machinery, pumps and pipe line supplies have been purchased and the installation of the plant is to be started at once.

Among the lakes under lease to the Western Potash company are the Briggs lakes, of which there are four or more, the Wilkinson lakes, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, Potmesill Lake, Patmore Lake, East Valley Lake and Clark Lake. Mr. W. E. Sharp is the president of this company and the central offices are at Lincoln.

THE NATIONAL POTASH COMPANY

Not much data are at hand showing the resources and plans of this company. According to reports received, the plans call for a plant at Antioch to be located just west of the Nebraska works.

The capitalization of the company is $500,000. Central offices are at Omaha. The plant will have a capacity of 100 tons a day.

The source of brines, at the start, will be the Beck lakes located between 10 and 12 miles southeast of Antioch. A pipe line will connect these and other lakes with the plant.

Messrs. O'Brien and Haines of Omaha were the organizers of this company.

THE STANDARD POTASH COMPANY

According to reports, a company with this name has leased the Lundsford lakes and will construct a plant at Lakeside, located southeast of town. The capitalization is said to be about $400,000 and the proposed capacity of the plant 100 tons.

Mr. F. J. Schnorr is president, and Frank E. Clark, is secretary. Offices are at Omaha.

THE NEBRASKA REFINING AND PIPE LINE COMPANY

This company, with offices at Valentine, has leased a number of lakes in different parts of the potash region. Several of the lakes are on school sections and some of them contain very good brines.

We do not have a report from this company, showing what plans have been made for building a plant. Mr. W. S. Ridgell is president.

SMALL REDUCTION PLANTS.

There has been more or less agitation favoring the building of cheap plants to produce potash from small lakes. The Rogers plant south of Antioch worked for a while and apparently successfully until it was shut down by litigation. The right of the operator to remove the brine was involved in the dispute. The cost of the Rogers plant was a little more than $1,000. The product was hauled to Antioch for shipment.

The King-Swenson Company is planning to erect a small plant, at Birdsell Station, costing about $10,000, and to pipe brines from small lakes located on the tableland. The lakes now under lease are the Bonness and the Putman lakes. More lakes, favorably located, may be leased if the plant is installed and it proves successful.

Messrs. Murray and Sarwine are associated in a small plant on Strong Lake southwest of Lakeside. We have no figures showing the cost and the output.

The Robbins plant, costing about $1,000, is reported. It is said to be about 10 miles south of Antioch.

SOME ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF THE POTASH INDUSTRY

It is now time that this industry should be studied with the purpose of conserving it for the state.

The following is a resume of some of the salient economic factors that may determine the permanence of the potash industry in Nebraska.

The Available Supply of Brine. Though a complete inventory of the brines has not been determined we conclude from data at hand that the volume of natural brine is less than some promoters claim. It is thought that if the plants now producing, building and contemplating building come to operation at their full capacity, the stores of high testing brines would be greatly reduced within four years. The brines are subject to depletion and economic exhaustion but not to complete physical exhaustion. Weaker brines are available for use after the richer ones are depleted. How long these may last cannot be detrmined at this time.

The Fuel Supplies. Two kinds of fuel are used in the plants—namely, coal and oil. A large amount of the coal is shipped from Wyoming. The oil is brought from Casper and Greybull, Wyoming. The coal costs from about $1.00 to more than $4.00 a ton at the mines, depending on the quality, whether slack, screenings, nut, or mine run. The freight rate is from $2.00 to $2.75 a ton. The government has given preference for the shipment of coal to the potash plants and this has been of importance to the companies. At a few times, however, the daily production of the plants has been reduced because of a lack of coal. It is to be hoped that the excessive demands made on the railroads because of the war, may not cause the fuel supplies to be cut off in the future.

The coal is used for generating heat for evaporating, and power to drive the machinery and generators of electricity used for light and power. Oil is used principally in the rotary driers and to some extent for pumping. The cost of the heavy fuel oil at the plants is now about 7 cents a gallon.

It requires a large amount of fuel to run a potash plant. The American Potash Company produced an average of 77 tons of potash per day in August with a consumption of 78 tons per day of coal and an average consumption of 46 gallons of oil per ton of potash. This was a tonnage of fuel greater than that of the potash shipped out. Fortunately, the potash plants are near adequate supplies of fuel. The price of fuel, however, is advancing.

The heat economy of the plants is quite low. Hot water from the evaporators might be used in the boilers. Greater use could be made of exhaust steam and of the hot vapors from the cookers.

Labor Supply. Most of the companies run a standing ad for labor. Each of the large plants has 125 or more persons on the payroll. These include, pipe line men, pump men, firemen, drier men, engineers, chemists, etc. The wage is high, yet the common labor is hard to hold. Laborers are shipped in principally from Omaha. Meals and lodging are furnished at about $1.00 a day to persons not living in homes.

The American Potash Company pays a bonus of 1 cent per ton of product per day to each employee. The effect of this has been to stimulate production. The plan may be put into effect at all of the plants.

It is more difficult to hire and hold labor in the potash region than it would be near a large city. Some trouble has been experienced with the I. W. W.'s. The officers of the plants are trying to prevent further disturbances from these floating trouble makers. The war is making the labor problem more difficult.

Cost of Production. The cost of production varies in the different plants. It is figured on a tonnage basis. There is a difference between the cost of operation and the cost of production. The first refers to the outlay in carrying on the processes in operating a plant. The latter must include all depreciation of plant, cost of leases, or price paid for lakes, royalties, expense in the installation of new equipment, etc.

Unfortunately, no very reliable data are at hand to serve in determining the cost of production. The cost, if properly figured, would be found to vary greatly in the different plants because of the advantages and disadvantages under which they operate. We refer to such as rich and weak brines, long pipe lines and their cost; low and high potash content; low and high royalties, and to conditions that have come as a result of good and bad management.

The cost of the production seems to have run between $20 and $44 per ton. The mean average is said to be $30 or more. The cost of operation has run as low as $10 per ton in some cases.

Use of Potash. According to a report recently published by the U. S. Geological Survey potash salts are used in fertilizers, in the manufacture of soap, glass, matches, explosives and for tanning, dyeing, electro plating, photography and in many chemical compounds. Contrary to the general belief, nearly all of Nebraska's output is used in the manufacture of fertilizers. Only a small part goes to refineries. The production is shipped to the south and southeast and to such centers as Baltimore, Indianapolis, Richmond, Savannah, Nashville, Jacksonville, New Orleans and Memphis.

Amount of Production. According to Mr. Gale, of the U. S. Geological Survey, the production of this year in the United States will come from the following sources: Natural salts and brines, in which Nebraska leads; alunite and dust from cement mills and blast furnaces; kelp; distillery slops, wood washings and miscellaneous industrial wastes; and wood ash. There probably will be a production in the United States equal to 25,000 tons of K_2O. Nebraska will account for about two-fifths of this. The 1918 output should be much larger in Nebraska.

Demand for Potash There is a strong demand for the output. It is made so because foreign potash has been cut off. Normally the United States consumes the equivalent of 200,000 tons of K_2O annually. This represents between four and five times this tonnage of crude potash. There still remains a large demand not supplied. This is a favorable condition viewed from the angle of the producer.

War Prices. Before the European war much of the fertilizer potash used in the United States was imported from Germany and at a cost farther below the present prices. At one time 16% potash came in at between $7 and $8 per ton, and 20% potash at about $12 per ton. The highest price quoted on the first output in Nebraska was about $20 per ton. As the foreign supply decreased the price of the domestic product advanced. Nebraska potash now sells at $4.50 or more per unit, a unit meaning 1% of potash (K_2O) in a ton in the material marketed—that is, a product carrying 28% K_2O may be sold at $4.50 a unit, which would be $126 a ton for the material marketed. The reduction companies pay the freight.

The high price of potash has been a great incentive to the development of the industry in Nebraska. Without this the industry would not be in its present condition. Most of the producers are deeply concerned regarding future prices.

War Taxes. What is to be done in taxing the potash plants for war purposes? This matter is uppermost in the mind of everyone who owns potash stock. A special tax may be levied on production and excess profits. It is believed that the officers of the various companies will show the right spirit in this matter. Probably the better plan for the government to follow would be to stimulate production by not over-taxing the plants and to place the emphasis on taxing the incomes of the stockholders.

Permanence of the Industry. Is Nebraska to have a permanent potash industry? The answer to this question is in the future.

It is to be hoped that the future prospects may prove brighter than some think. In order to get at this matter let us observe the factors that should decide the case. They are prices and the supply of brine. If the first of these declines approaching the cost of production, the industry will be hampered. If the second, i. e. supply of brine, plays out, the industry will stop.

The plants are now receiving war prices for the production and there is no competition with foreign potash. The war will end some time and with it may come lower prices. Just how fast the decline should come cannot be determined at this time. Prejudice will keep out German potash for a while. The government may or may not enact a tariff to protect the potash industry. Ordinarily we should expect a decline in prices following the war, and probably a small margin will be left between cost of production and the market price.

Looking now at the available supply of brine, it should be understood that it is subject to economic exhaustion, that it is not easily replenished, and that unless much more brine is discovered, the heavy pumping will in time deplete the workable supply. The best brines are being pumped. Future production will be from decreasing densities and lower potash content. The effect of this should be apparent.

The plants are operating on a plan that calls for the largest production possible while prices are high. That there is enough brine to support most of the plants and probably all of them for a few years must be admitted. But this is a short period.

The lower prices after the war can be met, at least in part, by using the Nebraska product in refineries and turning out high priced chemicals. The recovery of soda along with the potash, if it can be done, will tend to enhance the value of the product of the reduction plants.

The depleting supplies of brines can be offset to some extent by the discovery of new supplies, by the natural increment or growth of salts in the lakes, by impovements made in methods of reduction whereby weak solutions can be run, and by a better system of management of the lakes and brines both weak and strong. This system should partake of the nature of farming or husbanding the alkali resources of all lakes.

THE FUTURE OF WHEAT GROWING IN NEBRASKA

W. W. Burr

It is only by the past that we can measure the future. The possibilities for grain production in Nebraska in the future can only be judged by what the past has shown. In order to arrive at an intelligent conclusion as to the possbilities we must look into the past record. Sta-

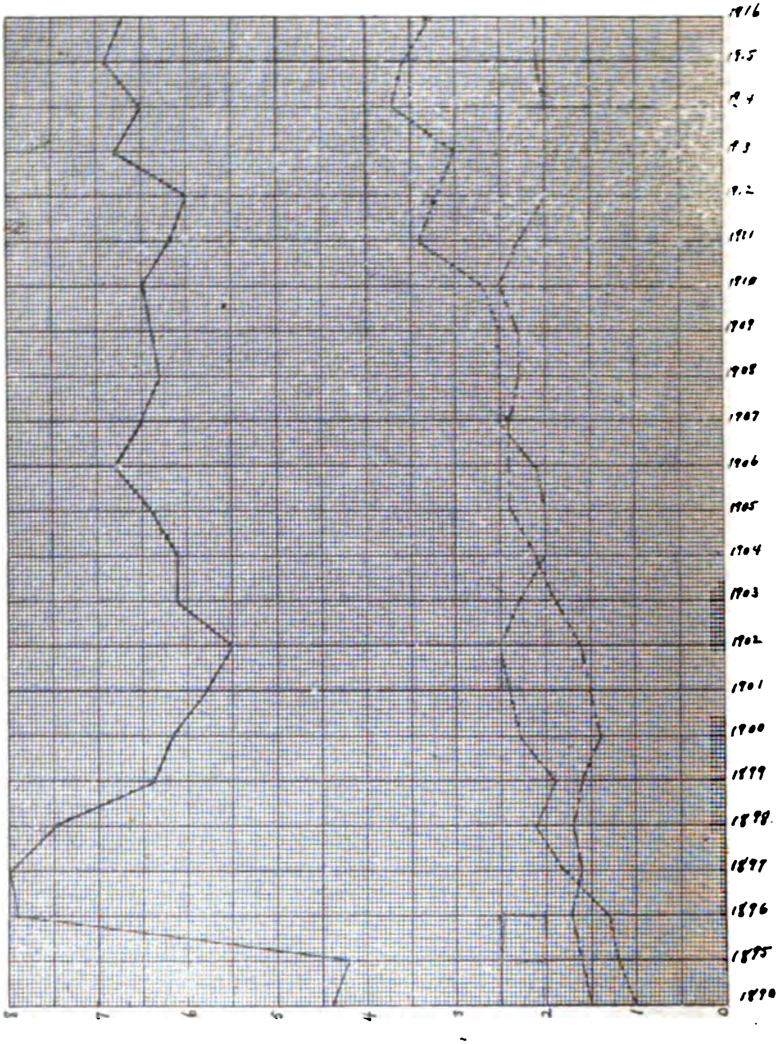


CHART I—CROP PRODUCTION IN NEBRASKA FOR TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS—1890-1917
TOP LINE, CORN. SECOND LINE, OATS. THIRD LINE, WHEAT.

tistics are at best rather unreliable. The gathering of statistics, passing as it does from hand to hand in the various years involves methods not alike and in many cases make a comparison for the different years almost impossible. The method of gathering statistics has not been refined to a point of accuracy. They may, however, be sufficiently reliable to use in making broad analyses.

Records are available, both in acreage and yield, for the principal crops—corn, wheat and oats—back as far as 1890. We can therefore show by these statistics the relative acreage of these crops since that time and have prepared a chart (No. 1), to show this graphically. In 1890 there was grown in Nebraska approximately four and one-half million acres of wheat. In 1916, there was six million, seven hundred thousand acres of corn; a little less than two million, two hundred thousand acres of oats; and three million, three hundred thousand acres of wheat. During this period the acreage of corn in Nebraska increased about one-half, the acreage of oats a little less than one-half, while the acreage of wheat trebled. During the same period there was some increase in the total acreage of available tilled soil, but statistics are not available to determine just how much.

This rapid increase in the acreage of wheat was due largely to the introducton of winter wheat, to better farm machinery, and to improved methods of seed-bed preparation. Until some time in the eighties, spring wheat was grown in Nebraska and with varying degrees of success. It was not considered a satisfactory crop. The lateness with which it matured exposed it to unfavorable weather conditions which so frequently reduced the yields that the growth of wheat was practically abandoned in the southeastern counties. Attempts had previously been made to grow winter wheat, but the varieties used were not found to be hardy. Sometime in the eighties Turkey Red winter wheat, a remarkably hardy South-Russian variety, was introduced from Kansas. This variety proved hardy and rapidly spread through the southeastern counties. It proved to be a profitable crop from the first. It spread north and west in the state until in 1894 it had reached Buffalo county. From here it worked west more slowly. For a considerable time it was thought to be less adapted than spring wheat to western Nebraska conditions. With the introduction of the press drill as a better means of seeding and a better understanding of conditions and crop requirements, it has continued to advance until now it is grown to some extent in almost all sections of the state.

Winter wheat has several distinct advantages over spring wheat, wherever the former can be successfully grown. It has usually given much larger yields. As it is sown in the fall of the year, it relieves the pressure of work in the early spring when most of the other seeding is being done. It ripens at least ten days earlier than spring wheat and escapes by that much the danger of insect ravages or unfavorable weather conditions

There is no evidence that winter wheat is losing its popularity as a

Nebraska crop. During the ten years just past there has been but little, if any, increase in the acreage of corn within the state. There has

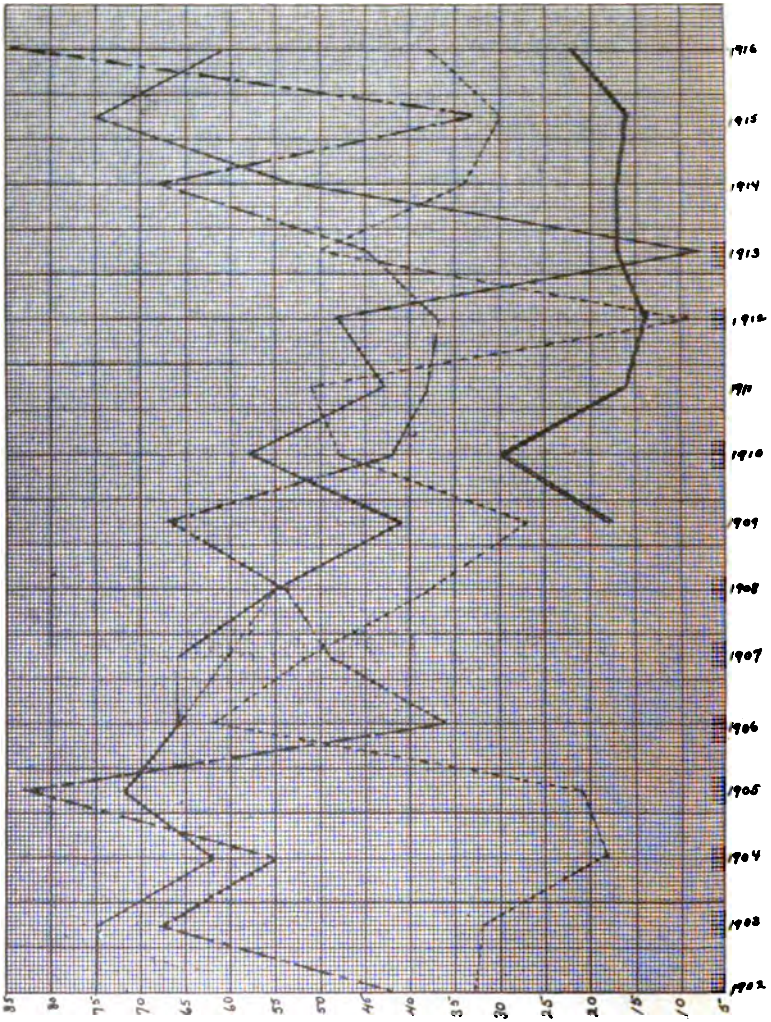
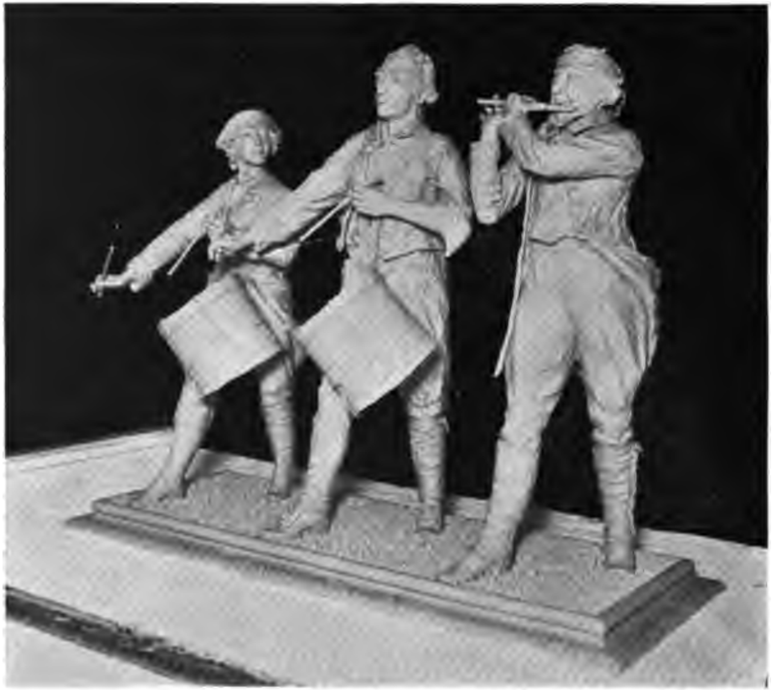


CHART II—RELATIVE YIELD OF CERTAIN CROPS AT THE NEBRASKA EXPERIMENT STATION, 1902-1916.

TOP LINE, HOGUE'S YELLOW DENT CORN. SECOND LINE, KHERSON OATS. THIRD LINE, TURKEY RED WINTER WHEAT. FOURTH LINE, SPRING WHEAT.



STATUARY MADE OF BUTTER SHOWN IN DAIRY EXHIBIT AT THE 1917 STATE FAIR been an actual decrease in the acreage of oats. Wheat, however, shows an increase in acreage of more than one-half million acres. Some of this increase in acreage has been due to the breaking out of new land in the western part of the state and some of it has been due to the winter wheat having become more commonly grown in sections of the western part of the state where formerly only spring wheat was grown. There is no evidence, however, that in any of the counties where winter wheat has been a staple crop there has been a lessening of the acreage. There is always a fluctuation, but the evidence is that it is nothing more than seasonal.

In order to determine, if possible, the relative importance of wheat in the state, we must take both the yearly and the average yields. The average yields for the past twenty-seven years, as shown by the statistics compiled by the State Board of Agriculture are 24.9 bushels for corn, 27.0 bushels for oats, and 16.9 bushels for wheat. In these records spring and winter wheat are considered together. Obviously these figures are not based on accurately determined yields, and can only be approximate. Accurate records of yields are available for the past fifteen years from the experiment station. The yields obtained there are higher than those obtained throughout the state, but any effect of better land or better tillage would influence the yield of all crops alike and a comparison of the yields obtained there would show the relative position of the various crops in regard to yield. We have, therefore charted (Chart II), the yields for the past fifteen years, of oats, corn and winter wheat at the experiment station at Lincoln. During that period the average yield of corn was 58 bushels, oats 53 bushels and winter wheat 36 bushels. During the past eight years spring wheat has been compared with the other crops and its average yield has been 19 bushels, just a little more than one-half that of winter wheat during the same period.

We will not attempt to determine the profit per acre. It is, however, easy to determine the gross income per acre. During this same interval of time the average price in Nebraska for these crops has been, corn 51 cents, wheat 81 cents, and oats 32 cents per bushel. Based on the average yields obtained at the experiment station, this would give a gross income per acre of $29.58 for corn, $29.16 for winter wheat, $19.16 or oats and $15.39 for spring wheat. Based on the average yield in the state and the same average price, oats have given a gross income of $9.64 per acre, corn $12.70 per acre, and wheat $13.69 per acre—one cent less than one dollar per acre more for wheat than for corn.

Judging from the gross income, wheat (winter wheat where it can be grown) and corn are Nebraska's most profitable cash grain crops. The meagre data available indicate that the acre cost of growing corn is a little less than for growing wheat. If such is the case, corn may be a little more profitable than wheat, since there is so little difference in the gross acre income from these two crops. One cannot, however, plant all of his land to corn, nor would it be advisable under Nebraska's climatic conditions to do so. Experience has shown us that Nebraska

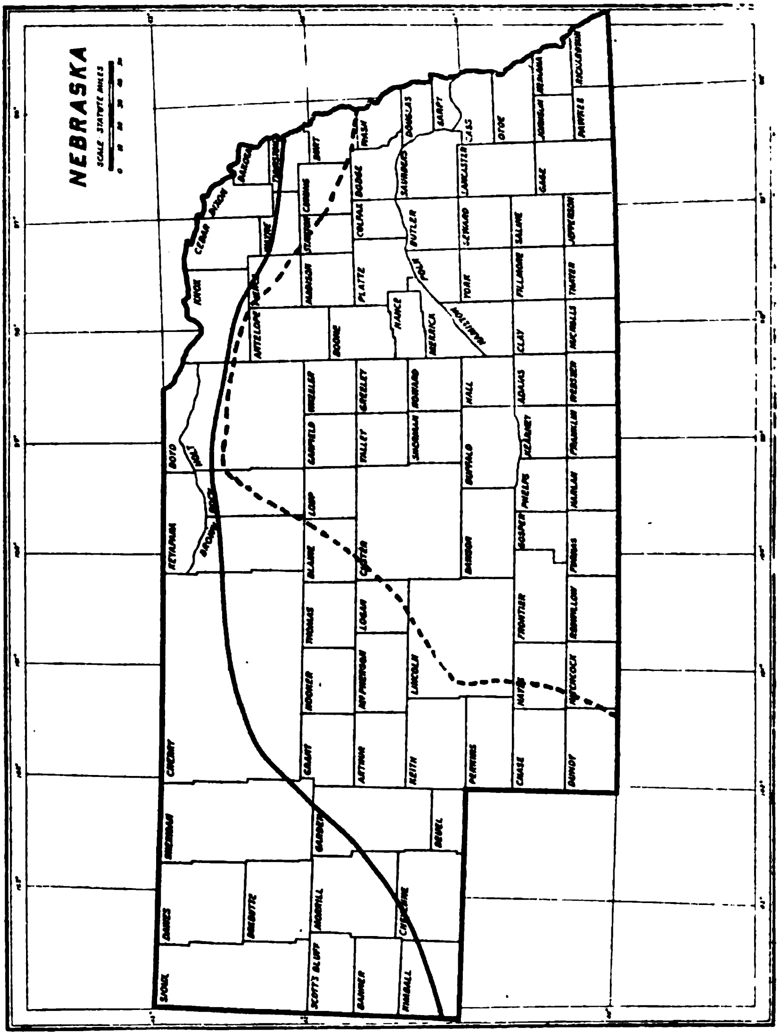


CHART III.—THE NORTHWARD MOVEMENT OF WINTER WHEAT IN NEBRASKA. NORTH OF THE BROKEN LINE, OVER 50% OF THE 1910 TOTAL ACREAGE WAS GIVEN TO SPRING WHEAT. SOUTH OF THE BROKEN LINE IN 1910, OVER 50% WAS GIVEN TO WINTER WHEAT. THE SOLID LINE INDICATES THE POSITION OF THIS LINE IN 1916, SIX YEARS LATER.

sometimes has seasons favorable to the production of wheat and not of corn, or vice versa. This is very clearly shown in the results obtained at the experiment station during the seasons of 1912, 1913 and 1914. In 1912 the average yield of winter wheat at the Experiment Station was only nine bushels per acre, while corn made forty-eight bushels per acre.

In 1913 wheat made a fifty bushel average and corn eight. Nineteen hundred and fourteen was favorable to both crops and corn made fifty-three and wheat thirty-four bushels per acre. In 1912, wheat was grown at a loss and corn was profitable. In 1913 wheat was very profitable and corn a loss. In 1914 both were profitable. Such conditions are sure to continue. It is impossible to forecast weather conditions. Sane farming, therefore, dictates the growing of more than one crop wherever the system of farming is grain farming. The results obtained give wheat an important place in Nebraska agriculture. In order to get the best possible returns from the equipment of horse power, machinery, and labor, the work of the farm must be distributed as much as possible throughout the year. It stands to reason that it would take more equipment to tend a certain sized farm in corn alone than it would if a part of the land were planted to wheat. Where winter wheat is grown, the fall seeding greatly relieves the pressure of spring work, and ripening earlier it can be harvested ahead of other small grains, thus relieving the pressure at harvest.

In methods of tillage for wheat production there is very little to say. The climatic conditions in Nebraska are not stable enough to allow one to lay down definite systems of tillage. To be successful any system must be elastic enough to meet the erratic conditions that may occur. There are, however, certain rather definite ways of putting in wheat in rather definite areas in the state. These are subject to seasonal variations, but are in the main accepted as good practices. In the eastern part of the state, early plowing for wheat has given best results. Early plowing destroys the weeds, catches the moisture, and allows time for the soil to settle before seeding. This system ncessitates an intermediate crop between corn and winter wheat. In the western part of the state, the chances are about even over a period of years for wheat on early plowing as compared with wheat seeded in the corn stalks. Seeding in the corn stalks is naturally cheaper, and, as a consequence, the major portion of the wheat is sown in that manner, thus eliminating the less profitable intermediate crop. In other words, in western Nebraska it can be corn and wheat while in eastern Nebraska there must be a crop of spring grain between corn and wheat.

The question of crop rotation is far from definitely settled. The present practice of corn and wheat in the western part of the state does not take into consideration the question of soil fertility There the soil is comparatively new and the problem of fertility is of much less importance at this time than the problem of available moisture. In the eastern part of the state the rotation usually advocated is corn one or two years, followed by oats, and then winter wheat. On lands that have been cropped for considerable time there is every evidence that including a legume in the rotation is profitable, and this is being more and more practiced. The popular legume is clover and comes between the wheat and corn. Where the soils are not showing depletion, however, definite rotations are not popular. Oats, which are the common inter-

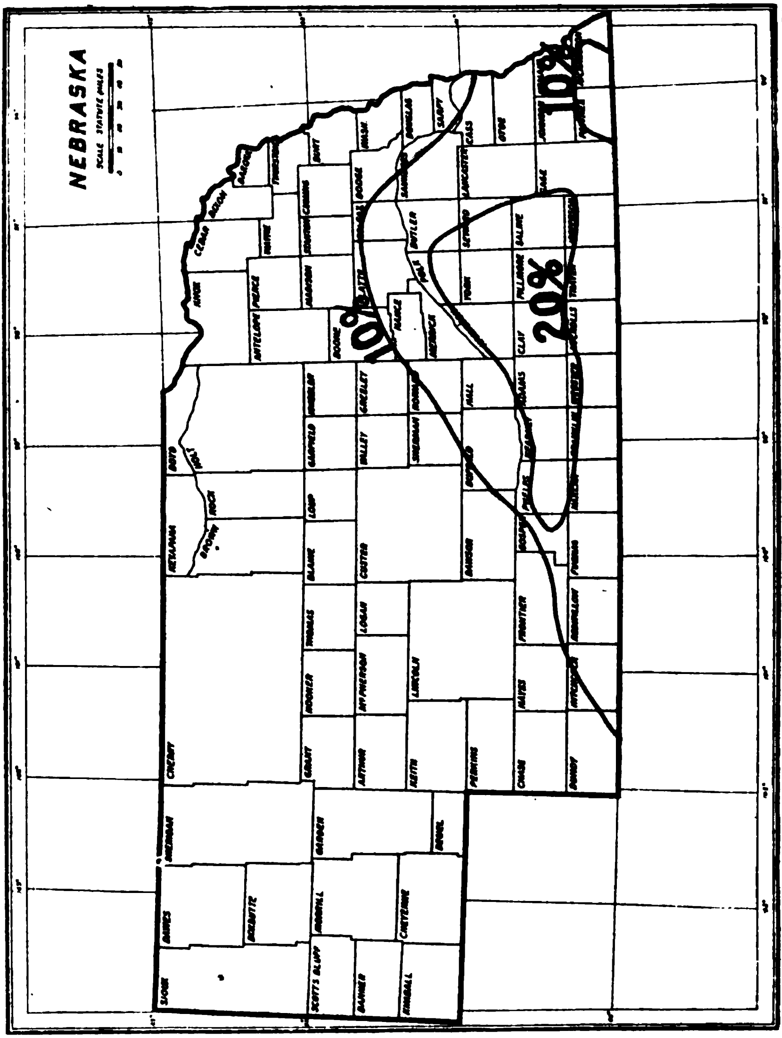


CHART IV. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL LAND AREA GIVEN TO WINTER WHEAT PRODUCTION IN 1910.

mediate crop between corn and wheat, have shown themselves to be less profitable than either corn or winter wheat. The tendency therefore is for the farmers to leave them out. A farmer recently remarked that "The best rotation was to get the most out of the land," saying that he frequently followed wheat with wheat for two or three years. In this way he would get his plowing done early and obtain the advantage of early preparation. He would follow corn with corn for the same period and then change the two, using some oats as an intermediate crop and seeding some wheat in the corn stalks. His object was to get about sixty acres of wheat on his quarter section and about the same amount of corn, growing comparatively small areas of oats and alfalfa with a little pasture on the remainder. Occasionally in the eastern part of the state wheat is sown in the corn, especially on sandy land and an intermediate crop omitted. The practice, however, is limited for two reasons: there is probably more trouble with weeds, and the corn, due to its larger growth, may fall over and make it more difficult to do the seeding in eastern Nebraska than it is in western Nebraska.

So far as diseases go, Nebraska is probably fully as well off as any of the wheat growing sections. This is especially true in the case of winter wheat. Winter wheat ripens at such a time that there is usually very little trouble with rust. There is some evidence of scab, but so far it has not proven serious. A rapidly increasing damage from smut is being reported. Both the loose and stinking smuts are present. The treatment for the loose smut is not very widely known or practiced in this state, but it can be controlled by what is known as the modified hot water treatment. Stinking smut can be practically eradicated by the formalin treatment. Damage from Hessian fly or from chinch bugs is seldom serious, though they do occur in the southeastern part of the state.

So far as variety is concerned, we now have varieties of wheat very well adapted to all sections of the state where wheat is grown. In winter wheat any of the Crimean wheats, Turkey Red, Kharkov, or Beloglina, are well adapted and hardy. Turkey Red is far more commonly grown than any other winter wheat in the state. In some of the southeastern counties, softer winter wheats are occasionally tried, but they have not proved as satisfactory. Marvelous, a comparatively recent variety, has given good yields, but of inferior quality.

Wherever winter wheat can be grown there is little question of its desirability. It not only allows for the better distribution of the farm labor by fall seeding, but ripens earlier and escapes to that extent the danger from damage from unfavorable weather conditions, insects, or diseases. In the eastern part of the state, if the weather is hot and dry, spring wheats are usually shriveled. If the weather is moist and warm, which is favorable to the production of rust, this disease will attack it and the crop will not properly fill.

It has been found in almost all sections of the state that where winter wheat can be grown, it has given higher yields than spring wheat. For this reason, the production of spring wheat has decreased rather than increased within the state.

There may be reasons occasionally for the seeding of spring wheat. Due to certain well recognized factors, the seeding of fall wheat for the crop of 1918 is considerably below normal. This can doubtless be partially made up by increasing the acreage of spring wheat next year. There are two distinct types of spring wheat grown in the state. They are known as Common and the Durum or Macaroni. The Durum or Macaroni is not supposed to be adapted to conditions as humid as those obtaining in eastern Nebraska. It is supposed to do best where the rainfall is under 20 inches. Durum wheat is rather extensively grown in the western and northwestern parts of the state. Of the Common spring wheats, there are several varieties that have given about equally good results at the Lincoln station. These are Swedish, Bearded Fife, Marquis and Early Java. The Swedish and Marquis are both commercial varieties and can be obtained on that basis. Spring wheat is most extensively grown in the northern and northeastern parts of the state. In Chart No. 3 (prepared by Prof. R. R. Spafford of the Farme Management Department) is shown the division between the spring and winter wheat areas. The broken line shows where spring and winter wheat met on a fifty-fifty basis in the year of 1910. The solid line shows the same for 1916. These lines represent the place where the acreage of spring wheat was practically equal to the acreage of winter wheat. North of that line spring wheat predominates and, south of the line, winter wheat. It will be noticed that the winter wheat area is quite rapidly encroaching upon the spring wheat area. There is a reason to believe that winter wheat will largely replace spring wheat in the entire state. Chart 4 (by R. R. Spafford) shows the areas where wheat is most extensively grown in Nebraska. This area lies south of the Platte river and just west of Gage and Lancaster counties. In it the soil and climatic conditions are admirably adapted to the growing of wheat and the experience of farmers has been that wheat is the most certain crop that can be grown. This is borne out by the fact that one-third of all the cultivated land, or twenty per cent of the total land in this particular territory, is usually sown to wheat.

In summing up all the evidence, there seems to be no indication in the past records or in the present conditions that wheat will become a less important crop in Nebraska agriculture. Its place seems firmly fixed by a number of very important factors. It is one of the two most profitable cash grain crops. Including wheat in the farming system where wheat is adapted rather than narrowing down to corn as a main crop reduces the danger of loss through adverse climatic conditions. It also allows for the better distribution of labor. Wheat farming lends itself to the use of big machinery. At this time, with the scarcity of labor and the high prices ,this is an important factor Under the past conditions of land and labor values and prices obtained, wheat growing has been profitable for Nebraska farmers, and, unless those conditions change radically, there is no reason to believe that wheat growing will become less important.

WAR TIME DAIRYING

J. H. Frandsen, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, University of Nebraska

Since the beginning of the world war in August, 1914, many a prediction has been made as to the duration of the war and its effect on the industrial and agricultural situation in America. Possibly because they were based on imagination, but largely because accurate information was not obtainable, these predictions are in need of more or less modification However, statistics are now available indicating that over 60,000,000 men have been withdrawn from productive fields to take up actively some phase of war work. These men are not only not producing, but are entirely dependent on the efforts of others for their food supply.

This situation will aid us in understanding the food shortage existing at the present time.

As a nation we had formerly been concerned only with feeding our own population and, with seemingly a good balance for export, we had not considered it as a problem. Statistics show, however, that even in normal times the rate of food production in America had not kept pace with the increase in population so that, though we prided ourselves on being a land of plenty—and rightly so—we seemed to have been approaching the time when we, like the peoples of older nations, would have to meet the question of food production squarely, and work out our own salvation as older nations have been forced to do.

This problem has been rushed upon us by our entry into the war. Not only has our producing population been reduced by the number of our soldiers in the field and in training camps, but our consuming population has been greatly increased, for not only have we to feed our soldiers and ourselves, but we must help more than ever before to meet the distress of our allies. We must send them immense quantities of wheat and meat, fat and sugar and dairy products.

It has suddenly been discovered that our immense surplus has disappeared and that now our efforts must be bent toward a much greater production as well as toward conserving the limited supply now on hand.

According to statistics compiled by the United States Food Administration, the production of dairy products in the United States did not in the years just preceding the war keep pace with the increase in population, to say nothing of the enormous additional demands on account of the war. The further fact that, according to Hoover, the cattle of Europe have been reduced some 28,000,000 since the war began, indicates an alarming decrease in dairy products abroad. This decrease is further emphasized by the enormous increase in dairy exports of the United States.

Increase in Dairy Exports.

Government statistics recently compiled show that the exports of butter increased from 3,693,597 in 1914 to 26,835,092 pounds in 1917. For the same period the cheese exports increased from 2,027,577 pounds to

66,087,213 pounds. The increase in the export of condensed milk is even more striking, the exports in 1914 being 16,209,082 pounds and in 1917, 259,102,213 pounds.

Demand for Dairy Products

On account of the depletion of European food resources and of the constantly increasing number of American soldiers in Europe, it is absolutely certain that, at least, until the end of the war we may expect a constantly increasing demand for dairy products abroad. In addition, it is safe to assume that this marked demand will continue for at least a period after the war, for naturally the first action of the peoples of devastated Europe toward reconstruction will be directed toward the growing of such crops as will bring at least partial relief to the shortage of bread. It is reasonable to suppose that it will take them years to bring up their depleted dairy herds to the place they held before the war. In the meantime the people must have milk and butter and cheese, and it will fall to America to supply a large part of these, at least, for years to come.

Then, too, Europe will look to us for breeding stock to replenish her impoverished herds which it will take time to develop Cows can not reach maximum production in less than four or five years; therefore, it seems fairly safe to assume that there will be an unusual demand for dairy products and breeding stock for export for years to come.

Home Consumption Increased.

It is reasonable to assume also that the home consumption of dairy products will show a marked increase, especially in the form of milk and soft cheeses, since, under general conditions, these are not capable of export, but can be used at home and thus release for export meat and fat which are of more concentrated form and of better keeping qquality. Add to this the further fact that we are just in the beginning of a nationwide campaign to educate the consumer to the real merit of dairy products—that milk is not only food for infants, but that it contains nutrients which should form a part of the diet of everyone; that butter is not a luxury simply to make bread taste better, but is one of the cheapest and most desirable sources of energy; that cheese is a valuable muscle builder and one of the best substitutes for meat.

Those behind the food conservation movement and those who have made a real study of the food situation do not advise the limiting of the consumption of dairy products. They rather urge a liberal though not wasteful use of milk and soft cheese, especially, in order that less bulky and better keeping foods may go in increased quantity to our allies.

The warring countries of Europe are in dire straits for fat (energy foods). Through the press we note the constant appeal of the German leaders for fat, fat and more fat, for the soldiers and civilians alike. The same is true of our own allies ,and we must not let them suffer for want of fat so long as we have abundant supply of coarse, bulky feeds that can not otherwise be used for human consumption, to produce the best of all fats—butterfat.

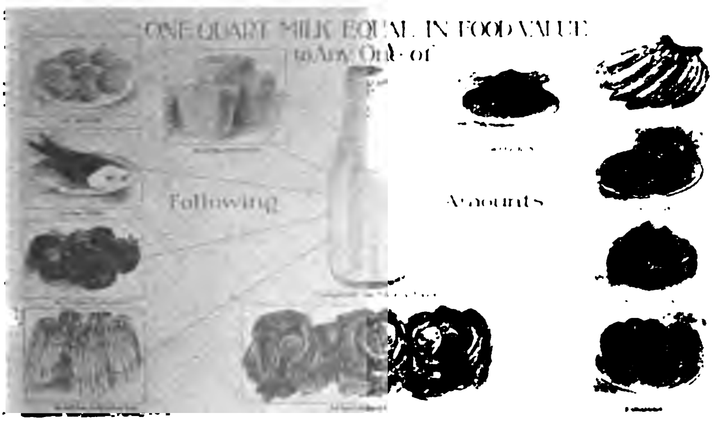
Food Values of Dairy Products

We are getting away from the idea which formerly was prevalent among dietitians and chemists as well as among people in general, that all fats regardless of their source, yield only heat and energy when consumed by the animal or human body Just recently investigators like Dr. Mendel of Yale and Dr. McCollum of John Hopkins have made discoveries of vital importance in regard to the value of milk fats. They have found that unlike other fats, butterfat has the ability or power to produce growth after growth had ceased in young animals used in their experiments. In other words milk fat has been found to contain a vital principle necessary for growth and life itself.

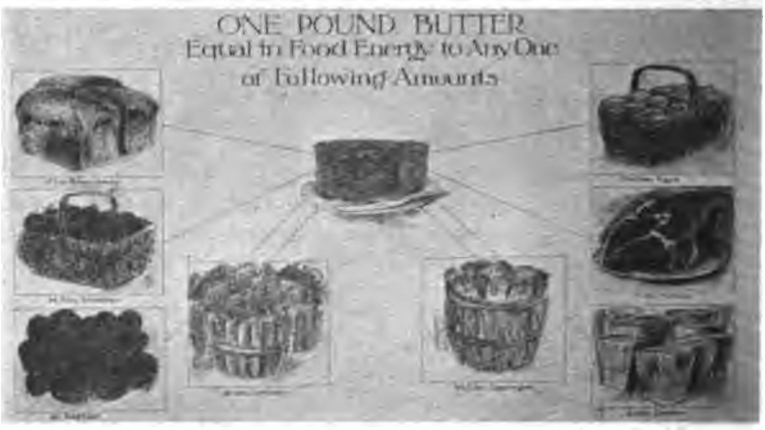
In the light of their experiments and observations made upon young animals it is reasonable to suppose that as great or greater discrepancies would be found in the growth and general health of young children. Just how much or how little butterfat can be used and still maintain growth has not yet been determined, but enough has been proved to give the dairyman sure footing to his claim that butterfat is a better food than butter substitutes composed of vegetable oils and fats. And the dairyman's duty becomes the more imperative when he realizes that by increasing his herds, he will be able to supply economically the finest of all fats—the one without which normal growth in children does not take place, and the one which should be available to the weakened soldier and hard working civilian.

Milk

In this connection it will be of especial interest to compare the food values of dairy products with other well known food products.


ONE QUART MILK EQUAL IN FOOD VALUE
to Any One of
Following
Amounts

A study of figure 1 shows that a quart of milk calculated on the basis of the amount of energy produced, has the same value as 8 eggs; 3.25 pounds of oysters; 2 pounds of chicken; ½ dozen bananas; .79 pounds sirloin steak; .79 pounds English walnuts; 7 oranges; 3.5 pounds asparagus; 6.55 pounds tomatoes; .76 pounds fish. Figuring this on a price basis of milk at 14c a quart is worth as much as 27c worth of eggs; 48c worth of chicken; 23c worth of sirloin steak; 24c worth of English walnuts; 22c worth of cabbage; $1.22 worth of asparagus; 82c worth of tomatoes; 23c worth of fish; 83c worth of oysters; 15c worth of bananas; 23c worth of oranges.



Butter

Figure 2 gives some facts regarding the food value of butter when compared with other well known food articles. Too many hesitate to buy butter when prices go up thinking of it largely as a luxury instead of a necessary article of food. For instance, but few know that a pound of butter yields almost as much energy as 4 pounds of sirloin steak.

Figure 3 shows some interesting facts in regard to food values of cheese. How many realize that a pound of cheese contains as much muscle building material as 2¼ pounds of steak, and at a much smaller cost?

Ice Cream

Figure 4 shows a comparison of ice cream with some food articles found in the dessert class. Most people think of ice cream as a dessert, to be eaten when one has had a full meal of meat and vegetables. As a matter of fact, it has high food value and should be used as a part of a balanced meal instead of being needlessly consumed after a full meal as is so often the case.

Cottage Cheese

Cottage cheese ranks higher as a meat substitute than almost any other dairy product; that is, it contains a larger percentage of protein or body building material than most meats, and has the advantage of being much less expensive.

The following table compiled by the United States Dairy division gives the protein value of one pound of cottage cheese as compared with that of meats of various kinds:

1.27 lbs. sirloin steak
1.37 lbs. chuck rib beef
1.46 lbs. fresh ham
1.58 lbs. loin pork chop
1.09 lbs. round steak
1.52 lbs. of fowl
1.44 lbs. smoked ham
1.31 lbs. hind leg of lamb
1.37 lbs. breast of veal

This table is particularly significant when one remembers the high prices of meats and the relatively low cost of cottage cheese. Furthermore, cottage cheese may be made into a number of savory dishes in combination with vegetables to make it more agreeable to those who do not like it plain as ordinarily served.

Skim Milk

Skim milk which is often wasted or used solely as animal feed has a food value of great importance and one to be taken into account when it is necessary to conserve carefully all food supplies. Among European peoples skim milk is used as one of the chief sources of muscle building material.

Why Increase Production?

After having pointed out the food values of dairy products and their relative cheapness when compared with other food articles, which they can in large measure replace and release for export, let us see what must be done to keep up an ever-increasing supply of these products, in the face of the constantly mounting production costs.

Enough data on milk production has been gathered to prove conclusively that the dairy cow produces human food cheaper than any other animal on the farm; that no other animal can take the roughage, hay, grasses, corn fodder and corn silage and the by-products from our food factories and mills and in return give so much nourishing human food stuff. For example, it has been shown that one cow, if slaughtered, will provide sufficient meat for two soldiers for one year, while the milk from the same cow will yield equivalent food material for twenty soldiers for one year. To show further the economy of the dairy cow, it is of interest to know that Katy Gerben, University of Nebraska dairy cow, has in seven consecutive milking periods produced as much digestible food material as is contained in the carcasses of 47 steers. To this might be added the fact that she has raised seven calves whose value has not been computed. Also the fact should not be overlooked that dairying contributes in large measure to the direct beef output of the nation by the slaughter of superannuated dairy animals and the baby beef not needed for breeding purposes. Statistics tell us that practically all of Denmark's beef supply comes from this source. How large a per cent of our meat supply is furnished in this way, we have no figures to prove, but it is safe to say that it is large enough to count as an important factor at the present time.

"Keep-a-Cow" Movement

Food Administrator Hoover is advocating the "keep-a-pig movement" for the suburban population in order to meet the heavy demand for pork. Why not a "keep-a-cow movement" too, for the people of smaller towns and villages and outlying districts where vacant lot space is easily available for growing alfalfa and forage crops which form a large part of a cow's ration. Even the grass and hay going to waste on the roadways in many places could easily be conserved for feed. Where such waste material can be found, it offers an opportunity for the patriotic citizen to add something to the food supply of the nation. It may help also to teach thrift to boys and girls many of whom are growing up without employment or responsibility of any kind. The writer knows of boys who by keeping a few cows have earned the money necessary to put them through high school and college.

While milk ordinarily can be produced more desirably on dairy farms where special attention is given to this as a business, the suggestion of keeping a cow wherever feed and labor are available is given as a war measure in the hope of increasing the quantity of food wherever it is possible to do so economically.

Hold On to the Good Cows and Add More.

To help supply the demand for dairy products practically every farmer can care for a few more good cows. It has been estimated that at the present time the excess pasture and roughage in Nebraska alone would easily care for 200,000 additional cows. Nebraska with its ordinarily cheaper forage and grains offers special opportunity for the dairyman engaged in the manufacture of a high priced concentrated article, like butter, cheese or condensed milk, which can readily be transported to any part of the world where the best markets prevail, giving him an opportunity to take advantage of the demands and larger profits that are not possible to the man simply engaged in the production of a bulky coarse product, the bulk and freight rates operating to shut off demands of distant markets. Now, more than ever before is the time to weed out the poor dairy cow and replace her with a good cow. With feed high and labor scarce it is very important that every cow should be yielding the highest possible returns and that more attention be paid to the selection, feeding and breeding of dairy cattle. For this reason a few fundamental suggestions are given.

The most reliable guide in selecting a dairy cow is to determine her actual butter fat record. This can be done by weighing the milk produced by each cow and by determining the per cent of butter fat through frequent tests of the milk by means of the Babcock milk tester.

Weigh the Milk. Keep a record of the number of pounds of milk given by each cow. Hang a spring scale in a convenient place where the milk can easily be weighed and mark down the weight of each milking on a chart prepared for the purpose. At the end of each month, add up the amount of milk produced to determine the monthly record. The year's record will show the amount of milk produced by each cow.

Test the Milk. Take a sample of each cow's milk about three times each month and test it for butterfat with a Babcock milk tester. A simple and complete outfit can be purchased for $5.00, and is so easily used that a farmer can learn to operate it in a few hours.

By carefully testing and weeding out the poor cows, the people of Denmark, in five years, have succeeded in raising the average annual production of each cow more than 40 pounds of butterfat. This has increased the profit of each cow over $20 per year. By adopting the same systematic method, Nebraska dairymen can secure as good results.

Cow Testing Associations

Where a sufficient number of farmers in a community are interested in testing their cows, a cow testing association may be formed and a specially trained man employed to make regular tests of the herd at a small cost per cow.

The Dairy Sire

In addition to weeding out the poor cows by systematically weighing and testing the milk produced by each cow, an effort should be made to improve the young stock on the farm through pure bred sires, which should be selected from heavy milking cows. Breed up and increase the production capacity of your herd.

Community Breeding

It is highly desirable not only that each dairyman build up a good herd, but that all the dairymen of a community unite on the same breed of cattle. This enables nearby farmers to unite in purchasing high class sires. As soon as a considerable number of farmers have dairy cattle for sale, they can advertise together and secure a much better market than could be done by any single breeder, since they attract more buyers and can furnish cattle in car lots where a buyer so desires.

Winter Dairying

There are many advantages in having cows freshen in the fall or early winter. In Nebraska, butter is generally one-third higher in winter than in summer. Cows which freshen in the early winter and are well cared for during the winter period go on pasture at the time when they would naturally be drying up, and this lengthens the milking period and increases the annual yield of butter. The farmer has more time to milk cows in winter. The climate is more favorable in winter, where good shelter is available.

CLASSIFICATION OF DAIRY FEEDS.

Inasmuch as protein and carbohydrates are the two feed constituents with which the feeder is most concerned, and to aid the dairymen of this state to make proper selection, it may be of value to roughly group some of the most common Nebraska feeds into two classes as follows:

First: Feeds containing a high percentage of protein.

Second: Feeds containing a high percentage of carbohydrates.

Feeds Rich in Protein.

Alfalfa hay
Clover hay
Pea hay
Bran
Oil meal
Cottonseed meal
Oats
Gluten meal
Soy beans

Feeds Rich in Carbohydrates

Corn
Corn silage
Barley
Oats
Timothy hay
Orchard grass
Oat straw
Carrots
Sugar beets
Mangel wurtzels

As the protein feeds are required for the production of muscle, tissue and milk, and the carbohydrates for fat and energy, the feeder can easily see that a balanced ration must contain both classes in the right proportion. The feeder should bear in mind that home grown feeds are the cheapest and plans should now be laid to grow as much of it as possible next year. Provide plenty of alfalfa and silage or fodder corn or other forage crops.

AMOUNT OF FEED FOR DAIRY COWS

The following brief and simple rules will aid in determining the amount of feed required by each cow:

First: Feed all the roughage, such as alfalfa, corn silage, etc., the cow will eat up clean.

Second: Feed approximately one pound of grain for every three pounds of milk produced per day.

Third: Give the cow as much feed as they will consume without gaining in weight.

Fourth: Feed some succulent feed, such as corn silage or roots, to make the ration more palatable.

Fifth: Be prepared to supplement the pastures by feeding silage when the dry season sets in.

Watch Pastures

Watch the pastures closely next year. If they get short, plan to supplement with some soiling crops or summer silage. For soiling crops plant corn, oats, sorghum, sudan grass or alfalfa.

Provide More Silos

Silos constitute our best insurance against drouth and also enables more high priced grain to be released for human food.

SELECTING THE DAIRY COW

The essential points of a good dairy cow are indications of constitutional vigor, food capacity, development of the nervous system, good blood circulation, and the ability to produce milk abundantly.

1. **Constitution.** Well-distended nostrils and good heart girth due to breadth and depth of chest are the best indications of that quality of health and vigor commonly referred to as constitution.

2. **Food Capacity.** Great length from shoulder to hip bones, together with great width and depth of barrel indicates well developed digestive organs, which enable the cow to consume and digest large quantities of food.

3. **Nervous System, or Nervous Temperament.** A good dairy cow is active and intelligent. Large, bright eyes, set rather far apart, a broad well dished face, and a spare and angular form are good indications of a nervous temperament.

4. **Blood Circulation.** A good circulatory system is necessary to carry the digested food from the abdominal region to the udder. The milk veins should be large, tortuous and branching, entering as many large wells as possible.

5. **Producing Ability.** The digested food is converted into milk only after reaching the udder. A large udder that is soft and pliable, but not flabby when empty and well developed forward and attached rather high behind, and teats of medium size and squarely placed are the best indications of the cows producing ability.

The Department of Dairy Husbandry is always ready to assist farmers in the selection of good dairy cows.

FIVE ESSENTIALS IN DAIRY HERD IMPROVEMENT

1. The sire is more than half the herd. Be sure that the sire heading your dairy herd will transmit dairy characteristics.
2. Weed out the unprofitable cows by use of the Babcock test and the scales.
3. Raise and keep all heifer calves from the best cows.
4. Winter dairy as much as possible under your conditions. It gives you more milk, better prices and at less cost.
5. Provide comfortable quarters for milch cows.

HELP FOR LABOR PROBLEMS

There is no denying that the steadily growing list of drafted men is making the labor problem more and more serious. However, the milk machine and other labor saving devices will do much to reduce the amount of man labor required, as well as reduce the drudgery of the work. Men who are now using the milking machine are convinced that it has now been so perfected as to be practicable, when the dairy herd is of such size that time which may be profitably employed otherwise is saved through machine milking and where intelligent care is used in its operation. Fortunately, while dairy work is somewhat confining it is not hard work. In Europe a large per cent of the work has, in the past,

A GRADED HERD OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE SHOWN AT THE 1917 STATE FAIR been done by women. Under present emergencies when women and children may be called upon to do much of man's work, dairying presents a field for service that can hardly be equalled in any other line of agriculture.

It is true that abnormal conditions, the uncertainty of war, the high prices of feeds, the scarcity of good labor, and the fact that many dairymen are temporarily not getting an adequate price for their product is severely testing their courage as it has not been tested before. Admitting that the present conditions present many problems, the writer, nevertheless, feels that from conferences with food administrators it is fairly safe to predict that such price adjustments will soon be made as will give the dairyman more fair returns for his labors. The writer feels strongly that those prices must be sufficiently remunerative to stimulate the dairyman to larger production.

CONSUMER RESPONSIBLE

There should be nothing but contempt for the sensational politician who maliciously or otherwise attempts to misrepresent matters pertaining to the milk situation with the hope that he may temporarily curry such favor as may carry him to some much desired public office. Neither can we sympathize too strongly with certain consumers who not having a full knowledge of the food value of milk and milk products, have allowed themselves to become the tool through which housewives have been urged to boycott dairy products. Undoubtedly they do not realize that milk in one form or another is practically a necessity for the growing child. Without its use he may suffer in a way that can not be overcome in later years.

It is also certain that the thoughtful consumer does not sympathize with the boycotting system even though it might create a temporary relief, for he realizes by this time that everything that has gone into the production of milk has raised in price in a much more striking way than has been the case with milk itself.

The following figures indicate the increase in prices of feed stuffs for the past three and one-half years:

	1914		1917	
Corn	$ .60	bu.	$ 1.26	bu.
Alfalfa	10.00	ton	30.00	ton
Oats	.35	bu.	.40½	bu.
Bran	20.00	ton	40.00	ton
Cottonseed meal	30.00	ton	61.00	ton
Oil meal	29.00	ton	61.00	ton

Besides these figures, labor in this time has increased at least 30%. Building material has increased approximately 80%. Milk on an average has increased in price for the same period approximately 40%. Moreover, the high price of beef is constantly tempting the dairyman to sell his animals for beef purposes. A careful analysis of the whole

situation will, without doubt, convince any consumer that though he might succeed in arbitrarily forcing a lower price of milk it would soon result in such decreased production as would eventually mean a higher price than would have been the case without such interference.

Legal prosecution of dairymen or sensational boycotts can ultimately have but one result—that of driving the too frequently overworked dairymen into other fields of agriculture, resulting in a short supply and a still higher price. A full realization of the favorable comparison of dairy products with other food articles together with the definite knowledge of the increased cost of producing dairy products will convince the consumer of the justness of the dairyman's demands for such increase in price as will give him reasonable returns for his dairy investment and stimulate him to further production.

Looking beyond the economic and financial considerations it must be admitted that no laborer in the field of agriculture is rendering a more patriotic service than the dairyman in adding to the supply of a much needed food product. He feels partially repaid for his efforts, I am sure, in the thought that he is doing his share to help win the war and lessen the sufferings of his fellowman.

BUTTER MODEL AT THE 1917 STATE FAIR

One of the principal points of interest for the State Fair visitor is the Dairy Building, where each year is exhibited some fine example of the sculptor's art, modeled in Nebraska made butter.

This year the butter statuary was a reproduction of the world famous painting, "THE SPIRIT OF 76," and thousands of visitors greatly admired this splendid work of art.

THE DAIRY EXHIBIBT AT THE 1917 STATE FAIR

The allied state dairy organizations have been co-operating in securing this exhibit, which again was largely financed by the Nebraska Dairy and Creamery Improvement Association.

The University Dairy Department demonstrated the importance of a good dairy sire by exhibiting five heifers that are the progeny of a good sire at the State Farm. This sire has been the cause of these heifers producing eight hundred and forty-three pounds more butter fat than was produced by their dams, and conclusively illustrates the importance of the use of good sires.

A bunch of skim milk calves were on exhibition and the necessity of saving and raising all calves from good cows was strongly emphasized.

The Babcock Test was demonstrated by well informed men, showing its merits in weeding out the unprofitable cows. Instructions in the care and handling of milk and cream were given in the model farm milk house which was operated in connection with this exhibit.

CONSERVATION SURVEY OF NEMAHA COUNTY, NEBRASKA

By G. E. Condra, Director of State Conservation and Soil Survey.

Introductory. This survey considers the resources of the county and their best development. The soil resources are given major importance. Among the other resources are stone, clay, water, forest, fruit, farm crops and farm animals.

Emphasis is placed on geographic influences in the county, that is, on those physical conditions which have affected or shaped the settlement and development. The leading environing conditions in this connection are topography, drainage, climate and the structure of the land. These conditions and the available resources have largely determined the present industrial progress of the county. They will continue to influence development. The remaining element of importance is the people themselves.

Nemaha County is rich in industrial history. Perhaps it is the best in the state to show the close relationship between the physical environment, the natural resources and the people.

Position and Area. Nemaha County is in southeastern Nebraska bordered on the east by the Missouri River. The south line is 18 miles from the Kansas line. The bordering counties in Nebraska are Otoe, on the north; Richardson and Pawnee, on the south; and Johnson on the west. The eastern boundary is irregular, crossing the Missouri River at places. The county is bordered on the east by Mis-

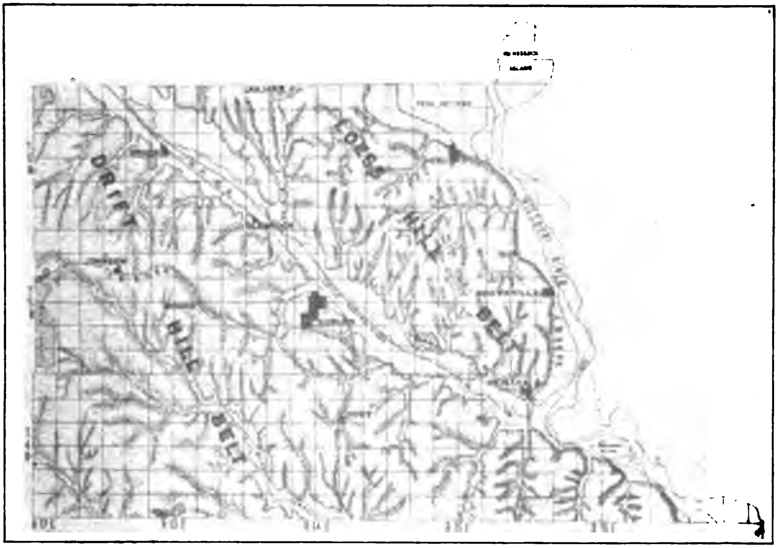


FIGURE 1—MAP SHOWING THE SURFACE FEATURES AND NATURAL DIVISION SOF NEMAHA COUNTY

souri. Six areas lie east of the river (see Figure 1). The best known of these is McKissock Island, with an area of about 5½ square miles, or 3,200 acres. Governor's Island east of Aspinwall is separated from the main land of Nebraska by a strong current of the Missouri. The total area of Nemaha County east of the river and apparently in Missouri is about 9.39 square miles or 6,010 acres. The area of Governor's Island is about 1 square mile, making, if included with the others, a total of about 10.39 square miles separated from the main land of the county. The total area of Nemaha County is about 402 square miles, or 257,280 acres.

There has been much trouble and litigation in regard to the eastern boundary line of Nemaha County and the ownership of land affected by changes made by the Missouri. These disconnected areas are inconvenient to reach from west of the river. A person at Auburn wanting to travel to McKissock Island would probably go to Nebraska City, across to Iowa, southward to Missouri and then drive westward to the island which is in Nebraska.

STRUCTURE

Most of Nemaha County is thickly mantled with loess, alluvium and glacial drift. There are relatively few bedrock exposures.

The oldest rocks exposed in the area are the Pennsylvanian beds of Carboniferous age. These have been studied and described by this survey and by the State Geological Survey. There are outcrops of the Pennsylvanian beds in the Missouri River bluff land and near Howe, Auburn and Glenrock. The Pennsylvanian beds consist of well defined members of limestone and shale and of poorly defined beds of sandstone and coal. These rocks dip westward in the eastern half of the county, beyond which they rise slowly on the east limb of what is known as the Tablerock anticline.

The total thickness of the Pennsylvanian strata exposed in Nemaha County is about 280 feet. Named in order from the oldest up the beds are as follows:

1. McKissock Grove shales, thickness about 100 feet.

   These shales contain clay, sand, some coal seams, and poorly defined beds and ledges of sandstone and limestone. Outcrops occur in the lower parts of bluffs along the Missouri. Much of the shale is dark colored. Other colors are blue, gray and buff.

2. Brownville Limestone, 2 feet or more thick.

   This member outcrops across the county, but not in continuous ledges. The stone is quite hard, bluish and massive in the lower part and slabby to nodular above.

3. Clay shale, with some sand and stone, thickness 18 to 25 feet.

   This is exposed between Honey Creek near Peru, and Nemaha, and near Aspinwall and St. Deroin. The basal part of the shale is dark. The middle zone is calcareous and the upper part bluish.

4. Aspinwall Limestone, thickness 1 to 2 feet.

   This member is exposed at many places along the Missouri between Peru and below St. Deroin. It is massive, light brown mottled, quite soft, and fossiliferous.
5. Shale and thin layers of limestone, 1 to 18 feet.
6. Falls City Limestone, about 4 feet thick and massive.

   It resembles the Aspinwall and has the sound of crockery. The best exposures are at old Aspinwall.
7. Clay shales, 40 to 50 feet.
8. Shales and limestones, 35 feet.

   These outcrop at Howe and near Auburn. There are three limestones, known as the Elmdale (two divisions) and the Neva. They are each 2 to 3 feet thick and fairly hard.
9. Shale, mostly clay, with thin layers of limestone, 30 to 45 feet.
10. Cottonwood Limestone, 6 feet thick.

The bedrock extends under all of the county, but it is generally covered with glacial drift, of which there are two well defined sheets

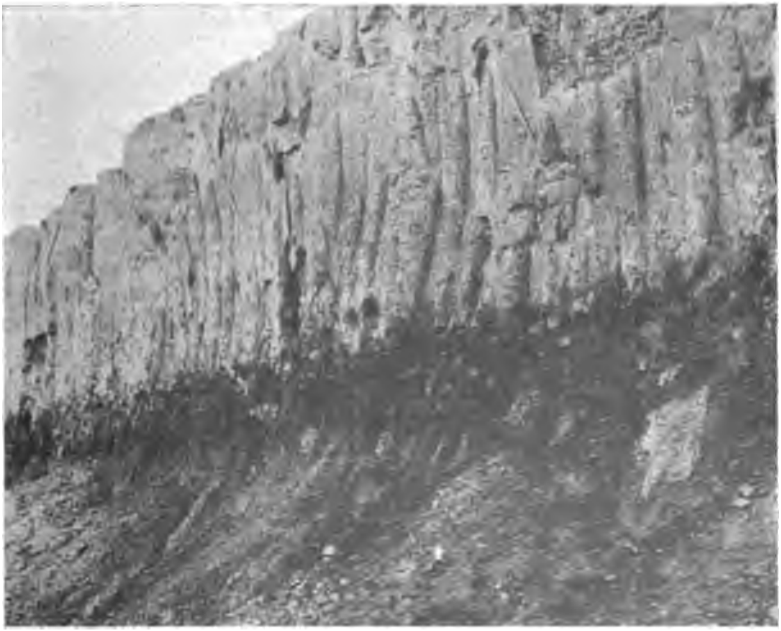


FIGURE 2—VIEW SHOWING LOESS ABOVE AND GLACIAL DRIFT BELOW. THIS REPRESENTS THE DEEP, FERTILE SUB-SOIL

or divisions separated by sand and gravel. The drift reaches a thickness of 100 feet at places. The lower division, known as the Nebraskan drift sheet, contains much bluish clay and some pebbles and boulders. It is exposed in a few deep ravines and at places in the Missouri River bluffs. Next above the Nebraskan drift is the Aftonian sands which have wide distribution in the uplands of eastern Nebraska and western Iowa. They do not outcrop at many places in Nemaha County. The Aftonian supplies some local use sand and part of the well water in the uplands.

The topmost division of the drift is the well known Kansan till sheet, which occurs throughout eastern counties of Nebraska and in southwest Iowa, nothwest Missouri and northeastern Kansas. It contains clay, (sometimes called hardpan) sand, pebbles and boulders. The color where weathered is yellowish to brownish. This drift sheet is quite widely exposed in the central and western parts of the county but is covered by the loess near the Missouri River (Figure 2).

The well known loess deposit is shown in the bluff and hilly lands along the Missouri where it forms a narrow belt 4 to 8 or more miles wide. The loess is easily distinguished by its buff to yellowish color, very even structure and silty texture. It is composed largely of silt, but contains small quantities of clay and fine sand. Small concretions of lime and sometimes of iron oxide are observed in excavations and exposures of this deposit. Vertical tubes and joints are also features at such places. The loess breaks into vertical columns on the face of bluffs.

A loess-like silt deposit caps the terraces or benches in the Little Nemaha Valley. Though this deposit is very similar to the loess along the Missouri, both in structure and texture, it is of later age. The terrace loess lies on alluvial deposits.

The valley bottoms of the county are formed of alluvium deposited by streams. The largest areas of alluvial land are along the Little Nemaha, Muddy Creek and the Missouri. Small strips of alluvial land occur in the narrow valleys. The alluvium consists mostly of sand, silt and clay. That of the Little Nemaha and its tributaries usually ranges from clay to fine sand. That along the Missouri averages more sandy, especially in the deeper sections.

ALTITUDE AND RELIEF

The highest point in the county, about 4 miles southwest of Johnson, has an altitude of about 1,320 feet above sea level. The lowest point, along the Missouri in the southeastern corner of the county, is about 880 feet above sea level. Other elevations along the Missouri are 908 feet at the north line of the county, and 893 feet at the mouth of the Little Nemaha. Elevations of the towns are as follows: Peru, 902; Brownville, 893; Nemaha, 891; Howe, 987; Bracken, 902; South Auburn, 1,051; Glenrock, 945;; Johnson, 1,220. The general slope of the county is southeastward. The range in elevation in the county is about 440 feet.

TOPOGRAPHY

The surface features of the county have been formed largely by stream erosion of mantle rock. This story, commonly called physiography, runs about as follows: The strata composing the bedrock were deposited in marine waters from clay, sand, shells and plant remains. The sea floor was elevated and eroded, forming a rough land surface. Later this surface was covered with deposits of Cretaceous age. Then erosion removed nearly all of the Cretaceous deposits, of which the Dakota Formation is the best known division. A few remnants of this formation are thought to remain deeply buried in the western part of the area. In comparatively recent times, geologically speaking, the whole of the Nemaha County was glaciated, at least by two well defined advances. This glaciation left a thick veneer of rock debris—the Nebraskan and the Kansan sheets. Subsequent to the glaciation the whole of the county was mantled with loess deposited by sluggish streams. It is thought that all of southeastern Nebraska was then covered with this loess built up to a nearly smooth plain which sloped southeastward, extending beyond the present position of the Missouri. Later this plain was eroded principally by streams. The streams most active in this erosion in Nemaha County were the Missouri and the Little Nemaha and their tributaries. A few remnants of the old loess plain are yet found in the western part of the county. Valleys were eroded entirely through the loess in much of the county and into and through the drift, exposing the bedrock at places.

Stream erosion has not continued at the same rate to the present. At one stage, down cutting ceased and the valleys were filled to about sixty feet above the level of the present bottom lands. Remnants of this filling are now shown by the terraces in the Little Nemaha. Comparatively recent down cutting by streams accompanied by some valley filling has resulted in deepening the valleys and filling their floors to the present levels.

The county has the following topographic divisions, namely: Uplands, terraces and low lands (Figure 1). The uplands are the loess plains, drift hills, loess hills, and the bluff land belt. The terraces are remnants of former high valley floors. The lowlands are the flood plains proper. These land forms are described in the order named.

Loess Plains. The typical land surface of south-central Nebraska is the loess plain. Several quite large outlying areas of this plain occur in counties farther east, as in Gage, Lancaster and Cass counties. Two small areas occur in the western part of Nemaha County and a third is in the southwestern part in the vicinity of Pleasant View Church (see Figure 1). As has been shown, these outlying plains represent remnants of a former smooth land which occupied much of Nebraska and parts of Iowa, Missouri and Kansas and from which and below which much of the present hilly land was formed.

The plains of this county are comparatively smooth, quite high

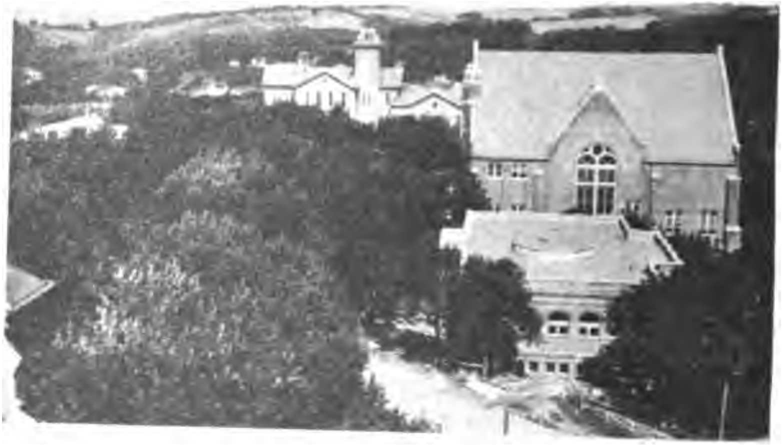


FIGURE 3—VIEW ACROSS THE NORMAL COLLEGE AT PERU

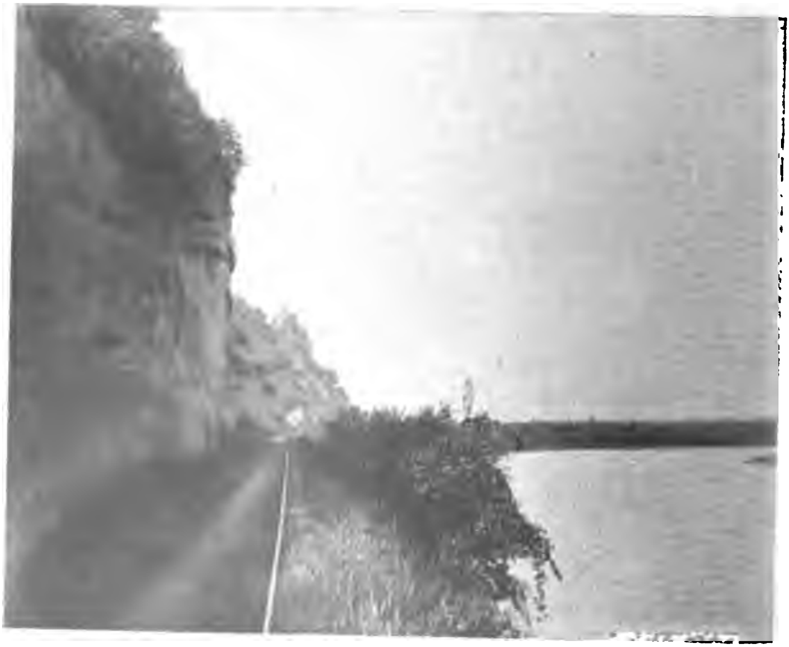


FIGURE 4—A ROCK CLIFF NEAR PERU

above the bordering hilly land and modified only by small drainage courses. They are easily traversed by wagon roads and easily farmed, due to the even topography.

Drift Hills. Erosion has not only removed most of the loess in the west half of the county, but it has formed from the Kansan drift a characteristic topography of hills and valleys. The land varies from that which is slightly rolling to that which is quite hilly. Pebbles and boulders show where the land is gullied.

The drift hills were so named because of their development on a glacial deposit. In several places, as between Johnson and Glenrock, small areas of rock hills have been formed by erosion through the drift to bed rock. At such places, fairly well defined rock hills are observed.

Loess Hills. The strip of country stretching across much of the east third of the county, except where the bluff land and alluvial land occur, is characterized by a comparatively rough topography with an unusually smooth surface. The belt has been called the loess hills because the loess caps nearly all of the land surface. In places erosion has removed the loess mantle and exposed patches of drift. These patches resemble the hilly land in the west part of the county, but they do not have a very large areal distribution in the loess hill belt.

The Bluff Land. The term bluff land, as here used, stands for a belt of country one to three miles wide, facing the Missouri River valley bottom. Typically, the bluffs proper are only the steep faces of the valley side. The belt grades imperceptibly into the hilly land (Fig. 3).

The appearance of the bluffs varies greatly at different elevations on the slopes, because of the materials in them and on account of the stage of development observed. The materials in the bluffs, named from above downward, are loess, drift and the shales, sandstones and limestones of the bed rock. The river cutting against the valley side removes much of the talus or slide materials and undermines the slopes. It exposes the structure materials forming the different types of surface. The shales and drift deposits thus exposed form gradual slopes. Rock cliffs (Fig. 4) are developed over limestones and sandstones. Indian Cave near the southeastern part of the county is one of the best examples of rough land dveloped on a sandstone.

The slopes are eroded with the steep profiles, first by the removal of talus and later by bank cutting proper. Connected with this process is more or less slipping or sliding especially of the loess and drift. This forms the bare faces or bluffs proper. Points of land or spurs become truncated by river cutting, leaving ridge-like land forms between the ravines.

As soon as active river erosion and sliding cease at a point, talus and colluvial materials build up more gradual slopes which become covered with vegetation. All stages in the formation and decay of the bluff land forms may be observed along the Missouri in Nemaha County.

As has been shown the bluff land belt of the county includes several topographic forms with complicated physiographic history. The forms

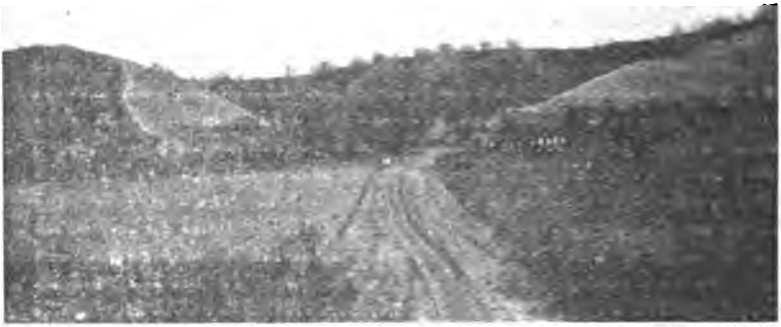


FIGURE 5—AN ALLUVIAL FAN IN THE FOREGROUND; BLUFF LAND IN BACK GROUND

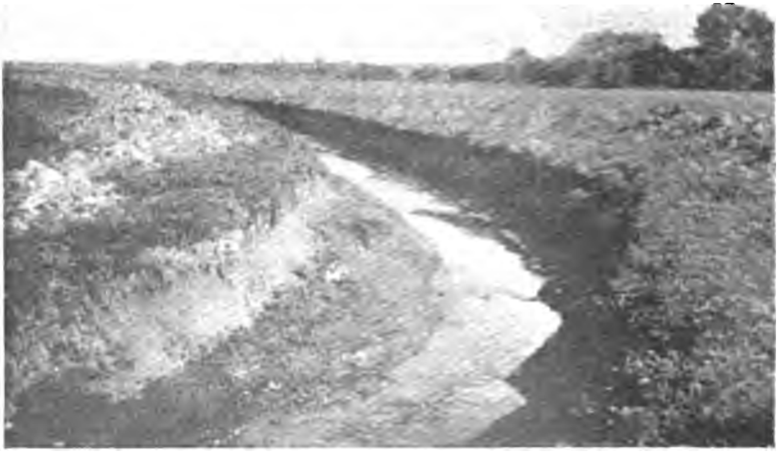


FIGURE 6—DRAINAGE DITCH, NEMAHA VALLEY

are the result, in part, of structural differences, but are due largely to the erosive work of the Missouri, and to land slides.

The wind has been a factor in the formation of the bluff belt topography. Silt blown from the bars of the river find lodgement on the bluff land belt, and some of this material becomes incorporated with the mantle rock. It is evident also that vegetation is a factor in holding this wind-blown material, and the other parts of the subsoil against the destructive work of erosion. It is a question, however, whether the wind blown deposit exceeds what is lost by water erosion. It seems that the amount of loess added to the bluff belt by wind action has been over-estimated.

Terrace or Bench Lands. Seven small terrace areas occur in the county. The first is near Brock; the second, on the north side of the valley north of Glenrock; the third, south of the Junction of the Missouri Pacific between Glenrock and Auburn; the fourth, southeast of Auburn; the fifth, at the Prairie View School about five miles east of Auburn; the sixth, two miles northwest of Nemaha, and the seventh at Nemaha.

The surfaces of these terraces are smooth to rounded and from 20 to 60 feet above the first bottom of the valley. They afford good road locations and good building places.

Flood Plains. These are the lowest lands in the valleys. They are so named because of their formation by stream overflows and deposition. As a rule the flood plains are comparatively smooth, but modified by cutoffs, alluvial fans and colluvial slopes.

The alluvial fans (Fig. 5) though small are noticeable features at the mouths of ravines below the bluff land belt. They simply represent the small stream deposits made on a flood plain, where the velocity is checked because of the change in grade of the tributaries. Several alluvial fans united form a colluvial slope. The edges of flood plains built up of wash from slope land is called colluvial land or colluvial slope. Such forms are quite common in Nemaha County.

DRAINAGE

The three principal streams of the county are the Missouri, the Little Nemaha and branches of the Big Nemaha. The Missouri River flows a little east of south along the eastern border of the county and drains a narrow area of about 70 square miles. The Little Nemaha enters the county in the northwestern part, flows in a southeasterly direction and joins the Missouri River below the town of Nemaha. Numerous tributaries join this river from the uplands. The Little Nemaha originally had a very crooked course and was subject to frequent floods. It has been straightened by deep ditches throughout its course in the county (Fig. 6). This stream drains about 219 square miles of the county. The branches of the Big Nemaha, Muddy Creek and Long Branch drain about 1230 square miles in the southwestern corner of the county.

Though it does not often overflow, the Missouri has a tendency to shift its channel, thus affecting the drainage of the county and interfering with its agricultural practice (Figs. 7 and 8). The most marked changes in the position of this river have been at St. Deroin, Nemaha, and above Peru. Some of the bottom land along the Missouri is poorly drained. Most of the county is well drained.

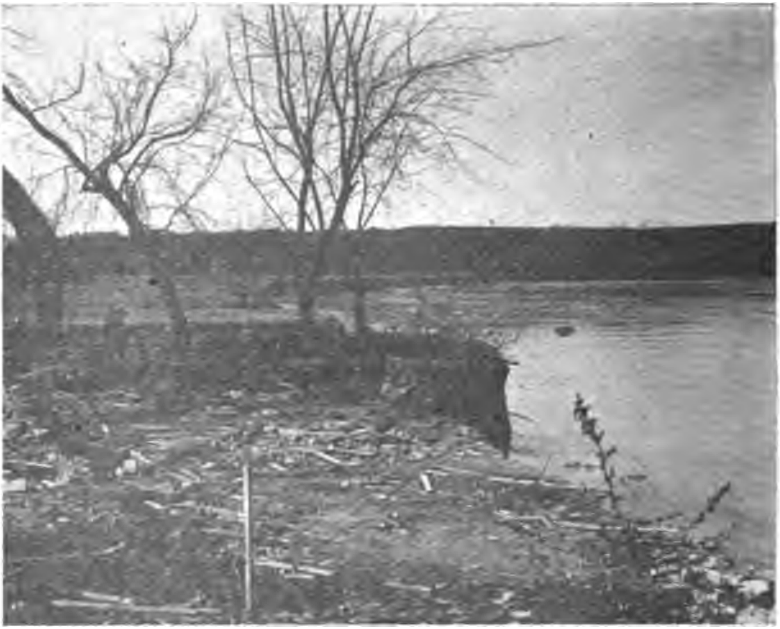


FIGURE 7—RICH LAND DESTROYED BY THE MISSOURI ON PERU BOTTOM—Photographed by N. A. Bengston.

CLIMATE

The principal elements of climate are rainfall, humidity, temperature, winds, sunshine and seasons. These are briefly reviewed.

Rainfall. The mean annual precipitation, according to records of the U. S. Weather Bureau Station at Auburn and compiled to date is 34.33 inches. The precipitation is heaviest in May, June and July, and lightest during winter months. The rainfall of May and June is well distributed. Drouths are infrequent, yet they may occur in late summer and early fall. As a rule the rainfall is adequate for crop needs.

Humidity. The relative humidity is comparatively uniform. The average annual humidity is about 70%.

Temperature. The mean annual temperature is about 51.7 degrees F. January and February are the coldest months with a mean temperature of about 25.3 degrees. July is the warmest with a mean temperature of 76.2 degrees. This gives a range in temperature between the means of the warmest and coldest months of about 50 degrees. The lowest temperature of record is —35 degrees, and the highest 109 degrees. The average date of the last killing frost in spring is April 27th and of the

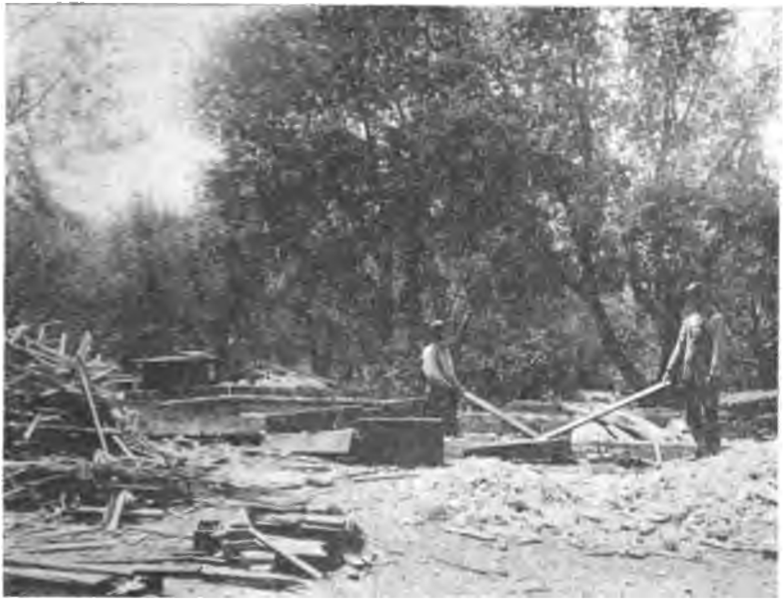


FIGURE 8—A HOUSE BEING MOVED FROM LAND BEING DESTROYED BY THE MISSOURI—Photographed by N. A. Bengston.

first in the fall October 3rd. The latest recorded date of killing frost in the spring is May 27th and the earliest in the fall September 13th. The average length of the growing season is 159 days. The normal seasons are long enough to insure the production of such crops as corn, wheat, oats and hay.

Winds. There are no very conclusive records concerning wind velocity. From April 1st to October 1st the prevailing winds are from the south and from October 1st to April 1st from the northwest. Strong winds are common, though tornadoes are rare.

Sunshine. The records show an average of about 175 to 185 clear days and 80 to 86 cloudy days during the year. The remaining days of the year are classed as partly cloudy.

Seasons. The winter, spring, summer and fall seasons are quite well marked in the county. The winters are cold with only light snow falls; the springs are variable and usually moist; summers are warm to hot, and the falls are regarded by many as the most pleasant part of the year.

Normal Monthly, Seasonal and Annual Temperature and Precipitation at Auburn

Month	Temperature			Precipitation		
	Mean	Absolute maximum	Absolute minimum	Mean	Total amount for the driest year	Total amount for the wettest year
	°F.	°F.	°F.	Inches	Inches	Inches
December	30.2	67	—19	0.96	0.56	2.18
January	25.6	68	—35	0.83	0.33	1.15
February	25.5	79	—35	1.21	1.21	0.09
Winter	27.1			3.00	2.10	3.42
March	39.1	93	—10	1.97	1.87	1.09
April	52.4	100	14	3.12	3.25	0.97
May	61.9	102	22	6.11	2.26	7.23
Spring	51.1			11.20	7.38	9.29
June	71.0	102	40	5.09	4.61	9.42
July	75.6	109	46	4.93	2.43	9.88
August	74.8	104	42	4.42	5.64	3.18
Summer	73.8			14.44	12.68	22.48
September	67.1	101	21	2.97	0.93	4.98
October	55.8	95	16	2.98	0.23	4.75
November	40.4	79	—8	1.04	1.33	2.57
Fall	54.4			6.99	2.49	12.30
Year	51.7	109	—35	34.33	24.65	47.49

MINERAL RESOURCES

The mineral resources of most importance in the county are limestone and clay. Small deposits of sand are worked for local use. Prospecting for coal and oil has caused more or less excitement.

Limestone. There are seven distinct thin limestones in this county. They are known as the Brownville, Aspinwall, Falls City, Elmdale (of which there are two ledges), the Neva and the Cottonwood. The Brownville, though it has a fair quality of stone, does not occur favorably for quarrying. The Aspinwall and the Falls City outcrop generally in the vicinity of Aspinwall. These members are similar. They are exposed at many places high on the bluffs between St. Deroin and above Brownville. The stone is massive, soft, brownish mottled and easily worked.

The Elmdale and Neva limestones occur at Howe, near Bracken Station and in the vicinity of Auburn. They also outcrop in slopes below the Cottonwood in the vicinity of Glenrock. These stones are suitable for use in concrete, but are heavily bedded with shales and usually covered with thick overburden.

The Cottonwood is the leading stone in the county (Fig. 9). It occurs high in the uplands near Johnson and Glenrock. This stone is

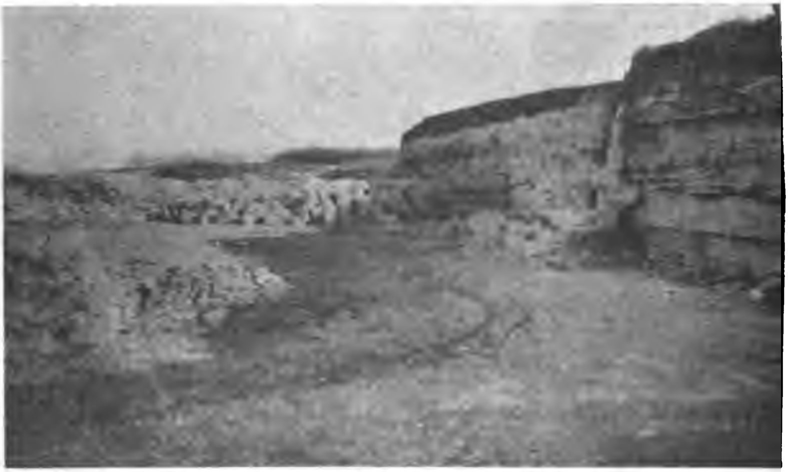


FIGURE 9—A QUARRY NORTHEAST OF JOHNSON IN WHICH THE COTTONWOOD LIMESTONE IS WORKED

easily identified by its light color and myriads of fossils of the size and form of a rice grain. Formerly the Cottonwood was quarried for shipment as between Johnson and Rohrs and near Glenrock. Most production at these places has been abandoned.

It is evident that the stone resources of the county will not insure working on a large scale in competition with the more available materials that can be secured elsewhere.

Clay. This occurs in the shale divisions of the Pennsylvanian beds, and in the drift, loess and the alluvial deposits, Pennsylvanian clay shales outcrop at or near Glenrock, Auburn and Howe, at many places in the Missouri River bluff land. The divisions of this clay and shale have been enumerated in connection with the discussion on structure. Some of the Pennsylvanian clay shales are suitable for use in brick and tile manufacture. They might be mixed with the drift, loess or alluvium, in the manufacture of brick. Such clays are used in large plants of other counties to improve brick made principally of loess or of alluvium.

It seems that some of the shale and limestone exposures of the county could be worked by a plan in which both limestone and clay are produced, the first probably for riprap, crushed stone and fertilizer, and the second for brick making.

A brick plant is operated at Auburn. If it becomes necessary, the clay resources can be further developed. The absence of fuel and big markets are drawbacks.

Coal. The McKissock Grove shales contain several seams of carbonaceous shale and impure coal. These seams run from a few inches to a foot or more in thickness. A local bed on Honey Creek is thicker.

Many people have thought that the coal should become thicker and workable back in the upland. They made the attempt to reach workable beds by drifting or working into slopes as in the vicinity of Brownville. Such prospecting has not revealed valuable beds of coal.

It is now fairly well determined that no valuable coal beds occur in the county. None of the bluff land outcrops can be worked profitably and the same adverse report seems to hold in regard to thin beds, which are known to occur below the outcropping formations.

The county must continue to ship in its coal supply if this remains the chief fuel and source of power.

Oil and Gas. Do oil and gas occur in Nemaha county? Very little prospecting for these fuels has been done. The shallow wells show no favorable indications.

The structure of the county is unfavorable. Much of the area is in a structure basin and not on an anticline, such as would be attractive to oil geologists. The chance for the discovery of oil and gas in Nemaha county is not promising.

WATER RESOURCES

The water recource of most value is the ground water. Streams have less importance.

Ground Water. This occurs in mantle rock and bed rock and differs much in quality in the various formations from which it is derived.

Good water, somewhat hard, occurs in the drift deposits and in some places at the base of the loess. It supplies most of the upland wells. The water secured from Kansan drift is largely in sand pockets or bodies. Wells reaching this supply vary much in depth and strength. The Aftonian sand, lying between the Kansan and Nebraskan drift sheets gives strong wells. Unfortunately, the sand does not occur in all of the upland. In parts of the county where bed rock is exposed and the rock and shale hill conditions maintain, the well water supply is uncertain. In some locations no shallow water can be secured. In other places the supply, usually small, comes from the limestones or from sandy shale.

Much of the well water of the county is derived from alluvial ground. On a few farms it is not possible to obtain a water supply from the upland proper. At such places, the wells are located on narrow strips of alluvium in the small valleys. The bottom land water is shallow and of fair quality. It is derived mostly from sand, and in some cases from gravel. Considerable prospecting has been done to locate wells strong enough to deliver adequate water supplies at Auburn and Peru.

The upland wells of the county range from 35 to 120 feet in depth. They are weak to strong and supply an average good quality of water. The alluvial wells are shallow as a rule, ranging between 10 and 60 feet. Some are strong.

A WINNING HERD OF HAMPSHIRES SHOWN AT THE 1917 STATE FAIR

It is thought that all of the county is underlain with artesian water in the formations of Pennsylvanian and older age. Though this water has pressure in the beds below, the force would not be sufficient to bring it to the surface in all parts of the county. Most of this water contains too much mineral matter for drinking purposes. It contains such compounds as salt, calcium carbonate and magnesium sulphate.

Location and Care of Wells. It is evident that too little thought has been given to the location and care of wells in this county. As a rule, the farmers do not realize that surface water, supplied by rainfalls, becomes ground water, and that by moving over and through polluted ground it becomes unfit for use.

It is not uncommon to see a shallow well immediately below a farm lot or below a privy vault. In such position a well is a positive danger. If the movement of ground water is from the danger spots to the well, as it may be, the persons using these wells drink more than water.

A careful study of all wells in the county for the purpose of guarding against unsanitary conditions would have great value in the conservation of human health. A survey of this kind is very simple. It considers the source of ground water, the direction of underflow and depths. The purpose in well locations should be to get above the sources of pollution.

Many wells are dug and cased with wood, brick or stone. Some are bored or driven. Some of the wells are open, receiving blown sediment and the surface wash from surrounding ground. They should be covered and graded up to prevent surface pollution.

Springs. The ground water comes to the surface at a number of places, especially in the bluff land belt, as seepage and as springs. Some of this spring water could be further developed by opening up the seepage ground and by guarding against the pollution of the catchment areas above the springs. As it is, the springs have relatively little importance compared with the well water supply. A few springs along the Missouri could be piped to farm houses.

Stream Water. The streams of this county have some use as a source of stock water and in some cases for drinking purposes. Formerly the Missouri was used for navigation. The Little Nemaha has been used for power.

Water Power. Water powers have been operated in the Little Nemaha and Muddy Creek. They were hampered by floods and low water. The developments were small. This combination of unfavorable conditions, and competition with comparatively cheap power from steam and gas engines has caused the water power developments to cease in the county.

To date no method has been devised whereby powers can be developed economically from the Missouri River as it occurs in Nemaha County.

FOREST RESOURCES

The explorers, fur traders and early settlers found forests on part of the bottom land and on some of the rough bluff land of Nemaha County. Trees were in protected places and near water. The forest has expanded since that time. The natural advance of the forest and tree planting prove that forests can now be grown in practically every part of the county.

The trees of the native forest are those which typically belong to a temperate climate. They are such as the oaks, elms, maple, hickory, black walnut, bitter hickory, box elder, ash, linden, willows and cottonwoods. There are many kinds of shrubs. The sycamore is represented by a few trees, though it grows best farther south. The pawpaw on McKissock Island, and at a few places west of the river is only the northern representative of a sub-tropical to tropical plant.

The native forest has been used for fuel, posts, poles, bridge timber and lumber. Wild fruits, such as plums, grapes and gooseberries occur in and near the forest areas. Hazel nuts, hickory nuts and black walnuts are found at places. Few patches of hazel brush remain.

Though posts have been cut from several species of trees, the burr-oak is most important. Lumber has been sawed principally from cottonwood and to some extent from black walnut. The walnut timber now standing has considerable value. Though the walnut has a slow growth, it might be profitably cultivated on certain kinds of soil.

The forest has yielded considerable fire wood. The chief sources of supply were from the bluff land and from along the streams. Elm, red oak, linden, box elder, green ash and cottonwood were most used for this purpose. At one time the county could boast of its good axmen, but now few people are skilled in felling trees and in post making, rail splitting and the cutting of fire wood. This condition, the encroachment of agriculture and the shipping in of fuel has greatly reduced the relative importance of fire wood in the county.

Though the forested area of Nemaha County is now as large or larger than formerly, the economic use of the forest has become a problem. Some of the bluff land is better suited for tree growing than for any other purpose, yet no definite system has been evolved for forest management.

Planted Groves. Tree planting began with the early settlement of the county. Groves were started about the farm buildings and trees were set out along land lines. Cottonwoods, box elder, green ash, elms and a few conifers were the main trees planted. Experience has shown that the white elm and the black walnut have done better than had been expected. During the past few years many of the line trees have been cut down, because they sap the moisture of fields. These trees and some of those in the groves have been used for lumber. The groves serve as wind breaks, for shade, and to beautify the farm steads.

Robert W. Furnas and J. Sterling Morton did much to promote tree planting in Nemaha County and in Nebraska generally.

SOIL RESOURCES

The soils of Nemaha County (Fig. 10) are in three distinct divisions—upland soils, derived from glacial and loessial material; terrace soils, derived from fluvial silts; and first-bottom soils, derived from recent stream deposits. The upland group embraces the Marshall silt loam, Grundy silt loam, Knox silt loam, Carrington silt loam, and Carrington loam; the terrace soils are classed as the Waukesha silt loam; and the first bottoms comprise the Wabash and Sarpy series and Riverwash. Most soils of the upland and terraces are silty and the same is true of the first-bottom types, except along the Missouri River, where clay and very fine sandy loam are important. With the exception of the Knox and the recently deposited soils along the Missouri River, the soils of the county are dark in color and rather high in organic matter.

The upland was originally covered with a very thick mantle of loess. But through erosion much of this deposit has been worn away and only a few remnants of the original constructional surface remain. The most typical remnants of the loess subsoil are in the western part of the county. The soil here is mapped as the Grundy silt loam. In areas where erosion has removed a large part of the original loess mantle, producing a rolling hilly topography, but retaining a loess cap, the soils weathered from it are classed as the Marshall silt loam. Where the surface soil is more eroded, being thinner and with less humus, it is classed as Knox silt loam. Westward from the bluff land belt the loess generally becomes heavier in texture and more compact.

A weathered phase of the Kansan drift, gives rise to the Carrington silt loam. The loess and the weathered phase of the Kansan drift are quite similar in character, but the latter contains more clay and some sand and pebbles, and shows a less pronounced vertical structure. There is no clear cut boundary between the loess and the weathered drift, but they grade imperceptibly into each other. As a result the boundary line between the Carrington and Marshall silt loams is largely arbitrary. Where pebbles are encountered the material is mapped as the Carrington silt loam, and where these are absent as the Marshall silt loam.

Below the weathered phase of the Kansan drift lies the Kansan drift proper. There is a sharp line of separation in color and texture between the weathered phase of the Kansan drift and the Kansan drift proper. The upper part of the Kansan drift is thoroughly oxidized, showing that it has been subjected to weathering. The weathered phase has been altered so much that it has lost its drift characteristics and assumed the appearance of the loess. The Kansan sheet is till and consists of a heterogeneous mixture of clay, silt, sand, cobblestones, and boulders. The upper oxidized zone varies in color from yellowish brown or brown to reddish brown. Below this the drift sheet has a light gray or pale yellow color, with numerous iron stains, and is highly calcareous. Where the drift sheet has been subjected to excessive erosion it has given rise to the Shelby loam.

The Aftonian materials lie below the Kansan drift, and consists

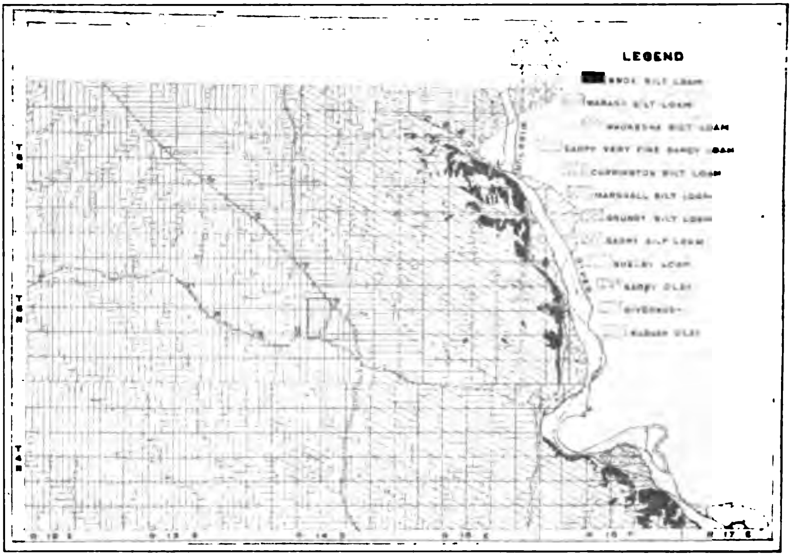


FIGURE 10—SOIL MAP OF NEMAHA COUNTY

largely of stratified sand and gravel, with a few boulders. The Aftonian outcrops along the Missouri River, but does not form a continuous bed throughout the county. It does not give rise to a soil type but has contributed some material to areas of a sandy phase of the Shelby loam too small to be shown satisfactorily on the soil map. The lowest drift sheet, the Nebraskan, is not much exposed. Hence, it has no importance in soil formation. The Pennsylvanian beds of Carboniferous age form small areas of rough stony land and shale land.

The terraces of Nemaha County are entirely confined to the Little Nemaha Valley and consist of two systems. The second or higher terrace is about 60 feet above the flood plain. The first, or lower terrace level is of more recent origin. The terraces or benches are capped by loess-like silts, which give rise to the Waukesha silt loam.

The alluvial deposits are rather extensive in Nemaha County. The largest areas occur along the Little Nemaha and Missouri rivers. The Missouri River alluvium consists largely of alternating layers of very fine sand, silt and clay. Along the Little Nemaha River and the small streams the alluvium consists principally of silt, with a slight admixture of clay, owing to the prevailingly fine texture of the mantle rock from which the material is washed. The alluvial deposits along the smaller streams are shallow, compared with those of the Missouri River. The light-colored alluvial soils underlain by a lighter texture subsoil are classed with the Sarpy series, and the black-colored soils with a heavy or heavier subsoils with the Wabash series. The recently deposited material occurring as sand bars is termed Riverwash.

The following table gives the names and the actual and relative extent of the various soils mapped in Nemaha County:

Areas of Different Soils

Soil	Acres	Pct.	Soil	Acres	Pct.
Carrington silt loam	108,864	42.3	Wabash clay	3,968	1.5
Marshall silt loam	61,568	24.0	Sarpy silt loam	2,432	1.0
Wabash silt loam	50,624	19.7	Grundy silt loam	2,240	.8
Carrington loam	9,472	3.7	Waukesha silt loam	2,176	.8
Knox silt loam	6,144	2.4	Sarpy clay	832	.3
Sarpy very fine sandy loam	4,544	1.8	Sarpy fine sand	192	.1
River wash	4,224	1.6	Total	257,280	......

DESCRIPTION OF SOIL TYPES*

Marshall Silt Loam. The Marshall silt loam is a prevailingly dark brown silt loam soil, 10 to 18 inches deep, carrying a high percentage of silt. It has a velvety feel and is very friable and high in organic matter. The soil is underlain by a yellowish brown, somewhat heavier, and more compact silt loam, the color becoming lighter with increasing depth. At a depth of 24 to 36 inches light gray mottlings and reddish iron stains are encountered, though not infrequently the solid yellowish brown color extends beyond 3 feet. The transitional layer between the soil and subsoil is usually brown and varies in thickness from 2 to 4 inches. The subsoil is open and friable and has a columnar structure. The lower part of the soil section and the deep subsoil are highly calcareous.

The depth of the soil is variable, depending upon its topographic position. In the smoother areas it is usually 15 to 18 inches, while on the sharp divides, steep slopes, shoulders of hills, and along gullies it is only 6 to 8 inches, and the yellowish brown subsoil is frequently exposed. Areas where the subsoil is exposed are classed with the Knox silt loam, where large enough to indicate on the map. On the lower slopes the soil is deeper and darker in color, and at the foot of the slopes it commonly extends to a depth of 20 to 40 inches. The soil is deeper also in forested areas. The color of the subsoil varies from yellowish brown, yellow, or pale yellow to yellowish gray. The shallow areas of this type are largely developed in the bluff zone of the county. In general the soil is lighter in color and more friable and open along the Missouri bluffs than away from them. Along intermittent streams this type includes small, narrow strips of colluvial material which are too small to be shown separately on the soil map.

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* See the Soil Survey of Nemaha County, 1916. The field work on this area was done by A. H. Meyer, M. D. Beck, E. H. Smies and R. R. Burn, of the U. S. Bureau of Soils and L. T. Skinner and W. A. Rockie, of the State Conservation and Soil Survey

Southwest of Howe are a few areas having a gently undulating topography in which the soil is deeper than where typically developed, being 15 to 24 inches deep, while the subsoil is a heavy silt loam to silty clay loam. In some borings a hardpan layer was encountered. In small local areas the soil is a dark brown heavy silt loam to a depth of 15 inches, where a black, tough, moderately crumbly silty clay loam is encountered. At 24 to 36 inches the texture again becomes lighter and the color changes to brown.

The Marshall silt loam is the second most extensive upland soil in the county, covering 96.2 square miles. It occupies two large areas in the eastern part of the county, small areas in the bluff zone southwest of Howe, and a small area in section one northwest of Johnson. In the bluff zone the type is associated with the Knox silt loam. It gives way to the Carrington silt loam on the west.

The topography varies from slightly undulating to steeply rolling. In the western part of the county it is gently rolling, the steeper slopes being occupied by the Carrington silt loam. The areas southwest of Howe and the area northwest of Johnson occupy slightly sloping and comparatively broad divides.

The type is well drained. Erosion, which is a serious factor on the steep slopes, is effectively checked by deep plowing and by keeping the land in cover crops as much as possible. Where the slopes are very steep the type is best utilized for grazing or hay land. The type originally was covered with a thick growth of native grasses, but only a few scattered patches remain. The bluff zone was forested.

Practically all the type, except the steep slopes in the eastern part of the upland region, is under cultivation. Corn is the principal crop, and about one-half the improved land is devoted to it, the remainder being largely used for wheat, oats and alfalfa. Corn ordinarily yields from 30 to 45 bushels per acre. In some cases yields of 70 bushels per acre are obtained in favorable seasons. Wheat ranks second in acreage and is being more extensively grown each year. In dry years it is preferred to corn, because it matures before the season of dry weather and hot winds. In normal seasons wheat yields from 20 to 30 bushels per acre.

The area in oats is almost equal to that in wheat. Oats do well, yielding from 40 to 45 bushels per acre. The acreage of clover and timothy and of alfalfa is small. In favorable years clover yields from 1½ to 2 tons of hay per acre. Owing to the high lime content and thorough drainage of this soil, alfalfa does very well, yields of 3 to 5 tons per acre being obtained from 3 or 4 cuttings. Some kafir is grown. A number of farmers grow small patches of millet, the yields ranging from 2 to 4 tons per acre. On an average about one-half acre of potatoes is grown on each farm for home use, with yields of 100 to 150 bushels per acre. There are a few patches of sorghum on the type. In the bluff zone where the slopes are steep and the type is not well adapted to grain farming commercial orchards and small fruits are receiving increasing attention. All orchard fruits and small fruits do well. Grapes, however, do better on the Knox silt loam than on this type.

Owing to its silty, friable and stone-free character, this soil is easy to handle. It does not bake or clod unless worked when very wet. Where properly cultivated it has a high water-holding capacity. The 4-horse hitch is used in practically all farm operations.

The value of the Marshall silt loam ranges from $125.00 to $215.00 an acre, depending on improvements and location.

Grundy Silt Loam. The Grundy silt loam is a dark brown to almost black, moderately heavy silt loam soil, 18 to 24 inches deep, with an average depth of 20 inches. It is high in organic matter and works up into a very mellow condition. The subsoil is a brownish silty clay loam, which passes abruptly into a grayish yellow silty clay loam. At 24 to 30 inches the subsoil color changes to light gray, mottled with reddish iron stains. The subsoil has a decidedly granular structure and is compact, though not noticeably plastic.

A lighter textured and better drained variation of this type is developed in the extreme northwestern corner of the county. The soil, to a depth of 12 to 15 inches, is a dark brown smooth silt loam. It is very friable and apparently carries a high percentage of very fine sand. The subsoil is a brownish yellow, heavy silt loam to silty clay loam.

The Grundy silt loam covers only 3½ square miles in this county. The largest area is about 3 miles southwest of Johnson and another area is in the extreme northwestern part of the county. The type occupies high divides, undoubtedly representing the original constructional surface, and is almost flat to slightly undulating. There are only a few streams, and those which cut back into the type occupy mere sags, although the drainage is adequate.

The type supports the same native growth and is used for the same crops as the Marshall silt loam. Corn yields 30 to 50 bushels and alfalfa 3 to 5 tons per acre. Owing to the flat topography, farm operations are more easily performed than on the Marshall silt loam.

The value of land of the Grundy silt loam ranges from $125.00 to $200.00 per acre.

Knox Silt Loam. The Knox silt loam is an eroded phase of the Marshall silt loam, more broken and dissected than the latter type. It consists of a yellowish brown to light brown silt loam, 4 to 6 inches deep and underlain by a brownish yellow silt loam. Both soil and subsoil are friable, open, and columnar in structure. There is no apparent change in texture or structure within the 3-foot section. Not infrequently the subsoil is yellowish gray or yellow mottled with light gray. Reddish iron stains are common, and become more pronounced below the 3-foot section. The soil has less organic matter, and is stickier than the Marshall silt loam. The subsoil is highly calcareous, the lime occurring as concretions and to some extent as cementing material. Where erosion has been active the light gray subsoil, with its lime concretions, is exposed and has given rise to a whitish surface soil. In forested areas leaf mold has imparted a dark color to the immediate surface soil and on many lower slopes dark soil has accumulated to a considerable depth, largely as wash from the original dark soil of the higher slopes.

The Knox silt loam has a small total area in this county, and mainly occupies steep to precipitous slopes and sharp divides on the Missouri River bluffs with a few outlying areas in the Marshall silt loam type. The valleys on this soil type are deep and V-shaped, and in many places the slopes have the step-like configuration characteristic of the Missouri River loess. In others the topography is indicative of the soft, massive rock. The roughest areas occur in the southeastern part of the county. In the outlying areas the slopes are less steep. The soil is thoroughly drained and, owing to its low organic matter content, does not retain moisture as well as the Marshall silt loam. The type is subject to erosion and great care is necessary in its cultivation.

With the exception of the outlying areas, this type originally was forested. The principal growth on the upper slopes was scrub oak, sumac and hazel brush, and on the lower slopes and draws oak, elm, linden, hackberry, box elder, ash, bitter hickory ironwood, Kentucky coffee tree and black walnut. A large part of the type still supports a forest growth, though such land is slowly being cleared and devoted to fruit production.

About 35 per cent of the Knox silt loam is under cultivation, being used mainly for corn, oats, alfalfa and fruits. Where the slopes are not too steep corn, oats and alfalfa, with a small quantity of wheat, are the principal farm crops. Unless the soil is heavily manured, the grain yields are low. Ordinarily corn yields from 15 to 25 bushels an acre, oats 20 bushels, and wheat 15 to 20 bushels. Where alfalfa is started with a liberal application of manure it does well on this type. Three cuttings usually are obtained, with a total production of 3 to 4 tons per acre. In spots where the soil is dark the crop makes a rank growth. The acreage of alfalfa is being rapidly extended on this type, as on the steep slopes of the Marshall silt loam. Many farmers have as much as 100 acres in this crop. A large percentage of the alfalfa is sold. Dairying is better developed on this type than on the other soils of the county. In the vicinity of Peru and Brownville a considerable area is devoted to orcharding and the growing of small fruits. Apples and pears are grown on a commercial scale. Strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries, and currants are profitable crops. Small vegetables, watermelons, muskmelons, and potatoes do well. On the upper slopes and higher situations grapes do very well, and their acreage is being gradually extended.

The general tendency near the towns is to put this type, as well as the steep slopes of the Marshall silt loam, into orchards and small fruits and to use areas farther away for alfalfa. On most farms the land is kept in corn 2 years, in oats 1 year, and in alfalfa 5 years or more. The steepest slopes and bluffs are kept in permanent pasture.

Owing to its silty texture and open structure, this soil can be cultivated with ease and under a wide range of moisture conditions. Barnyard manure is liberally applied, though the practice of turning under green crops is not common. Very little commercial fertilizer is used. Crops respond readily to barnyard manure.

General farming land ranges in price from $50.00 to $90.00 an acre, depending on the topography and the distance from markets. Areas in orchards or small fruit are valued at $200.00 or more an acre.

Carrington Silt Loam. The Carrington silt loam is a dark brown, heavy silt loam drift soil, 8 to 15 inches deep, with an average depth of 12 inches. It is underlain by a thin transitional layer of brown silty clay loam, which passes into a yellowish brown silty clay loam. With depth the material becomes lighter in color. Below 24 to 30 inches light gray mottlings and rusty brown iron stains frequently are encountered. The soil is friable and, as the color indicates, high in organic matter. The subsoil is granular and compact, and only slightly plastic. There is no abrupt change in color or texture from soil to subsoil. The soil does not stand up in vertical banks like the loess soils. Lime concretions occur in the substratum, but rarely in the subsoil. On the smooth divides the soil is deeper and the transitional layer between the soil and subsoil thicker than usual, while on the shoulders of hills and along gullies the soil is a brown, heavy silt loam, 4 to 6 inches deep. At the foot of the slopes where a large quantity of material washed from the higher lying land has been deposited, the soil is a dark brown to black, heavy silt loam varying in depth from 20 to 40 inches. Within areas of the type along intermittent streams are small strips of colluvial material.

Where the Kansan drift proper is near the surface a shallow variation of this type is usually developed on the lower slopes. The soil is a dark brown, very heavy silt loam to silty clay loam, 12 to 15 inches deep, underlain by a reddish brown to reddish yellow silty clay loam, which immediately passes into a compact, rather tough silty clay. The subsoil becomes lighter in color, though heavier in texture, and looser with depth. In the lower part gritty material frequently is encountered.

At places in the Carrington silt loam area, as near Auburn, the bedrock outcrops and produces another variation of the type. Such areas are very rough and stony and would be mapped as rough stony land if of sufficient size to warrant their separation.

Owing to the similarity of the soil profile of the Carrington silt loam to that of the Marshall silt loam, the boundary line between these types is necessarily largely arbitrary. They are identical in color and depth of the soil and in the color of the subsoil. They differ in that the soil and subsoil of the Carrington silt loam are slightly heavier in texture and do not stand up so well in vertical banks. Typically the

Marshall silt loam breaks down to a fine powder, while the Carrington silt loam has a granular structure. Another difference is that the Carrington silt loam has a small content of sand and pebbles and occasionally boulders. Where these types merge the soil boundary is based on the stone content.

The Carrington silt loam is the most extensive soil in Nemaha county, covering 42.3 per cent of the total area. It occurs almost entirely as a single large area in the western part of the county. Small areas occur east and southeast of Howe and in the northeastern part of the county. Along the major drainage ways this soil is associated with the Carrington loam. It has a rolling to steeply rolling topography. In the vicinity of Auburn and in the northern and northeastern part of the county the slopes are steepest. In section 1 and extending into section 2, T. 6 N., R. 12 E., and in sections 16 and 17, extending a short distance into section 8, T. 5 N., R. 14 E., the topography is undulating to gently undulating and undoubtedly represents a slightly eroded high terrace. On the main divides the surface is rather gently sloping, but along the major stream courses the slopes are steep.

This type is well drained. On the steeper slopes erosion is active and numerous gullies are formed. Owing to its high clay content and its high percentage of organic matter, the soil is very retentive of moisture. Originally the upland was covered with a thick growth of prairie grasses, and the lower slopes along the large drainage ways were forested.

Approximately 90 per cent of the Carrington silt loam is under cultivation, most of the remainder being in permanent pasture. Corn, the principal crop grown, yields from 30 to 40 bushels and in favorable seasons as much as 60 bushels per acre. Wheat ranks second in acreage. It does well, and in dry years is the most certain crop. In normal seasons it yields about 25 bushels per acre. Oats do well, but are not nearly so profitable as wheat. The ordinary yields range from 30 to 40 bushels per acre. Alfalfa is receiving increasing attention and promises to become the leading hay crop on this type. Ordinarily three cuttings a season are obtained, with a total yield of 4 to 5 tons per acre. In favorable seasons clover and timothy do well yielding from 1½ to 2 tons of hay per acre. A small area is in wild grasses, which produce from one-half to one ton of hay per acre. Some kafir and millet are grown for forage. Kafir yields from 4 to 6 tons of fodder per acre and millet 2 to 3 tons of hay. Potatoes do well, but are grown only for home use.

Owing to its high clay content, the Carrington silt loam is more difficult to handle than the Marshall silt loam and cannot be cultivated under as wide range of moisture conditions. When plowed too wet it bakes and forms clods, which are rather difficult to reduce, although the soil never becomes very lumpy. Small checks and cracks form in this type, but these are not of sufficient extent to cause any serious loss of moisture by evaporation. Small quantities of manure are applied every eight or ten years, generally on the poorer spots. Where barn yard manure is applied as a top dressing on winter wheat a material increase in yield results.

The value of farm land of the Carrington silt loam ranges from $125 to $200 an acre, depending on improvements, topography and location.

Carrington Loam. The Carrington loam also called Shelby, is a dark-brown to brown loam to silty loam drift soil, 6 to 15 inches deep, carrying a rather high percentage of silt. It is underlain by a brownish, tenacious gritty clay loam to clay, the color changing at 20 to 24 inches into yellow, mottled with light gray. Reddish iron stains and streaks of limy material are common in the lower subsoil. As a rule the subsoil becomes heavier and more compact and plastic with depth and gravel is encountered in increasing quantities, being sufficiently abundant in places to interfere with boring in soil testing. Gravel and some boulders are encountered in the surface soil though generally not in quantities sufficient to prevent cultivation.

In the marginal areas adjoining the Carrington silt loam and in areas where considerable silt washed from the higher lying silt loam types has been deposited, the dark-brown silt loam soil is underlain at 8 to 10 inches by a brown heavy loam to clay loam. At 20 to 24 inches a yellowish-brown gritty clay loam which becomes more compact and tougher with depth, is encountered. The subsoil of the Carrington loam frequently has a decidedly reddish shade not a color due to oxidation, but one of material.

In places areas of sandy soil not large enough to indicate as a separate phase are developed. The soil of such areas is a brown fine sandy loam, 6 to 10 inches deep, underlain by an orange colored or rusty-brown, friable sandy clay. The large percentage of sand in the soil is undoubtedly due to exposed Aftonian material.

A shallow variation of this type is encountered in section 31, T. 6 N., R. 13 E., sections 23, 24, 25 and 26, T. 5 N., R. 13 E., and sections 10, 11, 14 and 22, T. 5 N., R. 14 E. The bedrock in this variation is very close to the surface. The slopes on which these areas occur are too steep and stony for cultivation, and they are utilized for permanent pasture.

The Carrington loam differs from the Carrington silt loam in having a rather high stone content within the 3-foot section, the Carrington silt loam being practically stone free. The type occurs as small areas throughout the Carrington silt loam, chiefly in the southwestern part of the county. It is usually developed along the steep slopes between the Carrington silt loam on the higher land and the Wabash silt loam on the bottom land. Drainage is thorough, except in places where the type receives considerable seepage water. The type is subject to destructive erosion, gullies 10 to 15 feet deep, with branching laterals, being common. Owing to the large proportion of clay in the subsoil, the type retains moisture well, though it is somewhat less retentive of moisture than is the Carrington silt loam.

Th native vegetation consists of the prairie grasses common to the region. Along the larger drainage ways the lower slopes originally were forested, mainly with scrub oak. Where the forest growth has not been disturbed it has spread.

Only a small part of the type, about 20 per cent, is under cultivation, the remainder being largely in permanent pasture, with a small acreage in hay land. Where the slopes are moderate corn, wheat and oats do well. Corn yields 20 to 30 bushels, oats 25 to 30 bushels and wheat 15 to 20 bushels per acre. Some alfalfa is grown with good results.

Owing to its high stone content, this soil is not so easy to handle as the Carrington silt loam. When plowed too wet it bakes and clods considerably, except in the sandy areas. In places, locally termed "gumbo" spots, where the subsoil is exposed the type checks and cracks and is very difficult to handle.

The value of this land ranges from $50 to $85 an acre, depending on the topography and the content of stony material.

Waukesha Silt Loam. The Waukesha silt loam is a dark-brown, smooth silt loam terrace soil underlain, to a depth of 15 to 18 inches, by a yellowish-brown, heavy silt loam of slightly more compact structure. The subsoil becomes lighter in color with depth and occasionally light-gray mottlings and reddish iron stains appear in the lower part. There very little change in texture and structure within the 3-foot section. The subsoil is open and has no apparent concentration of clay. On the marginal areas adjoining the upland the soil is 24 to 30 inches deep, owing to the addition of material washed to it from the higher lying silt loam types.

The soil profile of the Waukesha silt loam is similar to that of the Marshall silt loam, but it occupies flat or bench-like terraces, while the latter occupies rolling upland.

The Waukesha silt loam is inextensive in this county. It is confined to the first and second terraces along the Little Nemaha River. The largest areas occur between Auburn and Nemaha.

The topography of the first or lower terrace is flat to gently undulating. The transition from the first terrace to the bottom land is marked by a gentle slope, and that between the second terrace and the bottom land by a rather steep slope. The second terrace is largely reduced to slopes, though it is rather flat topped. The low terrace is about 30 feet and the high terrace about 60 feet above the flood plain. In general the Waukesha silt loam is well drained and drouth resistant.

This type originally was covered with prairie grasses, but is now devoted to the production of the staple crops commonly grown in the county. On the high terrace the system of agriculture is similar to that followed on the Marshall silt loam. On the low terrace corn is the principal crop and ordinarily yields from 40 to 50 bushels per acre. Wheat does well, producing 25, and occasionally 35, bushels per acre. Oats make a rank growth of straw and lodge, with the result that the yields are low. A large acreage is devoted to alfalfa. Three and sometimes four cuttings are obtained, with a total yield of 3 to 5 tons per acre.

The general practice on this type is to keep the land in corn 3 to 5 years and in alfalfa 4 to 5 years. Where the land is very productive oats are not grown in the rotation.

Owing to its stone-free nature, smooth surface, silty texture, and friable structure, this type is easily handled. The 4-horse hitch is used for most of the farm operations.

The value of farm land on the Waukesha silt loam ranges from $140 to $200 an acre, depending on improvements and location. In the vicinity of Nemaha it has a higher value.

The following table gives the results of mechanical analyses of samples of the soil and subsoil of this type:

Mechanical Analyses of Waukesha Silt Loam

No.	Description	Fine gravel Pct.	Coarse sand Pct.	Medium sand Pct.	Fine sand Pct.	Very fine sand Pct.	Silt Pct.	Clay Pct.
371407	Soil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	7.4	73.0	18.7
371408	Subsoil	.0	.2	.2	.4	6.4	72.8	19.9

Wabash Silt Loam. The Wabash silt loam is a dark-brown to almost black, heavy silt loam bottom land soil, 12 to 18 inches deep, with an average depth of 15 inches. This is underlain by a black silty clay loam which becomes heavier and more compact with depth. Faint brown mottlings occur in the subsoil. Ditches on this type show that between the depths of 4 and 5 feet the substratum passes into a light-gray silt loam, streaked and blotched with reddish iron stains. Lime concretions are encountered in the light-gray layer. In poorly drained spots light gray mottlings usually appear in the lower part of the subsoil. The soil is friable and high in organic matter. The subsoil is compact and moderately plastic, though the plasticity is not a pronounced characteristic. When dry the subsoil breaks up as granules.

On the narrow stream bottoms and in places on the wider bottoms a light variation of this type is developed. It is a smooth, dark-brown silt loam, 18 to 24 inches deep, underlain by a dark-brown, more compact silt loam. There apparently is no change in color and texture within the 3-foot section. In poorly drained spots light-gray mottlings and rusty-brown iron stains appear in the lower part of the subsoil. In texture this variation is lighter in the surface soil and considerably lighter in the subsoil than typical.

The area on the Missouri River bottom north of Peru, and closely associated with the Wabash clay, is heavier in texture than the typical soil. It comprises a heavy silt loam, approaching a silty clay loam in texture and is 8 to 12 inches deep, underlain by a brown, mottled with lighter brown and gray, light-textured silt loam to very fine sandy loam. This stratum in turn passes abruptly into a dark grayish brown, heavy silt loam to silty clay loam. Practically all this heavy soil is under cultivation.

In the Little Nemaha bottom are a number of areas of heavy soil locally termed "gumbo." The soil of such areas is a nearly black silty clay loam, 8 to 12 inches deep, underlain by a jet-black, moderately plastic silty loam. When dry, both soil and subsoil have a granular structure; when wet they are sticky and the soil is like a clay. This phase is too irregular and patchy in occurrence to be mapped separately. It is best developed in the southeastern quarter of section 22, extending a short way into section 23; in an area covering the eastern half of the southeastern quarter of section 23 and extending into section 24, and in the western half of the northwestern quarter of section 25, reaching into section 26. All these sections are in T. 6 N., R. 13 E.

A colluvial phase is included with the Wabash silt loam. It consists of a dark brown to black, heavy silt loam, extending to a depth of 3 feet without material change in texture or color. The subsoil is somewhat more compact, though very friable. This phase occurs largely as colluvial fans at the mouths of small streams entering the major first bottoms, and as gentle slopes between the bottom lands proper and the uplands or terraces. It is well drained and not subject to overflow, except by branch streams and for short periods. Corn, oats and wheat do well on this phase and most of it is devoted to corn.

The Wabash silt loam is the predominant bottom-land soil of the county. The largest area lies along the Little Nemaha River. The surface is flat and only slightly dissected by old channels and cutoffs. The type is subject to overflow. Originally the drainage as a whole was poor, but by straightening and deepening the channels and by clearing the land it has been very much improved. There are still a number of poorly drained spots in the first bottom of the Little Nemaha Valley. Before the maximum production of crops can be reached it will be necessary to install a more complete system of drainage, including tiling and in many places the construction of additional ditches.

The narrow first bottoms of small valleys and narrow strips along the main streams originally were forested with white elm, oak, black walnut, ash, linden, hackberry, maple and some bitter hickory. Along the streams the growth also included cottonwood and willow. A large proportion of the original forest growth remains. On the wide bottoms the type supported a growth of marsh grasses and water-loving plants.

About 80 per cent of the type is under cultibation, being devoted to the production of the staple farm crops. Corn is by far the most important crop, being grown on about two-thirds of the improved farm land. Where not injured by overflow it yields from 40 to 50 bushels per acre, with maximum yields of 80 to 85 bushels. Where the type has been cultivated to corn for a number of years wheat does well, yielding from 20 to 30 bushels per acre. Oats are not grown extensively, as they lodge. The Kherson, a short, stiff-strawed variety, does best, producing from 30 to 35 bushels per acre. Most of the Wabash silt loam lies too low for the production of alfalfa, though in the better drained areas this crop does well. Usually four cuttings are obtained in a season, with an average total yield of 5 tons per acre. A large part of this soil is in wild hay, producing 1½ to 2 tons per acre. Timothy does very well, yielding about 2 tons of hay per acre. The potatoes grown on this type are usually of inferior quality. Owing to the fact that this land affords good pasture and produces large yields of hay and corn, the raising of beef cattle is more general than on the upland.

The rotation practiced by a few of the best farmers on the Wabash silt loam consists of corn 3 years, oats 1 year, and wheat 1 year, returning to corn. On most farms the one-crop system prevails, and only occasionally is the corn rotated with oats and wheat. Some fields have been in corn continuously for 15 years or more.

Under proper moisture conditions the soil is rather easy to handle, though not so easy as the upland types. When wet it is rather sticky, and if plowed in this condition bakes and clods. The "gumbo" spots are difficult to till. Owing to the high water table and the friable nature of the soil, crops rarely suffer from lack of moisture.

On account of its high organic matter content, the application of barnyard manure is not desirable on this type, except in fields which have been cultivated for a long time, as it causes small grain to lodge. In the cultivated areas the occasional rotation of corn with grain and some leguminous crop seems to be sufficient to maintain the productiveness of the soil. Where the type has been planted to corn continously for an extended period its crop-producing power has been greatly impaired.

Farm land of this type ranges in value from $100.00 to $210.00 an acre, depending on drainage conditions and location.

Wabash Clay. The Wabash clay is a dark slate colored to almost black, heavy, plastic silty clay to clay bottom land soil, from 12 to 18 inches deep, underlain by a drab, faintly mottled with brown and rusty brown, plastic silty clay to clay. When dry, both soil and subsoil have a granular structure. The change in color from the soil to the subsoil is gradual and usually marked by a dark drab transitional layer, varying from 4 to 6 inches in thickness. As a rule the subsoil becomes lighter in color and texture with depth. It is highly calcareous, the lime occurring in the form of concretions and shells. Adjoining the bluff line the soil usually has a veneering of silty material and adjoining the Sarpy very fine sandy loam a veneering of very fine sandy material. This type is referred to locally as "gumbo."

In depressed areas the Wabash clay is subject to some variation, the soil consisting of a black, silty clay to clay, 3 to 5 inches deep, underlain by a bluish gray, mottled with brown and rusty brown, subsoil of the same texture. This variation is poorly drained and is inundated a large part of the year. The natural growth largely consists of water-loving plants, and the type does not afford very good pasturage.

The Wabash clay occurs on the first bottom along the Missouri River, usually adjoining the bluff line, and has a small total area. The largest areas occur north and northwest of Peru and east and northeast of Nemaha.

The topography is flat to depressed, but on the whole the drainage is fair. The establishment of good drainage is the greatest problem which confronts the farmers on this type. With the installation of a complete drainage system most of the type could be made valuable farm land.

About 50 per cent of this type is devoted to the production of staple crops, the remainder being largely in permanent pasture, with a small percentage in hay lots. Most of the fairly well drained areas of the type are in corn, which generally yields about 40 bushels per acre. Wheat yields from 15 to 20 bushels per acre, while in dry seasons yields of 30 to 35 bushels are obtained. Oats are likely to lodge. The yields range from 25 to 40 bushels per acre. Some of this soil is in wild grasses, which give average yields of 1½ tons of hay per acre. In well drained areas alfalfa does well, yielding from 3 to 5 tons per acre.

The type is the most difficult soil to cultivate in Nemaha County. When cultivated too wet it forms intractable clods, though under favorable moisture conditions it works up into a rather mellow seed bed. Very little barnyard manure is applied and no commercial fertilizers are used. The one-crop system prevails on the Wabash clay, though occasionally corn is rotated with oats and wheat. Some of the corn land is rotated with oats and wheat. Some of the land has been in corn for more than 10 years.

Land of this type is valued at $50.00 to $125.00 an acre, depending on drainage conditions and location.

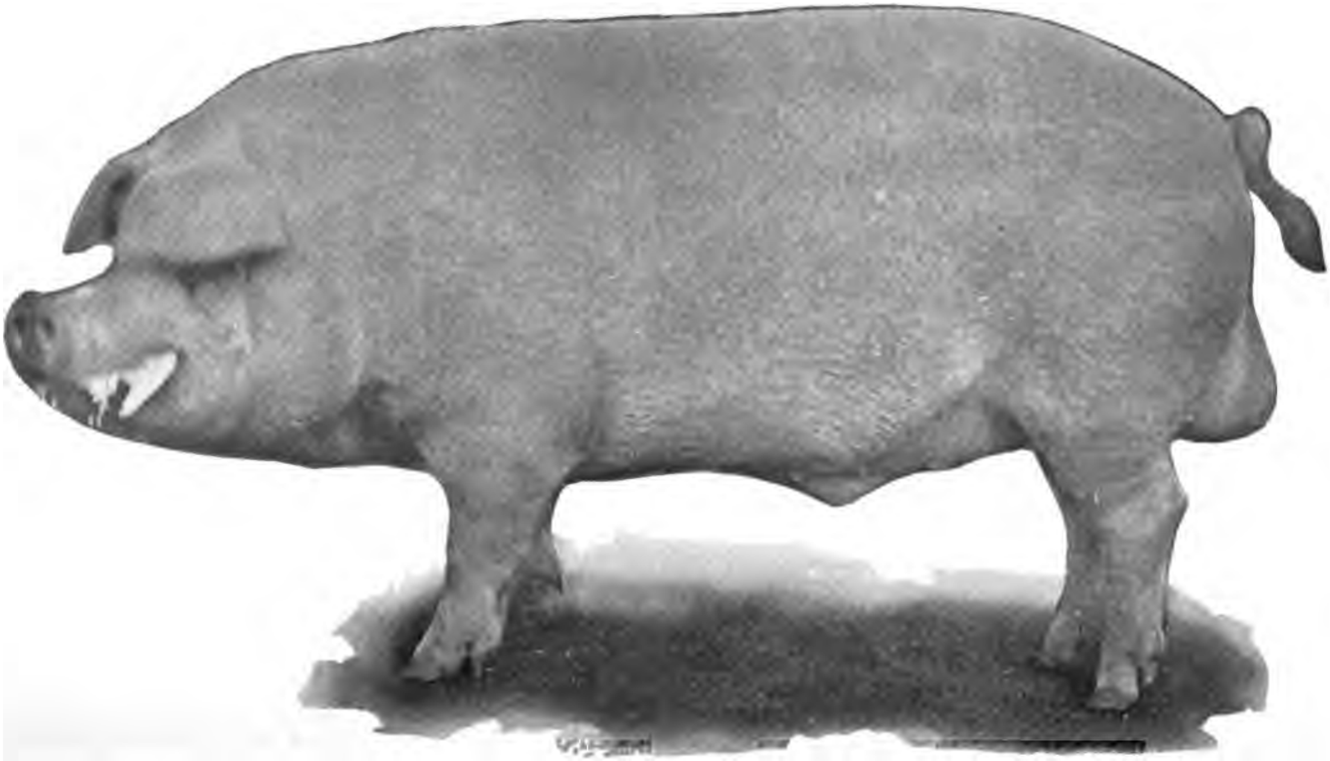
Sarpy Silt Loam. The Sarpy silt loam is a light brown to brown silt loam alluvial soil, 12 to 15 inches deep, carrying a high percentage of very fine sand. This is underlain by a very fine sandy loam, which has a light gray color, mottled faintly with rusty brown. Frequently the subsoil has a bluish shade. Seams of very fine sand are common in the soil, and seams of silt and heavier material in the subsoil. As the color indicates, the soil is low in organic matter.

This type is inextensive and occurs as small areas on the Missouri River bottom lands. It is closely associated with the Sarpy very fine sandy loam, and like that type is elevated about 8 to 15 feet above the normal flow of the stream. In general, the surface is flat, though marked by slight ridges. The type is well drained and is rarely overflowed, except by branch streams. In a few places where it borders the Missouri River it is subject to stream erosion.

Practically all of this type is under cultivation. Most of it is devoted to corn, which yields from 50 to 70 bushels per acre when not injured by overflow. Oats and wheat also are grown successfully. Potatoes, watermelons and muskmelons do well.

The value of this type ranges from $50.00 to $175.00 an acre, depending on the extent to which it is subject to erosion by the Missouri River.

Results of mechanical analysis of samples of soil and subsoil follow:



VOLUNTEER, CHESTER WHITE BOAR, GRAND CHAMPION AT THE 1917 STATE FAIR

Mechanical Analyses of Sarpy Loam

No.	Description	Fine gravel Pct.	Coarse sand Pct.	Medium sand Pct.	Fine sand Pct.	Very fine sand Pct.	Silt Pct.	Clay Pct.
371421	Soil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	10.5	73.4	15.0
371422	Subsoil	.0	.1	.1	6.9	56.5	29.5	6.4

Sarpy Very Fine Sandy Loam. The Sarpy very fine sandy loam consists of a light brown to brownish gray very fine sandy loam bottom land soil, which becomes coarser with depth. The soil carries a high percentage of silt and is low in organic matter. In many borings there is no apparent change in texture within the 3-foot section. In poorly drained positions the color of the subsoil at 20 to 24 inches changes to light gray mottled with rusty brown or brown. In many instances the subsoil consists of alternate layers of sand, silt and clay, and seams of silt are not uncommon in the surface soil.

The Sarpy very fine sandy loam is not extensive in Nemaha County. The largest area is on McKissock Island. Other areas occur as narrow, discontinuous strips along the Missouri River, lying from 8 to 15 feet above the normal flow of the stream. The surface generally is flat, though marked by slight ridges. Between flood stages the drainage is thorough to excessive and during protracted drouths crops suffer from lack of moisture. The type is subject to overflow.

Most of this type is under cultivation and devoted to the production of corn, oats and wheat. About 10 per cent of it supports a thick growth of willow and cottonwood. Corn, the principal crop, yields from 30 to 50 bushels per acre. Oats and wheat do fairly well, but are not grown extensively, except on McKissock Island. Potatoes, watermelons, muskmelons, tomatoes, and other truck crops do very well, but are grown mainly for home use.

This soil is very easy to handle, and can be worked under a wide range of moisture conditions. It forms small clods when plowed too wet, but these are easily reduced. Very little manure is applied and no commercial fertilizers are used. Crops respond readily to applications of manure, the yields being increased from 25 to 50 per cent.

As in the case of the Sarpy silt loam, the value of this land depends on the extent to which it is subject to erosion by the Missouri River. It ranges from $50.00 to $150.00 an acre.

Below are given the results of mechanical analyses of samples of the soil and subsoil of the Sarpy very fine sandy loam:

Mechanical Analyses of Sarpy Very Fine Sandy Loam

No.	Description	Fine gravel Pct.	Coarse sand Pct.	Medium sand Pct.	Fine sand Pct.	Very fine sand Pct.	Silt Pct.	Clay Pct.
371401	Soil	0.0	0.2	0.2	20.6	52.4	20.1	6.8
371402	Subsoil	.0	.1	.2	40.3	44.0	12.7	2.8

Sarpy Clay. The Sarpy clay is a drab, plastic, silty clay bottom land soil, ranging in depth from 12 to 20 inches. It has a decidedly yellowish tinge and is faintly mottled with brown. The subsoil is a light gray, mottled with yellow, red and rusty brown, very fine sandy loam, which becomes coarser with depth. Seams of very fine sandy loam are common in the soil and seams of silty clay in the subsoil, the rusty brown mottlings being more common in the latter. Decayed organic matter and driftwood occur in places throughout the soil section. The type as a whole, however, is low in organic matter.

The Sarpy clay is inextensive and occurs in recently abandoned stream channels on the first bottom of the Missouri, lying about 6 to 8 feet lower than the Sarpy very fine sandy loam and silt loam. It is poorly drained and subject to annual overflow.

Most of the type supports a young growth of willow and cottonwood. On account of its low-lying position, it is utilized only for pasturage. Results of mechanical analyses of samples of soil and subsoil follow:

Mechanical Analyses of Sarpy Clay

No.	Description	Fine gravel Pct.	Coarse sand Pct.	Medium sand Pct.	Fine sand Pct.	Very fine sand Pct.	Silt Pct.	Clay Pct.
371419........	Soil..........	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	5.2	37.1	55.4
371420........	Subsoil....	.0	.1	.0	11.9	52.8	28.2	6.6

Sarpy Fine Sand. The Sarpy fine sand is a light gray to light brown loamy fine sandy alluvium, underlain by a light gray, loose, incoherent fine sand which becomes coarser in texture with depth. The subsoil is more or less stained with iron.

This very inextensive type is developed on McKissock Island. In general the surface is flat, though ridgy. The water table is within 4 feet of the surface. Between high stages of the stream the type is excessively drained.

In its natural condition, the Sarpy fine sand grows myriads of cottonwoods and willows. Corn, sorghum and alfalfa do fairly well on this type. As the soil is low in organic matter, crops respond readily to barnyard and green manure. This land is valued at $25.00 to $50.00 per acre.

Riverwash. The areas mapped as Riverwash consist mainly of sand bars and silty flats along the Missouri River. The total area of Riverwash is not large. It lies but a few feet above the normal flow of the river and is inundated with each slight rise of the stream. It is changed by every overflow, and even during normal stages of the stream the soil is constantly being washed away in some places and built up in others. The material is influenced by wind erosion and is practically devoid of vegetation.

AGRICULTURE

Nemaha County was originally prairie, except the small areas of forest. The sod was turned and a large amount of land came under cultivation in a remarkably short time. At first farming was carried on in a small way for the production of corn, flax, barley and garden products for farm use. Ranching proper never assumed importance. The live stock industries grew up with grain farming and have become stabilized during recent years. Corn has always been the principal money crop of the county. Flax was second until 1870, when it was superseded by spring wheat. The production of spring wheat began to decline in about 1885 because of low yields and insect pests. Its place was taken by winter wheat, yet a small amount of spring wheat is grown at this time. Irish and sweet potatoes, rye, buckwheat and flax have been minor crops. Commercial apple orcharding is now extending.

The following table, compiled from the census reports, shows the relative importance of the principal field crops grown in the county prior to 1910:

Relative Importance of the Principal Crops Grown in Nemaha County in 1879, 1889, 1899, and 1909

Crop	1879		1889		1899		1909	
	Acres	Production Bushels	Acres	Production Bushels	Acres	Production Bushels	Acres	Production Bushels
Corn	66,982	2,942,770	85,575	4,084,020	107,049	4,238,000	82,680	2,117,421
Wheat	25,694	273,708	10,633	161,528	24,248	315,500	28,626	567,066
Oats	4,259	118,606	15,278	539,483	23,716	769,270	20,677	564,072
Barley	2,530	35,412	1,024	25,420	93	1,930	27	308
		Tons		Tons		Tons		Tons
Hay	9,807	13,650	20,255	32,654	13,020	25,802	24,194	39,538

Farm Improvements. Nemaha County is well developed in the country. In few places can one find a better average of improvements. The land is fenced and mostly under cultivation. Adequate provision is made on mose farms for the housing of grain, hay and live stock. Practically every farm has a good set of improvements. These evidence fertile soil and prosperity.

System of Agriculture. The system of agriculture generally followed consists mainly of grain production in conjunction with the live stock raising and dairy farming. Corn, wheat, oats and hay and potatoes are the principal crops ranking in the order named.

The acreage of corn grown in the county is about equal that of all other field crops combined.

Crop Rotation. There is no definite system of crop rotation in the county. Many farmers have evolved systems which they employ on their farms. The general tendency is to grow corn 2 to 4 years, oats 1 year and wheat 2 years, returning to corn. Frequently corn is grown 10 years and wheat 4 years without a system of rotation. Under such practice the yield of these crops depreciates after the second or third year. Occasionally the wheat land is kept in clover and timothy for 2 or 3 years, or in alfalfa for 4 to 7, and then returned to corn. Clover and timothy fit well into a short rotation, but alfalfa is a more certain crop. Some of the best farmers use a system of rotation, including 2 years of corn, 1 year of oats, 2 years of wheat, and 2 or 3 years of clover, returning to corn. Two principal things must be kept in view in crop rotation, namely, the maintenance of soil fertility and profitable agriculture. Too many farmers think only of the latter and in the light of immediate returns. This when practiced does not conserve the State and the Nation.

Adaptation of Crops to Soils. Attention is being given to the adaptation of crops to the soils. It is recognized that the undulating upland areas are best adapted to corn ,wheat, oats and alfalfa; that the steep hilly areas are admirably adapted to alfalfa, small fruits, and commercial orcharding; that the eroded drift soils should be used for grazing; that the Wabash silt loam or heavy bottom land, is best adapted to corn, and not so well suited to small grains; and that the sandy types of good bottom land soil are well suited for potatoes and other truck crops.

Use of Fertilizers. Not much attention is given to the use of artificial fertilizers. Some of the drift hill land could be improved by adding ground limestone, such as could be made from local stone. Green crops are seldom turned under and barnyard manure is used most on the least productive spots of the farms.

Farm Labor. Efficient farm labor is becoming scarce. Most of the work is done by the farmers and their families. Laborers receive $30.00 to $40.00 a month and keep when hired by the year. The daily wage during harvest time runs from $1.50 to $3.00 or more with board. Farm labor has become a problem in the county. Retired farmers could do a patriotic service by returning to the farm during war times.

Ownership and Tenants. The farms are worked by owners and by tenants. The tendency is for owners to move to the towns and leave their places to the management of renters. The cash and share systems and a combination of the two are used in the rental of farms. The share system is common. Cash rent ranges from about $3.00 to $8.00 and $10.00 an acre, depending on the nature of the soil and its location. Under the share system the owner of the land receives two-fifths, and in a few cases one-third of the crops grown, all stock and farm implements being furnished by the tenant. In some cases the owner receives two-fifths of the small grain and one-half of the corn. Where the land is rented on a basis of equal division of crops the owner furnishes the farm implements and the work stock. In a combination system of cash and share renting the land not used for crops, including permanent pasture, is rented for cash and the grain and wheat yields on shares. In some cases cash rent is paid for the hay land.

Corn. This crop is grown on all important soil types in the county, but it does best on the silt loams. Reids Yellow Dent, Iowa Silver Mine, Leaming, and the Nemaha Valley White are the most popular varieties. More attention than in the past is given to the selection and care of seed. Much of the corn is listed and a small part of it is checkrowed. The cultivation is done with modern machinery and with some regard for the soil types and weather condition. Many farms have silos and cut part of the crop for silage. Some corn is shocked, but most of it is husked in the field and stored in cribs. Stock fields are pastured. Much of the corn crop is fed on farms. Only a relatively small percentage of the corn is shipped out.

The acreage, production and value of the corn crop of late years are as follows:

	Acres	Production (Bushels)	Value (Dollars)
1911	68,266	2,102,592	$1,366.684
1912	69,905	2,411,722	1,447,033
1913	65,756	854,828	598.380
1914	73,140	2,742,750	1,508,513
1915	81,623	2,783,344	1,391,672
1916	78,581	2,624,605	1,574,763
1917	86,695	3,121,020	3,121,020

Wheat. This is second in acreage occupying a little more than 9% of the improved land in normal times. At present the Turkey Red winter wheat is grown almost exclusively. This variety produces better yields than the spring wheat and can be seeded in the fall, when it does not interfere with the work of caring for other crops. It matures before the dry weather and hot winds occur. The crop is grown chiefly on the rolling to hilly uplands on which are the Marshall and Carrington silt loam soils. The crop is produced to some extent on the silt loams of the bottom lands. It does best on the Marshall silt loam of the upland. An increased acreage of spring wheat will be sown this year if good seed can be secured.

With the present high prices, the wheat crop is profitable, and it should continue to lead the other small grain crops in acreage and production. The crop is harvested and threshed with modern machinery. It is stored on farms or taken at once to grain elevators for shipment. It is strictly a cash crop.

The following table shows the acreage, production and value of the wheat crop since 1910:

		Acres	Production (Bushels)	Value (Dollars)
1911	Spring	2.690	28.783	$ 28.783.00
	Winter	36.354	865,225	865.225.00
1912	Spring	1.003	15.446	13.129.00
	Winter	42,574	936.628	796,133.00
1913	Spring	418	6,270	4,702.50
	Winter	40,764	1,141.392	856.044.00
1914	Spring	1.500	15.000	12.750 00
	Winter	52,100	1,083.680	921.128.00
1915	Spring	45	585	468.00
	Winter	40,927	879.930	703.944.00
1916	Spring	30	348	418.00
	Winter	30,077	607 555	729.066.00
1917	Spring	171	2,907	5.814.00
	Winter	11,735	187,760	375,320.00

The decrease of winter wheat in 1917 was due to winter killing.

Oats. The acreage in oats is nearly as large as that in wheat, the 1910 census reporting a total of 20,677 acres, with a production of 564,072 bushels. Like wheat, this crop does best on the Marshall and Carrington silt loams. It is likely to lodge on the bottom-land soils. The Kherson, a short, stiff-strawed variety, has given the best results on the bottom lands. Other varieties grown in the county are the Swedish Select and Green Russian. As it is impracticable to follow corn with wheat, oats take this place in the rotation, regardless of the fact that the crop is less profitable than either corn or wheat. It is seldom grown on the same land for more than one year. The greater part of the crop is fed to horses, mules, and other live stock and only a small quantity is sold.

The records since 1910 are as follows:

	Acres	Production (Bushels)	Value (Dollars)
1911	22,134	354,144	$141,657.00
1912	18,480	36,960	12,936.00
1913	17,257	621,252	205,013.16
1914	19,354	702,550	281,020.00
1915	17,765	371,947	106,945.00
1916	13,725	498,217	174,376.00
1917	24,409	951,951	495,014.00

Hay. This includes wild hay, timothy, clover, timothy and clover, alfalfa, millet, Hungarian, etc.

The acreage of wild grasses, from which hay is cut, is comparatively small. In 1909 about 9,487 tons were cut from 5,806 acres. Most wild hay is grown on the first bottom of the Little Nemaha Valley, on comparatively wet ground.

Of the hay crops, timothy and clover mixed occupy the largest acreage, 9,879 tons of such hay being cut from 7,968 acres in 1909. Timothy and clover are seeded with wheat as a nurse crop and the stand is usually maintained for 2 to 3 years. Timothy is usually seeded in the fall with the wheat, and the clover broadcasted in the spring on the young wheat. Considerable clover is seeded alone, but the better practice is to add timothy in order to avoid an entire crop failure in case the clover fails. It has been difficult to maintain a stand of clover in late years, probably because of the low rainfall between the middle of July and September.

Timothy alone is grown mainly for hay and to a small extent for feed. It yields 1 to 1½ tons of hay, or from 4 to 6 bushels of seed per acre. According to the Thirteenth Census, there were 2,212 acres in clover alone in 1909, producing 2,670 tons of hay. There were 2,449 acres of timothy alone, producing 3,200 tons.

Though introduced only about twenty years ago, alfalfa was grown on 4,189 acres in 1909 with a production of 12,170 tons. The crop is admirably well adapted to the Waukesha silt loam, Marshall silt loam and the Knox silt loam soils. It does well on the Carrington silt loam and fairly well on the well drained bottom land soil. Usually 3 and sometimes 4 cuttings are obtained during a season with total yields of from 2 to 6 tons per acre. Good stands are maintained from 5 to 7 years or longer. Alfalfa usually follows wheat in the crop rotation, taking the place of clover. Most of the crop is fed on the farm, though a large part of it is sold, and shipped to St. Joseph and Kansas City. The normal price is $10.00 to $12.00 a ton in the stack. This year the price is $20.00 or more. Some alfalfa fields were winter killed last year.

Miscellaneous Crops. Barley, rye, kafir and sorghum are unimportant crops. Sorghum is grown both for fodder and syrup. Kafir usually is fed without threshing. It is used as feed for horses and other live stock and the seed is used principally for chicken feed.

Vegetables. Nearly every farmer grows some vegetables for home use. Truck gardening is carried on in a limited way around the various towns. This supplies the local demands. In some places tomatoes and other vegetables are grown for canning factories, one of these factories being at Brownville. Watermelons are grown on a number of farms and principally in the vicinity of Brownville. They do well here and the gross return per acre has been as much as $320.00. Most of the melons are marketed in the neighboring towns at 15 to 25 cents apiece. Muskmelons, though adapted to some of the soils, are not generally grown in the county.

Practically every farmer produces potatoes for home use. In some seasons there is a small surplus. It is sold in towns, while in dry seasons farmers buy potatoes shipped to the towns. The figures on potato production are as follows:

	Acres	Production (Bushels)	Value (Dollars)
1911	544	16,320	$ 20,400.00
1912	448	34,137	25,602.00
1913	553	14,931	11,198.25
1914	539	32,340	19,404.00
1915	318	23,150	9,260.00
1916	217	17,685	14,148.00
1917	410	27,880	25,092.00

Fruits. Nemaha County produces several fruits such as strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries, grapes, cherries, peaches, pears and apples. The production of these fruits has not been highly specialized, probably because the farmers are more accustomed to the growing of the ordinary farm crops, such as corn, wheat and alfalfa.

Small Fruit. Strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries and currants are raised on a great many farms and grown commercially in small patches near Brownville and Peru. They are produced principally on the Knox silt loam and the Marshall silt loam. Strawberries do especially well, and in one case a gross return of $2,000.00 from 3 acres is reported.

Grapes. The production of grapes is most successful on the Knox silt loam, which occurs in the bluff land belt. In most years a good return is secured from proper cultivation and with proper care. The average of a commercial vineyard is about 3 acres. There are about 50 acres of grapes in the vicinity of Peru and 100 acres at Brownville. The grapes are marketed at Lincoln and neighboring towns.

Apple Orcharding. This includes the home orchard and the commercial orchard. Nearly every farmer has a small orchard in which are grown cherries, plums, apples, pears and other fruits. Many of these home orchards do not receive the necessary attention in pruning, cultivation and spraying. The fruit is as a rule of an inferior quality.

The commercial orchards are located mostly in the bluff land belt, or on the loess capped hills. The largest orchards are in the immediate vicinity of Brownville and Peru. Mr. Christie and others have succeeded in orcharding in the vicinity of Johnson.

There is a large strip of loess land along the Missouri which should have greater value in apple production. This belt is attracting the attention of commercial orchardists. In many places railroad facilities for shipping are at hand. In some parts, however, it would not be feasible to start orchards because the fruit land is too distant from the shipping points. The north slopes of the bluffs and the hills seem to have the preference as locations for orchards. Some growers, however, prefer the highest uplands.

The apples show remarkable keeping and storage qualities and can be held later than the apples from most districts in other states far shipped to the big markets like Minneapolis. In recent years attention has been given to the selection of trees to be planted, to cultivation and pruning, and to such ncessary processes as spraying, careful picking, sorting and packing. The windfalls and culls are used largely in the manufacture of cider and vinegar as in Brownville.

Most of the apples are marketed at different places in Nebraska where they are in strong demand, and some are shipped to big markets in other states. The sale of apples is through an association of growers.

Live Stock. The principal branches of the live stock industry relate to hogs, beef cattle, dairy cattle, horses and mules, sheep and poultry. Growing and breeding of these have importance in the county. The value of the live stock industry for 1910 has been reported to be $1,025,130.00. Not including poultry and eggs it was about $2,105,813.00 in 1915, and $2,906,200.00 in 1917.

Hogs. Hog raising is one of the most important branches of the live stock industry. The chief breeds are the Duroc Jersey, Poland China and Hampshire. A cross between the Poland China and the Duroc Jersey is becoming popular. Very few herds are pure bred. There are about 20,000 hogs in the county. On most farms 30 to 50 hogs are finished each year for market in addition to those slaughtered for home use.

The hogs are raised on a variety of feeds. Formerly they were given principally corn, but now they are grazed on alfalfa and finished on grain. The tendency is to retain the animals on the farm until they reached a weight of approximately 300 pounds. A considerable number of hogs and cattle are fed together.

Hog raising in this county relates back to the large crops of corn and alfalfa and to the soils that grow them. These are big advantages. There are good markets at Omaha, Nebraska City, St. Joseph and Kansas City and the price of hogs is high.

Beef Cattle. Practically every farmer raises a few head of beef cattle for sale each year. On some of the larger farms cattle are brought in from the stockyards and fed for market. This practice is followed most along the bottom lands of the Little Nemaha, where some of the feeders handle several car loads each. The beef cattle are mainly Shorthorns and the Hereford. The number of beef cattle in the county is increasing. There were 9,503 in 1915, valued at $380,120.00, and 14,754 in 1917, valued at $885,240.00.

Dairy Cattle. Dairying has become an important industry. There are a few pure bred dairy animals in the county. Most of the cows are of Shorthorn breed, and there are a few of Holstein and Jersey blood. In late years many pure blood bulls have been introduced. The number of cows per farm ranges from 2 to 15 with an average of about 6. Some farmers keep merely enough to supply the family with dairy products while others sell some cream. Most of the milk is separated on the farm and some of the surplus cream is shipped direct to the big creameries at St. Joseph and Omaha. A considerable amount of butter is made for use on the farm and some is supplied to the local town market. As a rule the commercial butter of the county is shipped in from the big creameries. In fact a considerable number of farmers buy their butter from local dealers in creamery butter.

Most of the cream is shipped during summer. Too little attention has been given to the breeding, housing and proper feeding of dairy herds. One drawback in the dairy industry is found in the labor situation. The farmers are busy with their crops during the summer time and are not anxious to do the extra work of milking. This condition might be changed by a system of breeding in which the cows would become fresh in the fall time and there would be a larger production of milk in the winter when more labor would be available for milk and cream production. The number of dairy cattle has not changed much during the past 10 years. The present high price of feeds may tend to decrease the number. There were 5,349 head in 1915, valued at $320,940.00, and 5,204 in 1917, valued at $390,300.00.

Horses and Mules. Horse raising did not receive much attention in the county until recent years. The annual horse show at Auburn (Figure 11) has done much to stimulate the raising of better horses. Most farms now raise one or two colts a year and some of them as many as six. The sires mostly used are Percheron, Shire and the Belgian, and the quality of the work stock is being gradually improved. A comparatively large number of mules are raised. These find a ready market.

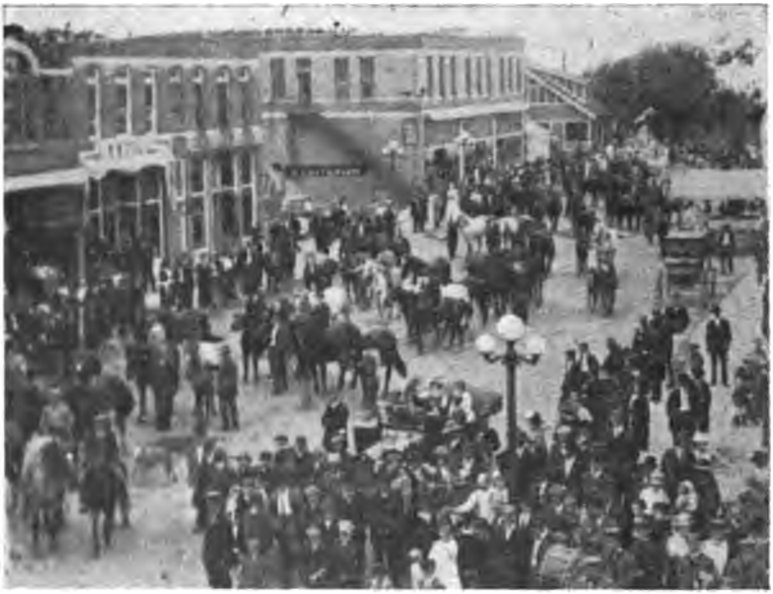


FIGURE 11—THE HORSE SHOW AT AUBURN

The number of horses remains between 8,000 and 9,000 year after year. The value is between $800,000.00 and $900,000.00.

Poultry. Chickens, geese, ducks, turkeys and guineas are kept on many farms. There are several breeds of chickens such as Barred Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons and Wyandottes. The chickens produce a large number of eggs for home use and a considerable number for shipment to the big market. Poultry is used as meat on the farm and in the towns and many of the animals are shipped to the big poultry houses for fattening.

The poultry industry of the county seems to be on the upgrade. There are a number of admirable conditions which promote this advancement.

Sheep. Sheep raising was neglected until the last few years. Now a few animals are kept on each of a considerable number of farms. The successful experience of these farmers has become an incentive to others.

Sheep are good rustlers. They live principally on weeds and roughage and are produced at little cost. The prices of mutton and wool are high.

There were 884 sheep in the county in 1916, valued at $6,188.00, and 1,848 in 1917, valued at $18,480.00.

SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

This story reaches back through several stages of progress to the simple natural life of the Indians who occupied the area for an unknown time before the coming of white people.

The Indians were closely related for their sustenance to the streams, forest, prairie and wild life. The whites for a while followed along similar lines, but later changed many things that had been near and dear to the Indians. This caused the destruction of certain resources, but it supplanted them with those of greater importance. It was a change from prairie to modern agricultural communities. Some of the factors and phases of this progress are herein outlined.

A trading post was established at St. Deroin as early as 1853. Brownville was the main landing and trade center of the county during the period of navigation on the Missouri. The first permanent settlement was made at Brownville in 1854. The county was organized in 1855. Brownville was the first county seat. Auburn became the county seat in 1885.

The first settlements were made near the Missouri, close to transportation. Gradually the people spread across the county following the streams where occurred timber, water supplies and the tall grasses.

The early settlers came principally from Missouri, Indiana and Illinois. There was some amalgamation of the French and Indians. The present population is largely of American, German and Welsh extraction, with some Swedes, Bohemians, Irish and others. According to the census reports the population of the county was 10,451 in 1880; 12,930 in 1890; 14,952 in 1900, and 13,095 in 1910. The reports for these years are not entirely reliable.

The county is now well developed in country and town. Farmers, by the use of improved machinery and power, are doing more work per man than formerly. Unless there comes a greater demand for diversified and specialized agriculture, we should not expect the population of the county to increase.

The Missouri River. This was the great highway in the days of explorers, reconnoissance survey and fur trading. It connected St. Louis and the southeast with the wild-life resources of the northwest. There were no railroads, telegraph and telephone. River transportation started with small canoes made of trees and grew to considerable importance. There were in succession the canoes, the Mackinaw, Bull boat, Keel-boat and the steamboat. The steamboats were in service in largest numbers during a ten year period preceding the Civil War. Landings were made at St. Deroin, Aspinwall, Nemaha, Brownville and Peru.

Wild Life Resources. Perhaps the leading factor in bringing the first white people to the area was the wild life, both here and farther up the river. There were several fur bearing animals such as the mink, otter, skunk, muskrat and raccoon. These were trapped and the pelts brought to the trading posts.

Buffalo and elk farther west, and deer in the area supplied meat and hides, which also became articles of trade and commerce. The buffalo had been of great value to the Indians. This animal, the deer and the elk were hunted by early settlers. Turkeys, ducks, geese, quails, prairie chickens, squirrels and rabbits were important sources of meat.

Trapping and hunting continued of importance in the county until overshadowed by agricultural and commerce.

The Beginnings of Agriculture. It is hardly possible for the present generation to realize and understand the conditions under which agriculture began in Nemaha County. This history can be described only by those who have seen pioneer days. A few remain who can tell the story.

The Government made treaties with the Missouri and Otoe Indians, acquiring land rights. Squatters came and pre-empted the land, much of which had not been surveyed. The land office was at Brownville. Each person filing, was allowed 160 acres on which he was required to live six months and for which he paid $1.25 or more per acre. Settlers came in small numbers before the county was organized and then faster preceding the Civil War. Settlement was rapid after the war.

In the beginning small patches of bottom land were plowed and fenced to grow grain and vegetables for family use. Cattle, horses and hogs ran on the open land. Most people were poor. Many hardships were endured. Things were in the making. Farmers were without technical knowledge of soils and climate. Sometimes the seed was not adapted to the new environment. Drouths, grasshoppers and lack of markets were drawbacks. Farm products sold very low at times, if at all. Some of the low prices were: eggs, 5 cents a dozen; butter, 8 cents a pound; corn, 10 cents a bushel; wheat, 40 cents; hogs and cattle, 2 cents a pound. Money was scarce and interest rates were high.

Discouragement and sickness caused many to turn back—away from Nebraska. Those who remained have received the reward of the faithful. Their children, and children's children are now the beneficiaries of those early privations and hardships.

Railroads and Communication. Railroads brought the county close to big markets. The first railroad project failed. The Atchison and Nebraska which built through Richardson County about 1869 or 1870 gave an outlet. Then came the Missouri Pacific, crossing Nemaha County north and south. The Burlington entered a few years later. These roads gave communication with Omaha, Lincoln, Nebraska City, St. Joseph and Kansas City, in which were markets for farm products. With these extensions in the transportation facilities, came rapid advances in farming and farm production. Towns grew up along the railroads. River towns without railroads began a gradual decline.

The county is quite well served with railroads. No part is more than 10 miles from a railroad station. The bluff land belt in the southeastern part of the county is least accessible because of the topography and distance.

The first telegram was sent from St. Joseph to Brownville in 1860.

Today practically all homes in the county have phones which connect with telegraph offices and the world generally. Rural delivery of mail reaches most of the county.

Wagon Roads. The county is well served with public highways. Most of the roads follow section lines, except in the bluff land along the Missouri. Practically all streams of the county are bridged. The culverts and bridges are of wood, steel and concrete.

The roads are nearly all graded with the natural subsoil and kept in good condition by dragging. This is particularly true of those which carry most traffic. It has required a great deal of cutting, grading and bridging to construct good roads in the hilly and bluff land belts.

The roads between the leading towns of the county and those leading out to important centers in other counties are kept in best repair. The Omaha-Kansas City Highway, which follows the routing of the George Washington Highway, passes through the eastern part of the county. It is well marked. This is the best kept road in Nemaha County.

Schools and Churches. Nemaha from the first, built schools and churches. The free school, housed in good. buildings and taught by trained teachers has become a feature of the county. In some cases work beyond the ninth grade is taught in country schools. One of the best known consolidated rural schools of the state is in the southern part of the county. The town schools carry work to and including the twelfth grade and prepare for entrance to the University of Nebraska and the Normal schools. Many of the students take the advanced work in agriculture, tetching, etc.

There are churches of several denominations in the country and towns. Most of the people have church affiliations.

Towns. The towns of the county are Auburn, Peru, Johnson, Howe, Brock, Julian, Glenrock and Rohrs. These are community centers for trading, transportation, manufacture, communication, education, church and social gatherings.

Auburn, the county seat, is in the center of the county on two railroads. The population is about 2,800. Auburn has a broom factory, flour mill, canning factory, ice plant, cement block factory, bottling works, four grain elevators, two cream stations, a brick yard and the county fair grounds. The city grew up about two railroad centers and became known as North and South Auburn. In some respects this has been an unfortunate condition. The main streets of both parts of the city are paved and connected by an avenue.

Peru, located in the northeastern part of the county, is the second town in point of population. It is the seat of one of the best known State Normals which has a beautiful location overlooking the Missouri. This is the oldest college in Nebraska. Peru is the home of Colonel Thomas Majors, who has the distinction of being the father of Peru Normal and of having served longer than any one else in the State Legislature.

Brownville, located on the Missouri, was the home of Hon. Robert W. Furnas, who did much to promote the agricultural development of Nemaha County and Nebraska. Brownville is a shipping point for apples, and has a canning factory, cider factory and grain elevator.

Brock, Julian, Nemaha, Howe, Glenrock and Rohrs are railroad towns with local trade areas.

SUMMARY

1. The resource of fundamental importance in Nemaha County is the soil of which there are several kinds.
2. The climate is favorable to the growth of such crops as corn, oats, alfalfa and apples.
3. There is enough difference in the soils, topography and drainage to diversify the agriculture.
4. Some of the upland soils are depleted in value by washing and gullying. This should be checked as far as possible.
5. Crop rotation is not practiced generally on all soil types.
6. Fertilizers are not much used in the county. Some soils could be improved by adding limestone crushed from local ledges.
7. The Missouri destroys much valuable land by erosion, and no systematic effort has been set on foot to prevent this loss.
8. Navigation on the Missouri has been abandoned and it may not be revived.
9. The county is without coal and water power of economic importance.
10. Though trees can be grown on every soil type of the county, there is no system of forest management.
11. The county is rich in fruit resources and possibilities.
12. The number of cattle, hogs, sheep and horses raised in the county should be greatly increased.
13. The county is relatively weak in manufactures based on agriculture. It ships out many agricultural products and brings back the finished products made from them.
14. More attention should be given to market grading of farm products. This applies more particularly to fruits, eggs, cream and poultry, yet it will apply to other products.
15. There is much waste in the county. Land lies idle along roadsides; hedges and weeds sap soil moisture; weed seed is allowed to scatter broadcast; gophers injure alfalfa fields, and mice and rats destroy grains. Some of the people are wasteful. It would be patriotic to stop much of this wastage.
16. There is a splendid spirit of co-operation between the country and town people.

THE SCABIES CATTLE ACT.

By C. L. REIN, Lancaster County Bar.

In many of the counties of northwest Nebraska the almost exclusive occupation of the people is stock raising. Land for grazing purposes is plentiful. Cattle are a numerous resource. In this extensive and sparsely settled region, it has not always been thought profitable to construct for the proper protection of meat animals the same fine sheds, barns and shelters that adorn the smaller and more closely cropped pastures of eastern Nebraska. The permanent home of the western cow is the open air. The cattle of the west are largely without individual attention and husbandry that we find in the east, and being constantly exposed to the weather and elements they are frequently visited by contagious diseases. Of these, the scabies, mange, mites and lice, among other skin and blood diseases, are perhaps the most serious and far-reaching.

Of all the skin and blood diseases of cattle, scabies or mange is considered th most menacing. Like lice, crabs and mites, these parasites attach themselves in millions to the skins of affected animals and feed upon the tissues and blood of the host. Animals affected with scabies lose their hair, become rough-skinned, sluggish, weak and anemic, and eventually die. Animals affected with scabies are still comparatively few in number, but since the affection is very contagious, the main problem is not to cure the victims, but to prevent the spread of the disease.

The most thorough and effective work in preventing the spread of animal diseases has been accomplished by the United States Bureau of Animal industry. The rules and regulations of this bureau, with reference to the quarantine and treatment of contagious and infectious diseases among farm and grazing animals, have not only been applied with effect by the authorities of the federal government in various parts of the land, but have also been made the basis for some very useful laws and administrative measures by states. Under the direction and guidance of the federal bureau, the general control of animal diseases in Nebraska has been exercised for many years by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. At Alliance, Nebraska, there is now stationed a thoroughly trained and professional officer of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, who has very successfully co-operated with the representatives of the state board in checking the spread of all animal diseases in the northwest.

State action and state control in preventing the spread of scabies was given legal form and legal limits in an act of the legislature of Nebraska for 1917, commonly known as "The Scabies Cattle Act." This his act, among other things, prohibits the movement of cattle affected with scabies; provides for the treatment or dipping of scabied critters; empowers the State Live Stock Sanitary Board or the state veterinarian to quarantine cattle affected with the disease; provides methods and machinery for holding animals in quarantine and treating them provides a penalty for allowing animals to be moved or transported when affected with disease; and generally authorizes complete control of a scabies situation by the officials of the Live Stock Sanitary board.

Quarantine, under the law, regulates, and in instances, prohibits the movement of cattle in and out of the quarantined district. Quarantine begins when notice of the existence of the disease is brought to the attention of the inspecting veterinarians of the Live Stock Sanitary board. Quarantine ends when the affected cattle have been treated or dipped, as provided by law and the rules of the board, and when the confined premises have been cleansed and disinfected. Any place where scabies cattle are kept, or have been kept, is subject to quarantine for scabies. Usually the confinement is temporary and extends to a very limited district or to individual premises, such as a single stock yards or the habitat of a single herd. But when there are a large number of affected animals in different places in the same county, or among different herds in the same county, the whole county is sometimes placed under an indefinite scabies quarantine. In this condition are now the counties of Sioux, Scotts Bluff, Dawes, Sheridan, MacPherson, Grant, Cherry, Hooker and all of Keith, Garden and Morrill counties north of the Platte river. These counties comprise a compact region in which the disease is more or less endemic.

The intra-state movement and transportation of cattle, with reference to quarantine for scabies and other contagious and infectious animal diseases, is regulated by a rule of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, known as "B. A. I. Order No. 143," and adopted by the State Live Stock Sanitary board. By the provisions of this order, cattle cannot be moved from markets or feeding-in-transit yards in Nebraska, to other points within the state, for feeding or grazing purposes, except upon a health certificate issued by employees of the federal Animal Industry bureau or the State Live Stock Sanitary board. Scabies cattle cannot be removed from quarantine to places outside the quarantined district. The only authorized movement of scabied critters is from the place where they are discovered to the nearest and most available dipping vat. Disease-free cattle in the quarantined district cannot be moved, or allowed to move or drift, outside of the quarantined district, except upon inspection and permission of the aforementioned federal or state authorities. Within the quarantined district affected cattle are not allowed to move about, except after two dippings, supervised by the previously designated authorities, and performed in some standard dip approved by the federal Bureau of Animal Industry. By adopting the rules and regulations, worked out after years of observation and study by the federal bureau, the state board has speedily established an effective control of the disease in areas where it is most prevalent, and has not only greatly diminished the number of cases, but has successfully prevented the spread of the disease.

In addition to the power of quarantine, the state board has complete powers of inspection and treatment. The board is specifically authorized to prescribe rules and regulations for inspection, treatment and dipping of affected animals, and for the cleansing and disinfection of quarantined premises. For the proper and efficient accomplishment of its work, the

THE COMMUNITY DRYING PLANT—AN INNOVATION AT THE 1917 STATE FAIR board is empowered to employ all necessary help. Three full-time and two part-time veterinarians are now employed by the board in the active work of inspection and treatment. Since the board is provided with complete powers in the premises, its machinery and its service force may be expanded and contracted as the needs of the state may require.

The work of the board begins when the inspector discovers affected cattle. The inspector then notifies the owner of the cattle affected to quarantine and treat or dip the patients as required by the rules of the board. These rules, though they are made by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, are required by the law to be approved by the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States. Cattle, or herds of cattle, or premises or regions, which are affected or where the disease abounds, are placed in quarantine by the owners or by the inspecting officers of the board, and are kept in quarantine until the work of treatment and disinfection is accomplished. When owners of affected cattle refuse or neglect to administer treatment and proceed in the premises according to authorized instructions and rules, the inspector of the board may summon the sheriff of the county, and with his aid, quarantine, treat or dip the cattle, and hold them subject to the order of the owner of the cattle upon payment of the costs and expenses of treatment. Violations of the law, and of the rules of the board for its proper application and enforcement, are punishable in the discretion of the court, by fine from $250 to $500, or by imprisonment in the county jail from thirty to ninety days. Thus the services of the boards inspectors are not only available optionally to those who desire to protect their cattle from the disease, but they are also mandatory and penal upon all owners of affected cattle.

Because of its comprehensive scope and its drastic character, the law was assailed by its enemies long before its final passage in the legislature. To make the law unpopular with the legislators, the critics of the measure caused to be inserted the following meaningless joker: "Any officer who shall seize such cattle in such manner for dipping or treatment, shall be liable to the owner thereof for the damages of such taking or seizing, or by reason of such dipping or treatment; provided such dipping shall be done in accordance with the method approved by the Live Stock Sanitary Board." From this clause, it is not plain whether, seizure and treatment of affected animals by an officer in accordance with the board's methods, makes the officer liable for damages, or exempts him from liability for damages. Since the pre-existing general law authorizing state control of diseases among live stock was always well enforced by the state veterinarian and his assistants, and since the owners of affected cattle have been financially benefited instead of injured by the state's control, it seems to have been a mistake on the part of the framers of the law to permit the insertion of this vague, meaningless and reactionary ethiopian.

It seems to the writer that a few more laws like the Scabies Cattle Act, as well enforced as that act has been, will greatly diminish the risks and greatly increase the profits of the live stock producer.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF THE SWINE BARN BILL

House Roll No. 74. Introduced by Jacob Sass.

An act authorizing the grading of land on the State Fair Grounds, and the construction of a permanent building, and to appropriate for such purposes the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000), or as much thereof as may be necessary.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEBRASKA.

Section 1. (State Fair Grounds, Buildings, Plans.) Immediately after the taking effect of this act, the State Board of Agriculture shall cause to be prepared and presented to the Board of Educational Lands and Funds, plans and specifications for one steel, brick, lumber and concrete swine barn at an estimated cost for construction of the same and grading upon the State Fair Grounds, not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.00), said swine barn to be placed on the said Fair Grounds, and to be built of permanent and substantial material.

Section 2. (Buildings, Construction.) If, in the judgment of the said Board of Educational Lands and Funds, the said plans and specifications are suitable for the purposes intended, it shall advertise for bids for the grading of land on State Fair Grounds, and construction of the said steel, brick, lumber and concrete swine barn in such manner and form as it may deem best, and let the contract for its construction to the lowest responsible bidder, provided, no permanent steel, brick, lumber or concrete swine barn shall be constructed, the contract price of which shall exceed the appropriation available therefor under the provisions of this act. Whenever deemed necessary by said Board of Educational Lands and Funds, a superintendent of construction shall be appointed, and his compensation, together with all necessary expenses, shall be paid out of the appropriation herein made. The said permanent swine barn shall be of such a character and located on such a part of said State Fair Grounds as said State Board of Agriculture may approve and direct.

Section 3. (Appropriation.) For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000.00), or as much thereof as may be necessary. The Board of Educational Lands and Funds shall approve all claims, and the auditor is hereby directed to audit such claims and draw his warrant on the state treasurer for the amount thereof.

On January 15th this bill was read the second time and was referred to the committee on Finance, Ways and Means.

On January 31st this committee reported the bill back to the House to be placed on general file without recommendations. The report of the committee was adopted.

On February 1st upon a motion to indefinitely postpone the bill a roll call was demanded under the rules. The following vote was recorded:

Ayes: Andersen (Boyd), Bates, Burrows, Conley, Cronin, Defoe, Fleetwood, Foulon, Fries, Gormly, Hoffmeister, Johnson (Erick), LaBounty, Lampert, Leidigh, Lemar, Liggett, Lindberg, Manzer, McAllister, Mears, Nesbit, Norton, Olson, Osterman, Radke, Regan, Reifenrath, Rickard, Rieschick, Segelke, Sindelar, Taylor, Tracewell, Ward, White—(36).

Nays: Ainlay, Axtell, Beal, Craddock, Dalbey, Dau, Dorsey, Ewing, Flansburg, Fuller, Fults, Good, Greenwalt, Harris (Greeley), Harris (Buffalo), Hopkins, Hostetler, Howard, Hughes, Hunt, Hutton, Jacobson, Jelen, Johnson (Fred G.), Keegan, Knutsen, Lovely, Meysenburg, Miller, Mills, Moseley, Murtey, Naylor, Neff, Nielsen, Ollis Parkinson Peterson, Reed, Reisner, Reynolds, Richmond, Sass, Schneider, Schwab, Scudder, Shaffer, Shannon, Stearns, Stream, Stuhr, Swanson, Thomas, Todd, Trumble, Waite, Mr. Speaker—(57).

Absent and not voting: Anderson (Phelps), Auten, Behrens, Bulla—(4).

Excused: Goodall, Koch, Reneker—(3).

After a motion that the appropriation be cut to fifty thousand dollars ($50,000.00) Mr. Ollis moved, as a substitute motion, that the amount be made eighty thousand dollars ($80,000.00) and the roll call on this motion is as follows:

Ayes: Ainlay, Axtell, Craddock, Dalbey, Dau, Dorsey, Flansburg, Fuller, Good, Harris (Greeley), Harris (Buffalo), Hopkins, Hostetler, Howard, Hughes, Hunt, Hutton, Jacobson, Jelen, Johnson (Fred G.), Keegan, Lovely, Meysenburg, Miller, Mills, Moseley, Naylor, Neff ,Nielsen, Ollis, Parkinson, Peterson, Reed, Reisner, Reynolds, Richmond, Sass, Schneider, Schwab, Scudder, Segelke, Shaffer, Shannon, Stearns, Swanson, Taylor, Trumble, Waite, Mr. Speaker—(49).

Nays: Andersen (Boyd), Auten, Bates, Beal, Burrows, Conley, Cronin, Dafoe, Ewing, Fleetwood, Foulon, Fries, Fults, Gormly, Greenwalt, Hoffmeister, Johnson (Erick), Knutzen, LaBounty, Lampert, Deidigh, Lemar, Liggett, Lindberg, Manzzer, McAllister, Mears, Murtey, Norton, Olson, Osterman, Radke, Regan, Reifenrath, Rickard, Rieschicy, Sindelar, Stream, Stuhr, Thomas, Todd, Tracewell, Ward, White—(44).

Absent and not voting: Anderson (Phelps), Behrens, Bulla, Nesbit—(4).

Excused: Goodall, Koch, Reneker—(3).

Forty-nine having voted in the affirmative the substitute motion prevailed and the bill was reported back to the House with the recommendation that it be engrossed for third reading as amended.

On February 6th the committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills reported that the bill had been carefully examined and compared and was correctly engrossed.

On February 7th, the bill having been read at large on three different days, and printed with all its amendments, a vote was taken as to whether or not it would pass.

Ayes: Ainlay, Auten, Axtell, Bates, Beal, Behrens, Bulla, Conley, Craddock, Dafoe, Dalbey, Dau, Dorsey, Flansburg, Fuller, Fults, Good, Goodall, Greenwalt, Harris (Greeley), Hopkins, Hostetler, Howard, Hughes, Hunt, Hutton, Jacobson, Johnson (Fred G.), Keegan, Koch, LaBounty, Lovely, Mears, Meysenburg, Miller, Mills, oMseley, Murtey, Naylor Neff, Nielsen, Ollis, Parkinson, Peterson, Reed, Reisner Reynolds, Richmond, Sass, Schneider, Scudder, Segelke, Shaffer, Shannon, Stearns Stream, Stuhr, Swanson, Taylor, Thomas, Todd, Waite, Mr. Speaker—(63).

Nays: Andersen (Boyd), Anderson (Phelps), Burrows, Cronin, Ewing, Fleetwood, Foulon, Fries, Gormly, Hoffmeister, Johnson (Erick), Knutzen, Lampert, Leidigh, Lemar, Liggett, Lindberg, Manzer, McAllister, Nesbit, Norton, Olson, Osterman, Radke, Reifenrath, Reneker, Rickard, Rieschick, Schwab, Sindelar, Tracewell, Ward, White—(33).

Absent and not voting: Jelen, Trumble—(2).

Excused: Harris (Buffalo), Regan—(2).

According to this vote, the bill was declared passed and the title agreed to.

On February 8th the bill was sent to the Senate, with the information that it had been passed by the House.

SENATE RECORD

On February 8th House Roll No. 74 was received from the House and read in the Senate for the first time.

On February 13th House Roll No. 74 was read the second time and referred to the Finance, Ways and Means Committee.

On March 21st the Finance, Ways and Means Committee reported House Roll No. 74 back to the Senate with a recommendation that it be placed at the head of the sifting file for passage. Adopted.

On March 22nd the bill was reported back to the committee of the whole. A substitute amendment was offered by Senator Adams to strike out ' eighty thousand and insert in lieu thereof 'forty thousand dollars.' " Those voting in the affirmative were Messrs Buhrman, Douthett, Haase, Henry, Sawyer, Soost, Wilson of Dodge, total 7. Negative: Messrs. Beal, Bennett, Bushee, Chappell, Doty, Gates, Hager, Hammond, Howell, Kohl, Lahners, Mattes, McAllister, McMullen, Moriarity, Oberlies, Spirk, Strehlow, Turner and Wilson (Frontier), total 20.

Absent and not voting and excused: Adams Albert, Neal, Robertson, Samuelson and Sandall, total 6.

After the substitute motion was lost the bill, as it came from the House, was reported back to the Senate with the recommendation that it be engrossed for third reading.

On March 30th House Roll No. 74, having been read at large on three different days and the same with all of its amendments having been printed, a vote was taken as to whether or not it would pass. Affirmative: Messrs. Albert, Bennett, Bushee, Chappell, Doty, Gates, Hager, Howell, Kohl, Lahners, McAllister, McMullen, Moriarity, Oberlies, Robertson, Samuelson, Sandall, Spirk and Wilson of Frontier, total 19.

Negative: Messrs. Adams, Beal, Bushman, Douthett, Haase, Henry, Mattes, Neal, Sawyer, Soost and Wilson of Dodge, total 11.

Absent, excused and not voting: :Messrs. Hammond, Strehlow and Tanner, total 3.

A constitutional majority having voted in the affirmative the President declared the bill was passed and the title agreed to.

On March 30th the Senate returned the bill to the House with the information that they had passed the same with senate amendments.

On March 31st the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills reported that the bill had been carefully examined and compared and was correctly enrolled. The bill was signed by the Speaker.

On April 19th the bill was returned to the Senate and was signed by the President. On April 23rd the bill was signed by the Governor.

THE WEATHER IN NEBRASKA FOR 1917

The most noticeable feature of the weather for 1917 is the low temperature which persisted most of the year. In April, May and October the deficiency was large, averaging nearly five degrees a day. March, June and August also show a decided deficiency, averaging two degrees a day. July was warm and very dry. June, July and August all show a decided deficiency in rainfall. These conditions combined to make the growing season of 1917 an unfavorable one as compared with the average season in Nebraska. The dry condition of the soil with the dry October made the conditions unfavorable for seeding wheat in the fall.

The following table gives the data as to the conditions for the state taken as a whole for the year 1917:

Data by Month for 1917

Month	Temperature, degrees F				Precipitation, inches		
	Mean	Departure from the normal	Highest	Lowest	Total	Departure from the normal	Snowfall
January	22.7	+1.2	67	—30	0.54	— .04	4.9
February	24.2	—0.2	84	—33	0.24	— .24	2.7
March	33.8	—1.3	93	—12	1.25	+ .12	10.3
April	45.4	—3.8	92	5	3.14	+ .72	6.1
May	53.2	—5.8	98	21	4.85	+1.23	1.1
June	67.0	—2.0	108	29	3.24	—0.62	0.3
July	76.3	+1.8	113	38	1.17	—2.27	0.0
August	69.6	—3.1	108	32	2.34	—0.48	0.0
September	64.2	+0.5	104	27	2.69	+ .55	0.0
October	45.3	—5.5	92	— 5	0.36	—1.19	0.8
November	44.4	+9.0	83	11	0.50	— .17	0.9
December	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Comparative Annual Data for the State

Years	Temperature			Precipitation	Years	Temperatur			Precipitation
	Mean	Max.	Min.			Mean	Max.	Min.	
1876	47.6	103	—25	22.64	1898	48.5	109	—22	20.70
1877	48.5	107	—16	25.34	1899	47.8	108	—47	19.51
1878	49.4	103	—16	25.07	1900	51.3	110	—29	24.46
1879	48.6	100	—27	24.39	1901	50.1	111	—38	22.76
1880	47.4	105	—26	21.23	1902	48.6	111	—39	29.09
1881	48.0	104	—35	30.91	1903	48.1	103	—34	27.27
1882	49.2	106	—21	23.51	1904	49.0	105	—27	23.37
1883	45.7	109	—34	30.74	1905	48.0	104	—45	31.65
1884	46.5	101	—39	24.00	1906	49.0	104	—28	26.98
1885	47.4	100	—27	25.98	1907	48.8	112	—32	20.52
1886	47.6	110	—33	23.71	1908	50.3	107	—24	26.94
1887	47.5	106	—32	22.99	1909	48.2	108	—32	25.55
1888	47.3	105	—36	22.86	1910	50.5	112	—27	17.18
1889	49.3	111	—27	22.64	1911	49.9	112	—35	21.68
1890	49.3	112	—34	17.18	1912	47.5	107	—45	21.81
1891	47.7	110	—38	30.62	1913	49.7	112	—30	21.97
1892	47.7	113	—42	24.12	1914	50.2	111	—31	20.78
1893	47.6	110	—28	16.80	1915	47.8	103	—42	35.60
1894	50.0	114	—38	13.30	1916	48.1	110	—32	19.08
1895	48.6	110	—34	18.70	Average for 41 yrs	48.6	108	—32	23.74
1896	49.4	109	—22	26.17					
1897	49.1	113	—26	23.54					

ASSEMBLING COUNTY EXHIBITS FOR THE STATE FAIR

By Arnold Martin

For the past sixteen years I have worked with county exhibits during which time I have made many failures and a few successes. That experience has had its value, however, and it may be that I can give a few suggestions concerning the assembling of an exhibit that will prove of value to those in charge of such work next fall.

The first requisite is that the man in charge must know the crops to be exhibited—how to grow them and how to collect and place them on exhibition in an attractive style. Work should commence early in the spring. To produce the best exhibit the crops should be planted with that end in view. Seed catalogues should be studied and a full line of vegetable seeds ordered early. This will involve an expense of perhaps from $25 to $40.

Early in May the collection of grasses begins. They should be cut full length and cured so as to retain the natural color. This can be best done by cutting when the grass is in bloom or developing a seed head. After they are cured they should be tied with bands and made up in bunches of one inch in diameter for wild grasses and three inches in diameter for tame grasses. There are between seventy-five and one hundred and thirty-five varieties of grasses in this state which requires no little work in assembling a complete display.

The small grains for exhibit must be collected in July. These should also be cut with full length straws with a sharp knife and cured with the heads hanging down. They should be put up in sheaves of three inches in diameter and the leaves should be stripped to make the sheaf more attractive. The number of varieties of small grains in this state runs between sixty and ninety. It might be mentioned that mice can do considerable damage to these displays while stored waiting for the exhibit to be assembled and it will be worth one's while to keep them in a mouse-proof box until needed.

Potatoes should be exhibited in peck measures—a peck to each variety. Potatoes and other root crops should be collected but a few days before exhibiting and kept in a cool place in the meantime. All specimens should be true to type and of uniform size. New corn and other perishable vegetables should be gathered last. In selecting melons, tomatoes and other vegetables and many fruits specimens too green for use should be taken so that they may be preserved in good shape during the week of exhibition.

A car for shipping the exhibit should be ordered and arrangements made for sending the exhibit from four to six days before the fair opens. This will allow for delays that inevitably arise and for time in which to get the exhibit mounted in shape. In this connection it might be suggested that as early as May one should write to the secretary of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture for a premium book, county collective scorecards and for reservations of space for the exhibit. The premium book will be of value in making up a representative exhibit and show the relative importance of the various plants on exhibit.

One of the most important considerations in presenting a county collective exhibit is the arrangement. No little work is required in getting the background ready to receive the display. The background or wall should be covered and a designation of the county placed in the middle and the exhibits built around it. It will be found much more satisfactory to work from the center out than otherwise. It will also be found best to keep the different classes of products together: thus, sheaves of grains, wild grasses, tame grasses, etc., should be classified and shown in lots together. The background can best carry the grasses and products of that sort. When the background is covered start on the table again working from the center to the edges. Care should be taken to keep the display well balanced which is necessary if a pleasing effect is to be had upon viewing it. Potatoes, root crops, tomatoes, onions, cabbages and other such vegetables will best be displayed in uniform peck containers and the small grains and seeds in small sacks of uniform size. Corn should be displayed in ten-ear lots, each lot built up in like shape.

The arrangement of the exhibit should be completed by 8 o'clock Monday morning at which time judging commences. It is the duty of every exhibitor to remain with his exhibit. The judges when examining an exhibit frequently are unable to find certain products on display and the scores upon these may be totally lost unless the exhibitor is there to locate the product in question. Further, there will be found work to be done around the exhibit each day and it is needless to say that the exhibitor should keep the exhibit at its best.

Any protest upon awards should be made direct to the superintendent of the department and not the judges making the awards. As a matter of fact, the judges seldom err. Particularly is this true if they are old exhibitors—men who have grown up with the game. The old exhibitor makes the best judge, just as the old crook makes the best policeman.

There is room for more exhibits at the state fair. There should, however, be a greater stimulus which would urge more and larger county collective displays. There should be some means taken to reimburse the men who bring an exhibit to the state fair whether they win prizes or not. This would tend to encourage exhibits and induce more of the younger men to get in the game. There is need of more "young blood" in this department and it is in the hope of encouraging some of the younger men that this article has been written.

* * * *

The article entitled "Assembling County Exhibits for the State Fair" has been written at the request of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture after its author had won first prize with his exhibit at the International Soil Products Exposition at Peoria, Illinois. Mr. Martin had presented at the Nebraska State Fair an exhibit from Pawnee county, which won first prize in the county exhibits of the eastern section of the state. This same exhibit with a few additions from other counties was taken to Peoria by Mr. Martin and though handicapped by several unfortunate incidents he came back with the first prize of $300 and several loving cups.

On the assembling of county exhibits, Mr. Martin speaks as an authority and it is doubtfuf if any man in the business is as well versed in this phase of work as is the author of the article here presented. Those less familiar with the work can perhaps gain a few ideas from his discussion that may be of value in the future. Certainly the article comes from a man who is versed upon the subject and who is capable of giving hints to the most learned in the matter of county collective exhibits.

CAN HOGS BE RAISED AT A PROFIT AT THE PRESENT LEVEL OF PRICES?

A Sixty-Day Hog Feeding Experiment, July 18 to September 16, 1917, Conducted at the Nebraska Experiment Station, Lincoln, Nebr.

Pigs Used.—Early in the summer of 1917 the serum plant at the University of Nebraska secured a load of Texas shoats on the Fort Worth market for use in testing serum. These shoats cost $12.50 per hundred. After the serum plant finished using them the department of animal husbandry purchased sixty head at 16c per pound to use for experimental purposes. These shoats were reasonably well bred, many of them showing a preponderance of improved breeding. They were in good thrifty condition at the time purchased, and had all been immuned from cholera. For the experiment they were divided into five lots of twelve pigs each.

Objects of the Experiment.—The experiment was planned with a desire of ascertaining the economy of gains where hogs are fattened with various feeds on a full ration in conjunction with pasture.. In one instance a direct comparison of rape and alfalfa pasture was made. Another object was to compare the economy of feeding corn and semi-solid buttermilk with the self-feeding of corn and tankage, both lots on alfalfa pasture. The third object was to ascertain the relative value of hominy feed, which is a by-product of corn after man has extracted that part of the corn which he can utilize as food. This is a feed which has been sold to hog men in large quantities and it was desired to ascertain the gains which it would produce in direct comparison with corn. Likewise one lot of pigs was allowed access to both corn and hominy in conjunction with tankage to ascertain the advisability of feeding thus.

Weights.—The hogs were weighed three consecutive days at the opening of the experiment and three consecutive days at the close. The averages of these three weights were taken as the official opening and closing weights of the experiment. Likewise, weights were taken each ten days and the relative rapidity of gain during each stage of the fattening process made note of. The pigs were weighed at approximately nine a. m. on each weigh day.

Prices of Feeds.—Corn, $2 per bushel, semi-solid buttermilk, 3½c per pound, tankage, $80 per ton, hominy, $70 per ton, pasture, ½c per head daily.

It will be noted that the prices used for feed are high, although no higher than those prevailing on the average farm in eastern Nebraska during the period that these hogs were on experiment. With corn at $2 per bushel or $3.57 per hundred pounds, we have used hominy feed at $70. This is somewhat higher than hominy feed was selling near the close of the test, although it sold as high as $78 at one time during the experiment. Buttermilk is charged at the barrel price, 3½c per pound and tankage at $80 per ton, which is practically double the normal price prevailing prior to the war. A pasture charge of one-half cent per head per day was made. On the basis of the number of hogs per acre carried, this would return a highly remunerative sum for the use of the land in pasture for the entire season.

Methods of Feeding.—The hogs in lots 1 and 2, fed corn and semi-solid buttermilk, were of necessity hand-fed. The semi-solid buttermilk was diluted with sufficient water to enable it to mix well with the corn, which was fed ground. The hogs were fed twice daily and given as much of the feed as they would clean up nicely at each feeding period. The proportion of corn to buttermilk used at the start of the experiment was that of 7 to 2. This was as per the instructions furnished by the manufacturers of the semi-solid buttermilk. At the suggestion of these parties the buttermilk was gradually increased until at the close of the experiment it was being fed at the rate of 5 parts of corn to 2 parts of buttermilk. Lots 3, 4 and 5 received all of their grain from self-feeders. Consequently they had access at will to their feed.

Prices Received for Hogs.—The hogs were appraised by lots just before loading. The valuations placed upon them were as follows: Lot 1, $17.75; lot 2, $17.90; lot 3, $17.75; lot 4, $17.60; lot 5, $17.80; net, home weights. The carload sold in Omaha, undivided, on September 18 for $18.25. As these pigs cost 16c at the opening of the experiment this left practically a $2 margin over the initial price.

Results.—Lots 1 and 2 should be compared first from the standpoint of the relative value of rape pasture versus alfalfa pasture for fattening hogs. It will be noted that the pigs on alfalfa pasture made considerably more gain per day and did so with a less consumption of feed per one pound gain, causing them to make their gains for a cost of $14.29 as compared with $15.33 cost in lot 1, which had rape for pasture. The profit on the pigs in these two lots, it will be noted, is $1.99 greater in the case of lot 2. This therefore shows quite a decided advantage in alfalfa over rape pasture for hogs being fed corn and buttermilk.

Lots 2 and 3 should be compared from the standpoint of the grain and concentrate fed them. They were both on alfalfa pasture, lot 2 being fed twice daily on the corn and buttermilk mixture, whereas lot 3 had corn and tankage in self-feeders. It will be noted that lot 2 made considerably larger daily gains and that in doing so they consumed a total of 8.45 pounds of feed, in comparison with 7 pounds of feed consumed daily by lot 3. A difference of $1 per hundred is noted in the cost of 100 pounds gain in favor of the corn and tankage lot, although in the net profit per pig it will be noted that there is a difference of but 31c. Lot 2 carried a very high degree of finish and was appraised at $17.90 as compared with $17.75 for lot 3. This causes the actual profit per pig to be very close in the two lots.

In lots 3 and 4 it will be noted that the only difference in the feeds used was that lot 3 received corn, whereas lot 4 received hominy, in conjunction with the tankage and the alfalfa pasture. It will be noted that there is quite a marked difference in the gain per day in these two lots: over ⅛ pound per day. However, by noting the daily rations we find that the pigs in lot 3 consumed considerably more feed and that the cost of one pound gain is slightly in favor of lot 4, on hominy feed. The net profit per pig, however, is greater in lot 3, owing to the added gain and the margin of profit received for each additional pound. The hogs in lot 4 seemed to like the hominy feed; however, they did not finish as nicely as those in lot 3. In fact, they carried the least finish of any lot in the experiment and were appraised at $17.60 as compared with $17.75 for those in lot 3. In this test 100 pounds of hominy feed returned a value of $3.33 as compared with corn at $3.57 per 100 pounds.

In lot 5 it will be noted that corn and hominy were both supplied in conjunction with tankage and alfalfa. These feeds were put in separate compartments of the self-feeder and the pigs could help themselves as they desired. By referring to the average daily ration, it will be noted that of their own volition the pigs consumed practically four pounds of corn per day to two pounds of hominy, or in other words, twice as much corn as hominy. At the same time, they consumed one-third pound of tankage. In the feed required per one pound of gain we find the total feed to be very similar to that required in lots 3 and 4. Based on lot 3, the hominy returned a value of $3.63 per 100 pounds, or one pound of it more than replaced one pound of corn by a narrow margin. The hogs in lot 5 carried more finish than either those in lot 3 or those in lot 4 and were appraised at $17.80 in the lot.

Values placed upon the feeds are subject to much change at this time. It would be well for the reader to familiarize himself rather with the feed required per one pound gain than with the profit and cost of gain which we show, as if the feed is of the same, whether the corn costs 50c or $2 per bushel, and the feeder can very easily figure the approximate cost of gains by using the amount of feed required to produce one pound of gain and multiplying each by the price of the feed per pound under his own conditions.

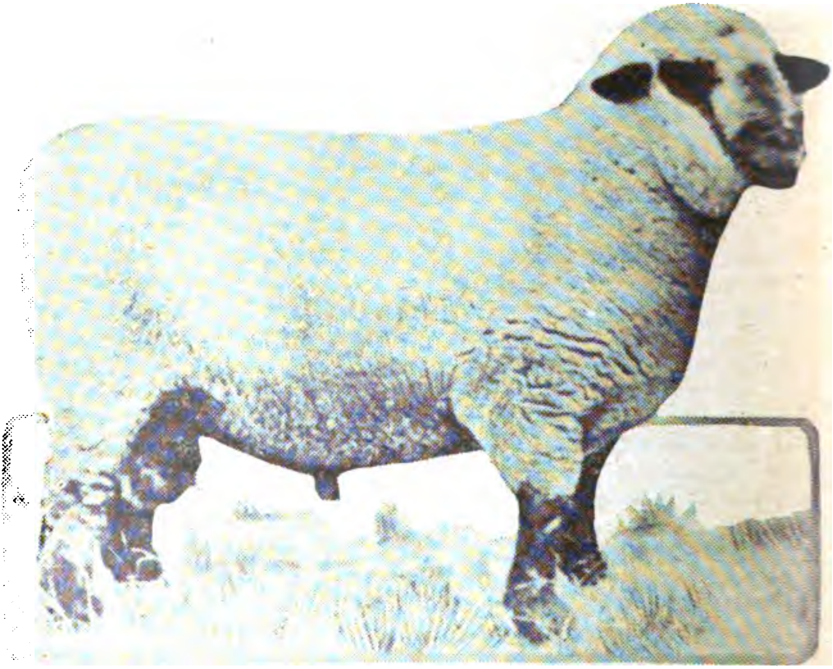
While the cost of 100 pounds gain and the profit shows in favor of the corn and tankage lot, as compared with lot 2 a word should be said in favor of the buttermilk ration. It will be noted that these pigs made a considerably larger gain than any lot of the experiment. In a previous experiment conducted earlier in the summer an exceptionally high daily gain was likewise made by the hogs fed on corn and buttermilk, as compared with those fed other rations. From the standpoint of the man who desires to force his pigs, undoubtedly the corn and buttermilk deserves considerable consideration and its utilization, especially in the crowding of pure bred pigs for sale, should not be ignored.

Below is presented this experiment in tabulated form:

	Lot 1	Lot 2	Lot 3	Lot 4	Lot 5
Number in lot	12	12	12	12	12
Ration	Corn Butter-milk Rape	Corn Butter-milk Alfalfa	Corn Tankage Alfalfa	Hominy Tankage Alfalfa	Corn Hominy Tankage Alfalfa
Average initial weight	105.75	108.91	105.41	104.41	105.66
Average final weight	224.25	237.37	221.63	200.41	213.00
Average gain	118.5	128.46	116.22	96.00	107.34
Average daily gain	1.975	2.141	1.937	1.6	1.789
Average daily ration, pounds					
Corn	6.963	7.039	6.681	....	3.983
Buttermilk	1.404	1.418	....	....	....
Tankage	....	....	.355	.356	.341
Hominy	....	....	....	5.462	2.127

Feed required per one pound gain, pounds					
Corn	3.525	3.288	3.444	....	2.226
Buttermilk	.711	.662	....	....	....
Tankage	....	....	.183	.2225	.191
Hominy	....	....	....	3.415	1.189
* Cost of one hundred pounds gain	$15.33	$14.29	$13.29	$13.15	$13.16
Selling price per one hundred pounds	$17.75	$17.90	$17.74	$17.60	$17.80
Average receipts	39.80	42.49	39.34	35.27	37.91
*Average initial cost @ $16	16.92	17.43	16.87	16.70	16.91
Interest 60 days @ 7%	.20	.203	.197	.194	.197
* Cost of feed	18.17	18.36	15.46	12.62	14.12
Total cost	35.29	35.99	32.53	29.52	31.22
Average profit	4.51	6.50	6.81	5.75	6.71

* Prices used: Corn $2 per bushel; semi-solid buttermilk 3½c per pound; tankage $80 per ton; hominy feed $70 per ton; pasture ½c per head per day



THE SHEEP AND WOOL SITUATION

By H. B. Pier, Ass't Prof. Animal Husbandry, State Agricultural College

There has never been a time in the history of the world when there was such a grain shortage and so great a danger of a world famine. It so happens that the sheep and wool situation is equally serious. The sheep stock of the entire world is rapidly decreasing, while the population is rapidly increasing. Statistics show that there are less than six hundred million sheep in the world today and that the world's wool clip is only twenty-eight hundred million pounds. During the present war, two billion pounds of wool are being consumed annually by the armies alone. This leaves, according to the above estimate, but seven or eight hundred million pounds of wool for all other purposes.

Previous to the outbreak of the war, Europe had around one hundred and eighty million sheep. Reports show that a large part of the flocks of Europe and the Balkan states have been used for food. In Germany alone there has been a reduction to less than three million head. Before the war, England's textile trade with Germany was sixty-two million dollars annually, Germany selling England each year twenty-two million dollars worth of yarns, rags and cloth. During the war Germany has been able only to produce wool confiscated from French and Belgian territory. Sheep stock has decreased twenty-five to thirty per cent in three years in France. England's clip has dropped from one hundred and thirty millions before the war to one hundred three million pounds at the present time. Sheep have been slaughtered by the millions in Turkey which previous to the war had fifty million sheep and goats. Even the neutral countries have suffered, as serious inroads have been made upon the sheep stock of Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Norway. The flocks of the Balkans have been practically annihilated. Russia, however, has suffered very slightly and is the greatest sheep country in the world, with Australia and the Argentine struggling for second place.

As England has taken over the entire wool clip of Australia and with France and England bidding fair to obtain the greater part of the South American wool, it looks rather serious for the United States. No carpet wool can be obtained from Asia as England controls that trade. Russia may ship some to the United States, but that will only make Japan dig deeper into the carpet wool stock of China. Labor costs so little that Japan is rapidly becoming a textile country, and will be an important factor in less than ten years.

South America and Australia can not materially increase their sheep industries as the lands are being used for grain crops rapidly. So it would seem that if the United States is to be saved in this wool and sheep crisis she must save herself.

The situation in the United States has been gradually and surely growing serious for several years, but we have been sitting supinely by, as is our custom in many fundamental matters, and taking little account for the morrow. The morrow is now upon us as the following paragraphs will show.

We are at present growing less wool than we did in 1885. We are not only not making any progress, but are actually losing ground. In thirty years our clip has diminished over thirty and one-half million pounds. In 1860 Ohio had 7,688,845 sheep. Ten years later these flocks were reduced to four and one-half million. In 1910 she had but 3,907,055 sheep; on January 21, 1917, 2,944,000. Seven years ago seventy-five thousand Ohio farmers were growing sheep; today, but fifty thousand. Michigan in 1900 had 2,747,690 head; in 1910, 2,307,476; today, 1,050,000; Illinois, 1900, 1,030,581; today, 898,000; Kentucky 1900, 1,297,343; today, 1,155,000; New York 1900, 1,745,746; today 840,000. In 1845 the Empire State had 65,000,000 sheep and she couldd easily support that many now.

Pennsylvania has shrunk thirty per cent since 1900 in numbers of sheep and had but four and one-quarter million pounds of wool in 1916, compared with three million pounds for Washington county, Pennsylvania, a few years ago. Nearly all the eastern and southern states have had like reductions.

The following statistics will show the conditions in Nebraska: In 1885 we had a population of 452,402—199,453 sheep and produced 1,282,000 pounds of wool. In 1900 she had 1,066,300 people—511,273 sheep and 2,788,839 pounds of wool. The year 1910 shows 1,192,214 people—293,500 sheep and 2,082,656 pounds of wool. In 1917 she had but 217,783 sheep and 109,742 dogs. Nebraska has fifty millions of acres of land, fifty per cent of which is pasture land. Statistics show Nebraska to possess the most nutritious grasses for grazing, to be first in alfalfa production, a good corn state and possessing a splendid climate. Nebraska is, therefore, an ideal state for growing sheep. With sheep and wool selling at before unknown prices, the profit in sheep is unusual. Should the Nebraska farmer not be in the sheep business? Let us get into the business and put Nebraska into its place as the foremost sheep state, and money in our pockets, as well as aiding Uncle Sam to feed and clothe his soldiers and to win the war.

On the great sheep ranges of the western states we see a similar condition prevailing. In 1883 Texas had eight million sheep, seven million in 1887, but slumped to 1,757,963 in 1910 and today has but 2,328,000. Captain Crouch, of the Texas Wool Growers' Association, states that Texas alone could supply the whole nation. In 1886 California had six million, now but 2,524,000 sheep. At one time she held more sheep than any other state in the Union. Montana now has but 3,744,000 sheep compared with 6,170,483 in 1900. Wyoming had 5,099,613 in 1900, but now has only 4,338,000. New Mexico, Oregon, Idaho, Utah and Colorado have lost nearly a million head each in the past ten years.

A moment's consideration will show our mutton situation. In 1916 we exported 5,257,883 pounds of mutton, but imported 17,235,208 pounds. Five thousand three hundred forty-five pounds were imported in January, 1917, and much more since, but figures are not available.

In 1900 Uncle Sam had 61,503,713 sheep to his credit; in 1910 he had but 52,447,861; 31,933,797 of these were ewes, today 48,483,000. In 1883 he sheared 320,000,000 pounds of wool, this being equal to the world clip in 1830. In 1916 we produced 288,000,000 pounds of wool, but we imported 534,824,022 pounds of raw wool. Now we are practically cut off from that supply. The last estimate for our 1918 wool clip is 275,000,000 pounds. Our wool warehouses, also are nearly empty. We have lost about thirteen million sheep and fifty million pounds of wool since 1900. What a pitiable showing this is when we consider the present situation and that fact that we have 1,400,000,000 acres in the United States, a population of over one hundred million people and 48,483,000 sheep, while Great Britain has thirty millions of people and twenty millions of sheep. In 1880 there were 50,000,000 people in the United States. Compared with 1917 this is a one hundred per cent increase in thirty-seven years. During this same time there has been a ten per cent reduction in wool production. In sheep, however, there has been a twenty per cent reduction in the last seventeen years.

President Wilson claims that the United States will have a population of two hundred million in fifty years. It will take at least two hundred million sheep to feed and clothe our people at that time. What are we going to do about it? There is room for more than one hundred fifty million sheep in the United States. Millions and millions of acres of cut-over lands are standing idle, both north and south, waiting to be used as sheep pasture. In England sheep are raised profitably on land worth from five hundred to one thousand dollars an acre, and have helped make it the wealthiest agricultural country in the world. Why not the United States?

Many people have said that speculators were responsible for the high prices paid for mutton and wool. This may be true in part, but that is a poor excuse. Every student of economics knows that the fundamental causes of these prevailing conditions are the great demand, and small supply.

As was stated above it would seem that if the United States is to be saved in the crisis she must save herself. How is this to be done, is the question? Should every farmer at once jump into the sheep business? No. That would lead to disaster, through lack of knowledge of sheep management, even if it were possible to supply such a demand, which it is not. Can we therefore look to the great range districts to supply our needs? Let us see the conditions that prevail there. Around five hundred sections a day are being taken up in the heart of the great Wyoming ranges, two to three hundred a day in Montana and Idaho. This has caused a fifty per cent decrease in the sheep stock in ten years, and it is said an additional fifty per cent decrease will be necessary in the next five years due to lack of free range. Proper assignment of the forest ranges of the Rockies and other mountain ranges may help this some, but it may not come in time to save the breeding sheep that are rapidly leaving our great western range by the thousands, never to return. What then must be done? These men that understand the sheep business could be used in the cut-over districts of the United States where we have millions of unused acres of fine grass. It also means that gradually every farmer must acquire knowledge of sheep, and a flock. This cannot be done in a year, or five years, but it must be done as soon as possible, if the United States is not to succumb to a wool and mutton famine.

The war has placed a demand upon textile producers of before unheard of proportions. One hundred and fifteen million yards of cloth have already been ordered by the British armies alone. The French, Italian, German, Austrian and other warring nations are in a like position. Contracts have been let by the United States government for the following supplies, up to December, 1917: Enough woolen cloth for 5,691,350 overcoats, only 2,026,346 of which have been delivered; 28,956,958 yards of woolen cloth for uniforms. To date 11,299,867 yards have been delivered. Woolen cloth for shirts, 35,155,081 yards; delivered, 10,990,205 yards. Of the 8,092,021 hats ordered only 3,554,091 have been delivered. Due to the facts above stated the war is demanding over 2,000,000,000 pounds of wool yearly and therefore there are left but about 800,000,000 pounds for all other purposes in the world. We, as civilians, are beginning to feel the shortage. Suits that formerly sold for $25 are $35 to $45 now. In the near future it will be impossible to purchase a "worsted" suit. Cotton will be worked in all sorts of garments formerly made of wool. Some of our clothing, I am told, will contain as high as seventy-five per cent of cotton. We may be thankful to be wearing any wool in the next few years.

The profits in sheep should be enough to induce all farmers into the business, not to mention our patriotic duty. With wool selling in the grease as high as seventy-five cents a pound and fat sheep, range feeders, and breeding sheep selling from $15 to $20 a hundred pounds and purebreds from $35 to $100 a head on the average, and not enough of any kind — good, bad, or indifferent — to go around, there is good profit in sheep.

However, there are some serious drawbacks to the the sheep business. One is the fact that men know so little about sheep and are therefore backward about going into it. It should be made their business to learn, by talking with sheep men, holding meetings and reading sheep literature, of which there is a goodly supply. The Animal Husbandry Department, State Farm, Lincoln, Nebraska, will be glad to give a list of such literature and any other information possible to the farmers of the state. Farmers interested in sheep should write to the Extension Department of the Agricultural College, Lincoln, Nebraska, to arrange for meetings and speakers.

Another reason why farmers have not gotten more quickly into the sheep business is due to the depredations of dogs, coyotes, wolves and other predatory animals. To illustrate the damage that can be done in a few minutes we need only to hear the facts in connection with the loss to Robert Taylor, of Abbott, Nebraska, one of our greatest sheep breeders. Two bull dogs killed and injured 200 head of sheep and so frightened and tortured about 200 more that they are worthless. These sheep were worth not less than $30 a head. That is $12,000 lost in a few hours occasioned by animals which are far worse than worthless. But we sit supinely by and allow the worthless curs, of which there are over 100,000 in Nebraska run wild over the state. We should see to it that these dogs and other predatory beasts which are in full league with Germany and her allies are done away with in order that honest, patriotic American farmers may be better able to help Uncle Sam in this great war, where the need is tremendous and supply so small. Men, in the name of democracy, let us see to it that our next legislature pass laws to rid this state of our dogs, wolves and coyotes and make the state safe for one of its greatest industries, that of sheep, wool and other live stock farming, and thereby safer for democracy.

Farmers of this state, let us put our shoulders to the wheel, and do our bit in the greatest of all sheep and wool famines, by learning the sheep business and establishing our farm flock. Every man can do his bit in this way for his country.

95-DAY LAMB FEEDING EXPERIMENT, NOVEMBER 23, 1916 TO FEBRUARY 25, 1917.

Prices of Feeds Used.

Corn, bu.	$ .84	Cold pressed cotton seed cake, per ton	$40.00
Alfalfa, ton	10.00	Prairie hay, ton	9.00
Oil meal, ton	45.00	Silage, ton	5.00
Cottonseed meal, ton	45.00		

The University of Nebraska recently marketed the experimental lambs which had been on feed during the period of 95 days starting November 23, 1916 and continuing to February 25, 1917. These lambs were of Wyoming origin purchased on the Omaha market at $9.60 per 100 pounds. They were dipped at the Stock Yards and all charges prior to the opening of the experiment charged against the lambs.

The feed prices quoted are taken as reasonably fair for the period in which the experiment was in progress. In the case of corn at 84c a price is used which would be representative in most regions of the state during the winter months just closed. As regards the prices on the purchased protein supplement products, oil meal, cottonseed meal and cold pressed cake, prices were used that were prevalent at the time the experiment was opened as this would have been the time the feed would have been purchased. All of these feeds at the time the experiment closed were somewhat higher than the prices used, but on the other hand many feeders purchase these by contract during the summer months and had this method been followed the feeds could have been figured in the experiment at considerably less values than we used.

Silage is valued at $5.00 per ton. This is the highest valuation we have ever placed on silage, however, it seems justifiable when we take into consideration prevailing prices of corn.

Alfalfa hay is computed on a basis of $10.00 per ton. This is actually higher than the prevailing price has been in most communities, especially in eastern Nebraska, this year.

The first eight lots in this experiment were fed identical rations to the eight lots fed during the winter of 1915-16, the object being to check results and endeavor to give averages over a series of years, thereby offering much more stable results. Lot 9 in this experiment was fed alfalfa hay, together with corn and oil meal in self-feeder in order to check with Lot 8, which received prairie hay, and the grain in the self-feeder.

As the corn fed during this winter was of much better quality than that fed last year we would naturally expect somewhat different results from the use of the protein supplements added to a corn and alfalfa ration than were secured then.

The lambs were run in one group for a short time previous to the experiment and received alfalfa hay as their ration. At the time they were divided they were placed in their respective pens in the experimental shed and alfalfa hay continued as their ration up until the time the experiment opened. At this time the various feeds which were to be added to the alfalfa were given to the lambs in limited quantities and they were worked onto their feed gradually with the exception of the self feeder lots.

The primary objects of this experiment were as follows: 1. To ascertain the amount of corn when fed in conjunction with alfalfa at will which would produce the most economical gains. 2. To ascertain the advisability of adding silage to a corn and alfalfa ration. 3. To secure data on the advisability of adding oil meal, cottonseed meal or cold pressed cake to a corn and alfalfa ration. 4. To ascertain the practicability of feeding lambs on the self-feeder containing corn and oil meal, in one case the hay being prairie hay and in the other alfalfa.

By comparing Lots 1, 2 and 3, it will be noted that the gains which the lambs made were directly in proportion to the amount of corn which they received in their daily ration. An interesting thing will be noted also as regards the amount of alfalfa hay consumed by each of these three lots. As the corn ration decreased the amount of alfalfa consumed did not increase. This is a rather strange coincidence although this has happened in each of the previous experiments in which this has been checked. It will be noted that the cost of 100 pounds gain was practically the same in each of the three lots and upon noting the cost of feed given the lambs during the experiment we find the amount likewise decreased with the amount of corn. However, on profit per lamb the figures indicate that owing to the full fed lambs selling to better advantage and having made a larger gain they returned $3.55 per head profit as compared with $3.18 in Lot 2 and $2.82 in Lot 3. This would seem to show that even with corn at the price of 84c per bushel and alfalfa at $10 per ton, it does not pay to curtail the corn fed to lambs in finishing them for market.

Lot 4 fed corn and alfalfa plus silage showed somewhat less gain than Lot 1 fed on corn and alfalfa. However, the corn consumed in this lot was not quite as much as that in Lot 1 and owing to the superior finish which these lambs carried, thus permitting them to sell at $14.10 per 100 pounds or 20c to 100 pounds more than Lot 1, we find the profit increased to $3.70 or 15c per head greater than the lambs in Lot 1. The silage was fed to these lambs in decreasing amounts. At the opening of the experiment the hay was cut back from them and they were induced to eat 2 pounds per day of the silage. This was continued in gradually decreased amount until at the close of the experiment they were receiving ½ pound per day.

As regards the addition of a protein supplement to a corn and alfalfa ration it will be noted that the lambs this year did not show up as well proportionately as a year ago. Somewhat less corn was fed this year in proportion to the amount of protein supplement and this factor may have influenced the results, although undoubtedly with the superior quality of corn, the results would be expected to show up well for a straight corn and alfalfa ration.

Lot 5, fed corn, alfalfa and oil meal made very consistent gains throughout the experiment and aside from the self feeder lambs were the heaviest gainers, their daily gain being .42 pound. Owing to the addition of the oil meal which is valued at $45.00 per ton the cost of their gain came to $7.30 per 100 pounds as compared with $6.64 in the case of Lot 1 fed corn and alfalfa alone. However, the oil meal lambs made a greater gain and sold for a somewhat higher price per 100 pounds and as a result the net profit per head lacked but 2c of being equal to that received from the corn and alfalfa lambs. This profit would naturally vary with the price of feed used. For instance, had the oil meal been charged at $42.00 per ton the profit on this lot would have been $3.68 or 13c greater than in Lot 1. Some feeders who purchased oil meal very early in the season were able to secure it at prices approximately $40.00 and undoubtedly at such a figure the profit on their lambs would show materially greater from the use of the oil meal.

In Lot 6 which was fed cottonseed nut cake in addition to corn and alfalfa we find a daily gain of practically the same as that made by the lambs in Lot 1. A year ago lambs on this ration made the largest gain and the largest net profit per head of any lot in the experiment, the net profit being practically 50c greater than in the lot fed corn and alfalfa whereas this year the net profit figuring the cotton seed meal at $43.00 is 16c less than the corn and alfalfa lambs show.

In Lot 7 wherein cold pressed cake was fed we find results not quite so favorable. For some reason the lambs failed to appreciate the cold pressed cake which was fed, possibly due to poor quality of the same. At any rate the gain is somewhat less and the net profit shows to be only $3.11. The cake which was used was of the extremely thin, flaked type and may have been of inferior quality.

The two lots of lambs fed on self-feeders, namely, Lots 8 and 9, were only on experiment 64 days. At the close of this time they were fat and were sent to market. As will be noted they made a very satisfactory gain especially the lambs in Lot 9, which received alfalfa hay in conjunction with the grain. However, owing to the excessive amount of oil meal consumed by these lambs the cost of gain is extremely high being in the case of Lot 8, $10.66 as compared with $6.64 in Lot 1 fed corn and alfalfa hay and $9.43 in Lot 9, the self-feeder bunch receiving corn, oil meal and alfalfa hay. As a result of this high cost of gain in Lot 8, we find the net profit $1.04 and the profit in Lot 9, fed corn, oil meal and alfalfa, a profit of $2.45. Considering the length of time Lot 9 was on the feed the profit per head shows up very favorably compared with the other lots held 95 days. As has been mentioned before the self feeder method of fattening lambs offers a quick way of getting them ready for market. However, in all tests made at the Experiment Station the cost of gains on self feeders have run considerably higher than gains on any other lots in the same experiment.

In conclusion it would be well to emphasize again the fact that from the standpoint of permanent value the figures under the feed per 100 pounds gain should be carefully studied. Granting that feeds are of the same quality there should be but very little variation from year to year in the amount of feed per 100 pounds gain where the feeds used in this experiment are used. Consequently, where prices may vary a great deal, one can quickly figure the approximate cost of putting on gains where rations are used approximately in the proportions indicated above. Another year corn might be relatively cheap and roughness high. However, by referring to the figures mentioned under cost of 100 pounds gain, one could easily ascertain the data necessary to compute probable results from a lamb feeding venture.

95-Day Lamb Feeding Experiment, Nov. 23, 1916 to Feb. 25, 1917

Lot No.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
								These 2 lots on experiment only 64 days	
	Corn, (heavy); alfalfa	Corn, (medium); alfalfa	Corn, (light);; alfalfa	Corn, alfalfa, silage	Corn, alfalfa, oil meal	Corn, alfalfa, cotton seed meal	Corn, alfalfa, cold pressed cottonseed cake	Corn & oil meal in self feeder, prairie hay	Corn & oil meal in self feeder, alfalfa
No. in lot	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	26
Ave. final wgt., lbs	90.89	87.7	83.11	89.59	92.42	91.26	89.36	81.08	82.78
Ave. initial wgt.	53.17	53.9	54.67	53.78	52.56	53.69	54.07	54.06	53.39
Ave. total gain per lamb	37.72	33.8	28.44	35.81	39.86	37.57	35.29	27.02	29.39
Ave daily gain per lamb	.397	.356	.299	.377	.42	.395	.371	.422	.459

	Lot No.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Ave daily ration:	Corn	1.32	1.09	.84	.90	1.09	1.09	1.1	1.02	.95
	Alfalfa	1.31	1.4	1.41	1.11	1.33	1.3	1.19		.81
	Silage				1.16					
	Oil meal					.34			1.2	1.11
	Cottonseed meal						.34			
	Cold pressed cottonseed cake							.39		
	Prairie hay								.6	
Feed per 100 lb. gain:	Corn	332.5	306.2	280.9	262.4	259.5	275.9	296.5	241.7	206.9
	Alfalfa	330	393.3	471.6	294.4	316.7	329.1	320.8		176.4
	Silage				307.7					
	Oil meal					80.9			284.8	241.8
	Cottonseed meal						86			
	cottonseed cake Cold pressed							105.1		
	Prairie hay								142.1	
	Cost of 100 lbs. gain	$ 6.64	$ 6.56	$ 6.57	$ 6.18	$ 7.30	$ 7.72	$ 8.15	$10.66	$ 9.43
	Cost per lamb when experiment opened (a)	5.73	5.81	5.89	5.80	5.67	5.79	5.83	5.82	5.76
	Cost of feed per lamb (b)	2.51	2.22	1.87	2.22	2.91	2.90	2.88	2.88	2.77
	Int. on 1st cost, 95 days for 1st 7 lots, 64 for lots 8 & 9 at 8% (c)	.11	.11	11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.08	.08
	Cost of feed per lamb from close of experiment until time of shipping (d)	.07	.08	.08	.13	.10	.10	.09		
	Cost of marketing (e)	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21
	Ave. weight per head, Omaha	87.64	84.45	79.86	86.34	89.17	88.01	86.11	77.38	79.08
	Price per 100 lbs. Omaha	$13.90	$13.75	$13.75	$14.10	$14.05	$14.20	$14.20	$14.25	$14.25
	Gross price, per head, Omaha	12.18	11.61	10.98	12.17	12.53	12.50	12.23	10.03	11.27
	Total cost per head including a, b, c, d, e	8.63	8.43	8.16	8.47	9.00	9.11	9.12	8.99	8.82
	Net profit per head	3.55	3.18	2.82	3.70	3.53	3.39	3.11	1.04	2.45

THE ECONOMICAL WINTER FEEDING OF BEEF COWS IN THE CORN BELT.

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The Need For More Economical Feeding of Breeding Cows.

A great many farmers in the corn-belt states keep cows of the beef or the dual purpose type for the production of feeder calves. On the smaller farms, having twenty cows or less, the custom is to milk the cows and to sell milk products, usually cream. The calves from some of these farms are sold to other farmers, who make a practice of purchasing such animals and of feeding them out in carload lots. Some farmers, however, make a practice of finishing their own calves and enough more calves bought from their neighbors to enable them to fill out a carload. On the larger farms, twenty cows or more usually are kept only for the production of feeder calves, which usually are fed out on the same farm as baby beef, or as two-year-olds, or three-year-olds. On some of the farms of the above-described types calves are produced at a substantial profit, and on others, calves are produced at a heavy loss.

Although there are a number of factors that govern the profitableness of the calf-growing enterprise, an investigation carried on by the United States Department of Agriculture in the corn-belt states during the last three years show that losses on calves usually are due to excessive maintenance costs of the breeding cows.

Much study has been devoted to selecting for dairy cows, and also for fattening cattle, rations that will give the best and most economical results. There seems, however, to be but little information on the best rations for beef-breeding cows, although the data at hand clearly indicate that these animals must be wintered at as low a cost as is consistent with their welfare. When a cow is kept only for the production of calves, she should be fed a ration that will enable her to produce and raise a good, strong calf and still keep in good bodily condition. To feed in excess of this amount merely for the sake of having a fine appearing cow, as is frequently done, is a waste of feed. This waste increases the maintenance cost, often to the point of wiping out profits, for when the business is conducted on as close a margin as at present it is impossible to raise calves at a profit unless the strictest economy is practiced in feeding the cows.

Breeding Herds Must Get Most of Their Living From Farm By-Products

The information at hand shows that where cows are kept exclusively for the production of feeder animals there must be a sufficient area of pasture, most economically utilized, to support the animals for at least six months of the year. Not only must they get fully one-half of their living from cheap grazing, but they must be so handled during the remainder of the year that the greater portion of their winter feed is made up of those unsalable rough feeds, such as stalks, stover, and straw, which are abundant on corn-belt farms. The data obtained also show that on corn-belt farms the size of the herds usually should be limited to the number that can be supported on such cheap feeds. In other words, with the prices prevailing during recent years, the breeding herds must be made to utilize the farm by-products and convert them into beef and manure, while the more valuable products are sold or are fed to fattening animals.

Every year there are large quantities of corn stover which are not utilized to their fullest extent. Every year also a vast quantity of straw is wasted by letting cattle run to the stack and trample under foot more straw than they eat. Most of the straw on this farm is allowed to rot in piles and is not even hauled out as manure. In some parts of the country large quantities of straw are destroyed by burning. Much of the straw so wasted might be used to replace some of the more valuable feeds that beef cows receive. It is true that in many parts of the country in times past it has been better farm economy to allow these products to be destroyed rather than to try to use them. However, under present conditions, not only is it necessary that cattle should be handled in such a manner as to use as much of these by-products as possible, but also, if possible, the farm business should be arranged so that enough stock is kept to consume fully these cheap roughages.

These cheaper rough feeds can be utilized more fully than is customary and much less grain and hay need be fed to breeding herds. This is demonstrated by the results of the investigation upon which this bulletin is based. In this investigation approximately 1,000 farms were visited, and detailed information was obtained on the cost of maintaining the breeding herds on these farms as well as on the cost of producing the feeder cattle. In addition to the cost accounting figures, a study also was made of the methods used in caring for the cattle. This study is based on records from 478 of these farms, upon which the breeding herds were kept solely for the production of calves to be fed out as baby beef, two-year-olds, or three-year-olds. On these farms the average cost of a calf at weaning time, figuring all expenses and deducting all credits, was $37. There was, however, a very wide range in the cost of these calves, depending somewhat on the locality in which the calves were raised and very largely on the methods followed in producing them. On some farms this cost was as low as $25 per calf, while on others it exceeded $50.

On the farms visited there was a very wide range both in the quantity and the kind of rations fed. Some farmers were feeding a ration that was hardly adequate, while others were giving their cows more feed than they could possibly eat. Some were carrying their cows through the winter in fairly good condition at a very low cost, while others were using large quantities of expensive hay and grain, with a resultant heavy winter feed bill. Many of the latter could have greatly reduced the cost of their rations by a judicious substitution of cheaper feeds for some of the more expensive ones.

Avoid Feeding Excessive Rations.

That the various rations, which differed widely in kinds of feeds used as well as in quantity given, might be made comparable, all the feeds for these 478 farms were reduced to the "feed unit" basis, in which 1 pound of corn is equivalent to one feed unit.[1] In this system 1 pound of alfalfa equals one-half feed unit, and 1 pound of cottonseed meal makes one and one-quarter feed units.

Table I.—Effects of varying quantities of winter feed on the economic production of calves.

Feed units for animal (165 days)	Number of farms	Average number of units fed	Cost of winter feed per cow	Cost of keeping a cow one year.	Cost of calf at weaning time.
Under 1,750	131	1,550	$10.70	$29.00	$30.00
1,750 to 2,249	142	2,000	13.50	33.50	35.00
2,250 to 2,749	83	2,350	18.50	37.20	41.00
2,750 and over	122	3,200	21.00	39.60	43.00
All farms	478	2,280	15.50	34.50	37.00

On the basis of the average quantity of feed given to a cow, the records from these 478 farms were divided into four groups. That they might be comparable they also were standardized to a winter feeding period of 165 days, this being the average for all the farms. In the first group, 131 farms (See Table I), the cows were given an average of 1,550 feed units per head during the winter feeding period. The cows in the second group, 142 farms, received an average of 2,000 feed units, while those in the third group were fed an average of 2,350 feed units. In the fourth group, 122 farms, an average of 3,200 feed units per head was fed during the winter, this being double the amount fed to the cows in the first group. On 30 of the farms in the last group the cows were fed more than 4,300 feed units per head, or nearly three times as much as those in the first group.

This great variation in the quantity of feed given in the different groups was not due to any especial difference in the kinds of feeds, as the average ration in the four groups contained the same proportion each of cheap roughages, hay, fodder, silage and grain. This being the case it is evident that if the farms in the first two groups, which comprise approximately two-thirds of all the farms, were feeding their cows enough the rest were feeding their cows a great deal more than they needed. Much of this excess feed undoubtedly was trampled under foot and wasted.

The records in the first two groups were analyzed to determine whether the cows in these groups were receiving a ration that was adequate for the maintenance of a cow in calf. The analyses showed that although the rations on a few of the farms in the first group were hardly adequate, nevertheless the majority of the cows were getting enough feed to carry them through the winter in fair condition. It also showed that the cows in the second group were receiving ample feed; in some cases even more than was absolutely necessary.

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[1] See "Feeds and Feeding," 16th edition, Henry and Morrison, pp. 126-128.

The cows in the first group were wintered at an average cost for feed of $10.70 and those in the second at $13.50 per head.[1] The winter feed bill for the cows in the third and fourth groups was $18.50 and $21, respectively. Thus on nearly one-half of these farms the cost of wintering the cows could have been reduced materially, and many of the calves that were produced at a loss could have been grown at a profit. In fact, 800 of the calves produced on the farms in the first group were sold at weaning time for an average profit of $4.60 per head, while 700 from farms of the last group sold at the same time showed a loss of $8.90 per head. As the number of calves sold at weaning time is hardly large enough to constitute a fair index, the average value of the remaining calves, inventoried when turned on pasture at an average of 13 months, may be cited. The inventoried value of the calves in all four groups was approximately $38 per head. The 2,200 calves inventoried in the first group showed a loss of but $5 at that time, while the 1,600 inventoried in the last group showed an average loss of nearly $20 a head.[2]

An effort was made to determine whether the varying rations had any effect on the number of calves produced and on their quality. This study showed that the percentage of calves was approximately the same in each of the four groups.

Avoid Costly Rations.

Not only were some of the farmers giving their cows too much feed, but many of the feeds used were altogether too high priced. The farms were again divided into four groups, the grouping based on the average daily feed cost per cow. The average daily feed cost per cow in each of these groups was as follows: 5.8 cents on 98 farms, 8.4 cents on 162 farms, 10.3 cents on 131 farms and 13.7 cents on 87 farms. The average winter feed cost for the cows in the first group was $10. In spite of the fact that the cows in the fourth group were carried for a 10-day shorter winter feeding period, and were given nearly one-fifth less feed than those of the first group, they cost $12 a head more to winter, or $22. This great difference in the cost of wintering the cows in these two groups was due largely to the kinds of feed used. The farmers in the first group were carrying their cows through the winter on a ration 62 per cent of which was made up of cheap roughages, such as stalks, stover (cut corn from which the ears have been removed), oat and wheat straw, and some winter pasture. The remainder of the ration consisted of 30 per cent hay, 4 per cent fodder (cut corn containing the ears), and 2 per cent each of silage and grain. The cows in the fourth group, which were fed at a cost of 13.7 cents a head per day, were, on the other hand, receiving a ration that contained only 24 per cent cheap roughage as against 40 per cent hay, 12 per cent fodder, 14 per cent silage, and 10 per cent grain.

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[1] In determining the cost of the winter feed for the cow, the various feeds were, so far as possible, priced at their sale value on the farm—that is, the market value less cost of hauling. The price for fodder was based on the value of the corn it contained plus a charge for cutting and the value of the stalks or stover. Silage was figured in much the same manner.

[2] The calves were inventoried when they were turned on pasture, May 1. As they still had to maintain all expenses of the breeding herd as well as an expensive winter feed bill, they were inventoried at relatively the most expensive point in their history. Had the calves been carried on pasture until the following November and then inventoried, those in the first group would have given a substantial profit, while the loss on the others would have been much less.

Use More Cheap Roughage.

The figures cited above indicate that there is an opportunity for many of the corn-belt farmers to reduce considerably their winter feed bill by the greater utilization of the farm by-products, such as straw and corn stover. A study, therefore, was made to determine the effect of feeding varying proportions of these cheap roughages, the farms again being divided into groups. There were 14 farms (See Table II) on which no cheap roughages were fed. The average ration on these farms was composed of 54 per cent hay, 25 per cent fodder, 10 per cent silage and 11 per cent grain. The daily cost of this ration was 11 cents. In the second group, 229 farms, the average quantity of cheap roughages fed was 24 per cent, these feeds replacing fodder and silage to a limited extent. Although the figures show a smaller percentage of hay and grain, as a matter of fact the farms in this group fed on the average one-tenth of a ton more hay and a little more grain than those of the first group, feeding altogether 2,250 feed units as against 1,950 for those in the first group. Because of the larger amount of feed given, this ration cost approximately the same as that for the first group, or 10.7 cents daily. On the 207 farms of the third group the cheap roughages replaced to a great extent the more expensive feeds. Although these farmers were the heaviest feeders, this ration cost per cow 2.5 cents a day less than for the first group. This means a saving of $4 or more in the winter feed bill for each cow.

Table II.—Relative percentage of different feeds where varying quantities of cheap roughage are fed and effect of these rations on cost of keeping a cow and of producing a calf.

Relative quantity of cheap roughage.	Number of farms	Total feed units.	Cheap roughage.	Hay	Fodder* and silage.	Grain	Daily feed cost per cow.	Winter feed cost per cow.	Cost of calf at weaning time.
			Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Cents		
No cheap roughage	14	1,950	0	54	35	11	11.0	$18.00	$39.00
1 to 39 per cent	229	2,250	24	47	23	6	10.7	17.70	39.00
40 to 79 per cent	207	2,350	58	28	10	4	8.2	13.80	34.00
80 per cent and over	28	2,150	89	6	2	3	5.5	9.00	30.00

* By "corn fodder" is meant the entire plant cut and shocked. In many localities it is known as "shock corn."

The calf crop was practically the same in all three groups, 87.1 in the first and 85.5 each in the two others. The calves in the third group cost $34 at weaning time, as against approximately $39 for those in the first and second group. Of the calves sold at this time, 1,150 in the third group show a profit of about 75 cents each; while 1,050 in the two other groups show a loss of approximately $4 per head. The calves in the first two groups were produced at a loss largely because their dams were not fed as economically as were those of the third group.

In the fourth group—28 farms—over 80 per cent of the ration was made up of cheap roughage. The cows in this group were carried through the winter at an average cost of $9 per head, or for 5.5 cents a day. This is only one-half the cost of wintering the cows in the first two groups, and nearly $5 less than the cost for the third group. The calf crop in this group averaged only 78.3 per cent. However, a study of the records indicates that this poor calf crop was not due necessarily to the ration. Fifteen of the farms were in Iowa and Missouri, and on these the average calf crop was 91.7 per cent. The remaining 13 farms were in Kansas and Nebraska, where the percentage of calves produced is normally much lower, partly because the cows are not as well cared for and partly because there is more trouble with contagious abortion. The average calf crop for these 13 farms was only 67 per cent, which accounts for the low percentage for the group as a whole. In spite of this low percentage, the calves in this group were produced at an average cost of only $30 per head. Of these calves sold at weaning time there were only 109, which is hardly enough to be an accurate measure. They, however, made an average profit above all expenses of $2.25 a head.

Approximately two-thirds of the calves in each group were carried through the winter and were inventoried when turned on pasture during the following May. All showed a loss at this time, but the loss was much less for the calves whose dams received the ration of more than 80 per cent roughage. The calves in the third group, in which the cows received 40 to 80 per cent roughage, showed a loss approximately of $11.25.

Use Available Feeds Most Economically.

Beyond the fact that ordinarily the major portion of the ration for these cows should be made up of the cheap roughages or farm by-products, such as cornstalks or straw, there is no fixed rule that should govern the quantity or the kind of feeds used except that the ration should be composed mostly of hay, fodder, silage, or grain will depend ordinarily on local and seasonal conditions.

In years when there is a serious shortage of corn, farmers will find it necessary greatly to reduce the quantity of the corn that ordinarily is fed as grain or in fodder or silage. That this can be done under many circumstances is evident from a further study of the records. They show that a ration which does not contain corn either as grain or in fodder or silage can be fed without any detriment whatever to the cows or their offspring. There were 149 farms feeding such rations, the majority of them in Kansas and Nebraska, and they produced as good calves as the farms feeding corn. The winter feed bill on these farms was $13.10 per cow, as against an average of $16.60 for those using grain, fodder, or silage, showing a saving of $3.50 per head due to elimination of corn.

The use of such a grainless ration, which on these farms consisted solely of hay and cheap roughage, is, of course, not always possible or practicable. If this type of ration is to be economical, there must be an abundance of cheap hay to combine with the rough feeds; or, if the bulk of the ration consists of cheap roughage, which, unless there is some winter pasture, is largely composed of carbohydrates, there should be a sufficient amount of leguminous hay, such as alfalfa or clover, to supply the protein needs of the animal. In localities where there is a shortage of hay, but where large quantities of cheap roughage, such as corn stover, straw, or damaged hay, is available, this cheap roughage often can be made to serve as the greater part of the ration by supplementing it with a small amount of some concentrate high in protein, such as cottonseed meal. The farmers in that portion of the corn-belt lying west of the Missouri river, where alfalfa is grown abundantly, nearly always can plan an adequate ration without corn.

THE FEEDING OF GRAIN

The fact that the 149 farms using the cheaper ration were not feeding corn does not imply that it should never be used, for there are farms where it is necessary to feed a moderate amount of grain. This is particularly true of cattlemen who are conducting a pure-bred business and who advertise their stock by exhibiting at the various livestock shows. The results of this study simply indicate that care should be taken that no unnecessary quantities of corn are fed.

There were 154 farms (not quite one-third of those studied) on which corn was fed to the breeding herd for at least part of the winter. The average winter feed bill for these farms was $17.10 per head, as against $14.80 for the cows receiving no grain. There were 58 of these farms where less than 10 per cent of the ration was composed of grain and where the cows received an average of 2 bushels of corn and 15 pounds of cottonseed meal per head during the winter. As 42 per cent of this winter ration consisted of cheap roughage and as the amount of feed used was not excessive, the cows were carried through the winter at an average cost for feed of $14.60, or 9 cents a day. In the herds where grain constituted more than 10 per cent of the ration, the cows received an average of from 6 to 18 bushels of corn, much of which was unnecessary. The average cost of feed for wintering these cows ranged from $17.50 to more than $20 a head.

THE USE OF GRAIN FODDER.

Probably one of the largest wastes of corn occurs in the feeding of unhusked corn fodder, which is extensively fed in sections where corn is the leading crop and where hay is scarce. When corn is relatively cheap as compared with other crops, or when the corn is of poor quality, the feeding of unhusked fodder is, under many circumstances, an excellent practice; but when corn is high-priced, it is usually better to husk out most of the grain and feed the cut stover.

On 148 farms that reported feeding unhusked-corn fodder to their breeding herds, the average winter-feed cost for the cows was $17.10, this being $1.60 above the average winter-feed bill for all farms and exactly the same as for those feeding grain. As would be expected, but little grain or silage was fed on these farms. The fodder also was used to replace hay. It was noticeable that the farmers feeding unhusked-corn fodder were using much heavier rations (averaging 2,400 feed units) than many of the others. This would seem to indicate that many of the farmers using this ration are merely following a practice that was established years ago when corn was much lower in price.

THE USE OF SILAGE.

In many sections of the corn belt corn fodder is being replaced gradually by silage in the ration for beef animals. Where there are enough animals to justify the building of a silo the feeding of silage is usually the more economical practice of the two, as a much larger proportion of the stover can be utilized, but cattle usually do better on silage than on a dry winter ration.

Silage, because of the grain that it contains and because of the expense of putting it up, is a relatively expensive feed; consequently in localities where large amounts of cheap, rough feeds are available the silo may not always prove economical. However, when such roughage is scarce and high priced the feeding of silage usually will pay. This would be especially true if, instead of cutting their highest-yielding corn, the farmers habitually would select that part of the crop having the least grain. The silo is of especial value in helping to make the most of the corn crop in years when the corn is badly damaged by drought or when because of frosts it does not get a chance to mature.

In years when hay and grain are both high, the putting of husked stover into the silo should prove profitable. Although this practice has not been extensively followed, the results that have been reported seem satisfactory.

The results of this investigation would indicate that silage is an excellent feed for breeding animals, but that from the standpoint of economy it ordinarily should be fed only in moderate amounts and that it should not replace too much of the cheap roughage. One hundred of the farms (or nearly one-fifth of those under consideration) were feeding silage, and their average winter-feed bill was $16 per head. On 29 of these farms approximately 12 per cent of the ration was silage, an average of threefourths of a ton being fed to the cow. As 41 per cent of the feed was made up of cheap roughage, the silage displaced only fodder and the more expensive hay and grains. The average cost of wintering the cows on these farms was $14. The average quantity of silage fed on the next 50 farms was 1.8 tons, nearly one-third of the ration being made up of this feed. Although the cows on these farms received 100 feed units less feed, their winter-feed bill was $16.53. In the next group, 21 farms, silage constituted one-half of the ration, the cows receiving an average of 2.75 tons each. As only one-fourth of this ration was composed of the cheaper roughage, the average feed bill for these cows was $17 although they received 400 feed units less than did the cows in the first group. It is evident that on the farms in this third group silage was replacing too largely the cheaper farm by-products.

Study of Rations on Selected Farms.

It is evident from the foregoing that in the corn-belt states many of the farmers who are producing their own feeder cattle need to give more consideration to the rations that are being fed. If farmers will take more pains to find out the nutritive requirements of their stock and will then plan rations that shall be as economical as possible and at the same time adequate, many of them can lower greatly the cost of their winter feed bills.

To show the possibilities of cheapening some of these rations, five farms have been selected, that their winter feeding system may be studied in detail. The farms chosen are representative of feeding practices found in vogue in different places throughout the region covered by the survey On four of these farms the cows were receiving more food than they needed and doubtless on at least three of them the feed was not utilized fully. However, care has been taken not to select any farms of the extreme type. There is only one that was feeding in excess of 3,000 feed units per head during the winter season.

In the discussion of the rations used on these farms, no attempt is made to indicate a ration that shall be fully balanced or that shall be even the most economical. Nor has any study been made to determine whether the rations contain enough minerals for the animals, though generally in the rations outlined there will be a sufficient quantity of these. The suggested changes have been confined to showing that many farm rations can be modified easily in such a manner as to save expense.

FARM NO. 1.

The first of these five farms is in east-central Iowa. It contains 240 acres, of which, for the year studied, 80 acres were in corn, 35 in oats, 50 in clover and 60 in pasture. The breeding herd consisted of a grade bull and 22 grade cows from which 20 calves were obtained. The cows were given excessive amounts of high-priced feed for both of the years during which records were procured. They were turned on stalks on November 15. Winter feeding began a few days later and lasted until May 1, when the cows were again turned on pasture. During the 165-day interval each cow received the following:

Stalks	1 1-5 acres, at $1 an acre.
Fodder	2-5 acre, at $35 an acre.
Mixed hay	3-4 ton, at $10 a ton.
Corn	2 bushels, at $0.65 a bushel.

As the average yield of corn on this farm was 50 bushels to the acre, and as the best corn was cut for fodder, the cows, considering the corn in the fodder and the additional grain fed, received a total of 22 bushels per head. This is almost a fattening ration. If the corn had been husked from the fodder and only the stover fed, there would have been sufficient roughage for the cows. Estimating that three-fourths of a ton of stover were eaten per acre of stalks and that the stover from the fodder fed would go 2 tons to the acre, and allowing the cows 3 bushels of corn each during the winter instead of 22, they would receive the following daily ration:

Stover	20.6 pounds
Mixed hay	9.0 pounds
Corn	1.0 pound

This ration would be sufficient for their needs.

By merely eliminating the excessive amount of corn (19 bushels) from the ration a saving of $11.40 could have been made and the feed bill reduced very nearly one-half, or from $24 to $12.60 per cow. The calves, which actually cost $43 at weaning time, would then have cost only $30.

FARM NO. 2

The second farm is in the west-central part of Iowa. It contains 225 acres, valued at $175 an acre. There were 80 acres in pasture, 65 in corn (10 of which were for silage), 30 in oats and 30 in timothy hay. The breeding herd consisted of a good bull and 20 high-grade cows, from which 20 calves were raised. The cows were turned on stalk fields on November 15 and allowed the run of the fields during the winter. Beginning December 1 they were fed silage, timothy hay, and oat straw. The ration per cow as reported was as follows:

Stalks	1.8 acres, at $0.75 an acre.
Silage	3.5 tons, at $4 a ton.
Timothy hay	1 ton, at $12 a ton.
Oat straw	0.75 ton, at $2 a ton.

This ration contained much more feed than the cows could utilize and probably most of the straw was wasted. It could have been cheapened greatly by leaving out the timothy hay, which, because of a scarcity of hay in that particular year, was valued at $12 a ton. In addition, 1 ton of silage could have been saved by properly feeding the oat straw instead of allowing the cattle to trample the greater part under foot. Estimating that the stalk fields contained three-fourths of a ton of edible stover per acre, with these changes the raily ration for the cows would have been as follows:

Stover	16 pounds
Silage	30 pounds
Oat straw	9 pounds

This ration contains sufficient dry matter and digestible nutrients to carry the cows through the winter, but the total amount of protein is below the percentage called for by feeding standards. It would, of course, be much better if there were some clover or alfalfa on this farm, so that a moderate amount could replace some of the silage. However, this is the best ration that can be devised from the feeds available. If this farmer would feed from one-half to 1 pound daily of either linseed meal or cottonseed meal, the ration would be greatly improved. Assuming that he purchased 100 pounds of cottonseed meal per cow, costing $2.25, the ration would be adequate and there would still be a saving of $13.75 on the winter feed bill, which would have been reduced from $28.75 to $15. Such a saving in the cost of wintering the cows would mean that the calves, which actually cost $51.50 per head at weaning time, would have been produced for $38, or for only $1 more than the average for all calves.

FARM NO. 3

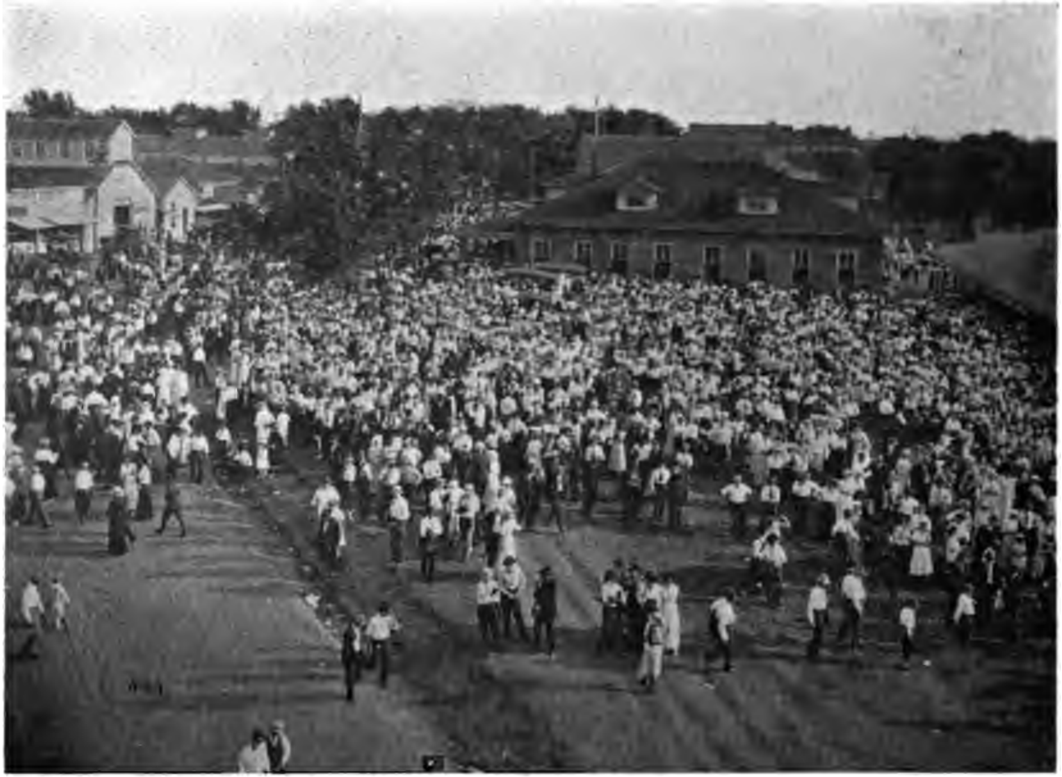
The third farm is in a region in southwestern Iowa that for years has had a reputation for prime beef. Many prize-winning carload lots of fat cattle have come from this locality. Because of this reputation there is a certain rivalry among farmers here in the matter of the appearance of their herds, with the result that many of the farmers are inclined to feed more heavily than is necessary. This particular farmer was not feeding nearly as heavily as were some of his neighbors, but it would have been possible for him to feed less and still maintain his herd in good condition and thus effect a saving on the cost of wintering his cows.

This farm comprises 200 acres, of which 50 were in pasture, 80 in corn, 20 in oats, and 30 in timothy and clover. The herd consisted of 22 high-grade cows and a pure-bred bull. The calf crop was kept down by contagious abortion and only 14 calves were saved. The cows were turned on stalks the middle of November. Winter feeding began the middle of January and lasted until they were turned on pasture May 15. From November 15 to May 15 each cow received the following:

Stalks	2 acres, at $0.75 an acre.
Clover hay	1 1-2 tons, at $8.00 a ton.
Corn	3 1-8 bushels, at $0.60 a bushel.
Oat straw	1 ton, at $1 a ton.

The winter feed bill amounted to $16.40. This ration is more moderate and better balanced than that fed on Farms No. 1 and No. 2. However, the amount of clover hay could have been reduced three-fourths of a ton, or to one-half the amount fed, and the corn to at least 1 bushel, if the oat straw had been properly fed and not wasted. The cows then would have received a daily ration of corn 1 pound, clover hay 12½ pounds, and oat straw 16¾ pounds, which should have been sufficient for their needs. In fact, the corn probably could have been safely reduced to 1 bushel and used only during the coldest weather.

This saving of three-fourths of a ton of hay and 1 bushel of corn



A FEW OF THE SIXTY THOUSAND PEOPLE WHO SAW THE STATE FAIR ON SEPTEMBER 5, 1917.

would have amounted to $6.60 per head and reduced the winter feed bill to $9.70. Because of the very poor calf crop, each calf on this farm had to be charged with the expense of maintaining 1½ cows, besides their proportionate share of the bull charge, and thus their cost at weaning time was $52.60 per head. This cost would have been reduced to $42.25 if the saving suggested had been effected.

FARM NO. 4

In eastern Kansas there is a region, covering several counties, that is very much broken and where a limestone formation crops out in many places. These hills, because of the numerous limestone outcrops, are devoted to pasture. Interspersed between the hills are valleys of rich bottom land, where much alfalfa is grown. A large part of this alfalfa is fed to the cattle that run on these pastures during the summer months. The cows in this region are wintered largely on alfalfa, and as this hay usually is very cheap, extravagant quantities sometimes are fed. To contrast the practices followed in this region with those just described for Iowa, a 335-acre farm may be cited. This farm had 130 acres in alfalfa, 20 acres in corn, 120 acres in hill pasture, and 60 acres in waste land and timber. The breeding herd consisted of a pure-bred bull and 30 high-grade cows, which dropped 27 calves. The cows were taken off pasture November 1 and fed until May 1, receiving a ration of one-half acre of stover and 3 tons of alfalfa per head. The stover was valued at $2 per acre and the alfalfa at $5 a ton, the total winter feed bill being $16.

More hay was fed than the cows really needed. Indeed, if the hay had been decreased 1 ton, the ration still would have been adequate, providing sufficient digestible nutrients and more than double the amount of protein needed. As protein feeds are usually expensive, it is customary to devise rations containing just the necessary amount of this nutrient. However, alfalfa is the cheapest feed available in this case.

Reducing the feed by 1 ton of alfalfa would have cut the winter feed bill $5 per cow. The calves, figuring all expenses, cost $39 each. Considering that each calf bore the maintenance charges of 1.1 cows, as well as a bull charge, a saving of $5 per cow would have reduced their cost at weaning time to $33.50. As they were sold September 15 for $35 a head, this saving would have meant a profit of $1.50 each above all expenses, as against an actual loss of $4.

FARM NO. 5

The ration used on the fifth farm was very satisfactory. It is shown in order to illustrate how a farmer can grow emergency forage crops to take the place of hay when the hay crop is a failure. This farm (240 acres) is in northeastern Kansas. Seventy acres were in corn, 25 in oats, 25 in wheat and 100 in pasture. Because of the unusual rainy weather prevailing in that section, the oats and wheat for the year in which the record was taken were practically destroyed and the straw was absolutely worthless for feeding. To provide for a lack of hay 15 acres of millet and 4 of sorghum were grown.

The herd consisted of a bull and 15 grade cows, from which 15 calves were obtained. The cows were turned on stalks November 1 and allowed to run there until spring. They received approximately 3 acres of stalks, 1 ton of millet hay, and one-third of a ton of sorghum fodder each. Valuing the millet at $4.50 a ton and the sorghum at $4 a ton, the winter feed cost per cow was $8.20. The cows were carried through the entire year for a net cost of $25.85. The calves cost at weaning time, or October 1, $27.30 per head and sold on that date for $34.50, at a profit of $7.20.

Conclusions.

The results obtained from this study show that a large percentage of farmers maintaining herds for the production of beef animals do not study their rations carefully in order to determine whether they are properly balanced and at the same time as economical as possible. Many of the farmers visited evidently were trying either to get their cows through the winter as cheaply as possible or simply feeding them enough to carry them through the winter in first-class condition. In contrast to such practices are the methods of dairymen who produce market milk; they have learned by experience that with the prices now prevailing if they are to continue in the business, they must plan their rations so that they will get the largest possible returns at the lowest possible cost. The corn-belt steer feeders have also learned that with the close margin with which feeding is conducted they also must plan economical rations if they are to succeed. With steer feeding as well as with dairying, much experimental work has been done along this line.

Although it is not necessary to plan the rations for breeding cows as carefully as for dairy animals, or for fattening steers, nevertheless the data obtained show the need of more care on the part of a large number of these farmers in the planning of their winter rations. It is therefore strongly recommended that the farmers who raise their own feeder cattle take more pains to find out the needs of their animals and feed them accordingly. For the benefit of the farmers who are not familiar with methods of working out rations, it is suggested that they write to either their own state experiment station or the United States Department of Agriculture asking for help in planning these rations. In this letter they should state the kinds and qualities of different feeds available for use and the number of stock to be carried through the winter. They also should give a brief outline of how they would like to handle thir stock.

REPORT OF STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The State Board of Agriculture appropriated up to $1,200.00 in 1917 to be paid as premiums by the State Horticultural Society. The following statement shows the disposition of these funds.

September 30, 1917.

Mr. E. R. Danielson,
Sec'y State Board of Agriculture,
Lincoln, Neb.

Dear Sir:

As per the request of the Board of Managers, I beg to submit a list ot the premiums awarded at the State Fair Fruit and Flower Show by the Nebraska State Horticultural Society:

Voucher No. 120	R. F. Chambers, Bennet, Neb.	$ 46.75
Voucher No. 121	Ralph Dustin, Brownville	39.75
Voucher No. 122	W. Whitfield, Nebraska City	17.75
Voucher No. 123	Marshall Bros., Arlington	181.75
Voucher No. 124	Val Keyser, Nebraska City	85.75
Voucher No. 125	G. S. Christy, Johnson	40.00
Voucher No. 126	Charles Camp, Roca	17.25
Voucher No. 127	J. M. Packwood, Lincoln	12.25
Voucher No. 128	Ray W. Hesseltine, Peru	59.00
Voucher No. 129	Charles Saunders, Elkhorn	17.00
Voucher No. 130	J. R. Cooper, Lincoln	8.00
Voucher No. 131	W. Hawley, Brock	5.00
Voucher No. 132	G. N. Titus, Nemaha	21.75
Voucher No. 133	Will Clineburg, Brownville	41.00
Voucher No. 134	M. E. Good, Peru	3.75
Voucher No. 135	F. O. Sands, Nebraska City	8.25
Voucher No. 136	Roy Bishop, Lincoln	8.00
Voucher No. 137	A. M. Shubert, Shubert	3.50
Voucher No. 138	E. Brenizer, Bennet	.75
Voucher No. 139	G. W. Alexander, Plattsmouth	7.25
Voucher No. 140	R. F. Howard, Lincoln	2.25
Voucher No. 141	W. F. Sidders, Lincoln	14.00
Voucher No. 142	R. Ponn, Brownville	1.00
Voucher No. 143	J. Lawrence, Brownville	6.00
Voucher No. 144	E. C. Hanning, Walton	1.00
Voucher No. 145	Louis Funk, Havelock	7.00
Voucher No. 146	M. Longfellow, Peru	31.50
Voucher No. 147	L. O. Williams, University Place	5.75
Voucher No. 148	James Dougherty, Johnson	2.00
Voucher No. 149	J. R. Reddick, Bethany	4.00
Voucher No. 150	Fred Kiechell, Johnson	17.00
Voucher No. 151	E. E. Babcock, Lincoln	11.00
Voucher No. 152	Lewis Henderson, Omaha	192.50
Voucher No. 153	Hiltner Bros., Lincoln	139.50

Voucher No. 154	Frey & Frey, Lincoln	189.00
Voucher No. 155	Mrs. W. R. Shellor, Bethany	8.00
Voucher No. 156	Mrs. J. E. Johnson, Lincoln	2.00
Voucher No. 157	Mrs. J. P. Sampson, Lincoln	3.00
Voucher No. 158	Clara Rush, University Place	1.00
Voucher No. 159	Mrs. M. Brumbaugh, Lincoln	1.00
Voucher No. 160	Mrs. H. P. Rigdon, Lincoln	2.00
Voucher No. 161	W. A. Nelson, Lincoln	10.00
Voucher No. 162	Mary McCall, Lincoln	1.00
Voucher No. 186	E. N. Butterfield, Auburn	8.75
Total		$1,284.75

Very respectfully,
GROVE M. PORTER,
Secretary.

A RECORD BREAKING ATTENDANCE.

In the annals of the Nebraska State Fair the year of 1917 stands as a year extraordinary. Never before have as many people attended the State Fair nor have as many people been within the fair grounds in a single day as was true this year and, with the possible exception of 1916, never did such obstacles loom up to discourage a successful fair. In 1916 a threatened railroad strike kept matters in uncertainty until almost the last moment before the opening of the fair. This year, however, just as discouraging a feature presented itself in the threatened mobilization of the national army which, according to plans at that time would have demanded every available transportation facility for some days and would have not only made excursions an impossibility, but would have greatly hampered normal traffic. As a shadow over the smaller obstacles appeared a far greater and more uncertain difficulty—war conditions—regarding which little could be told in advance. Had the war brought about a panicky condition throughout the state? Were the people engrossed in preparations for war to the exclusion of all else? These were questions that could not be determined in advance, but there was little idea held by any of the fair officials that all attendance records would be broken. A good attendance was expected, but little more.

Sunday, the first day of the fair, showed an attendance of 9,651—an increase of about eight hundred over the same day last year, but less than the Sunday crowds of some former years. Monday, with an attendance of 22,598, showed a falling off from the Monday crowd of the previous year by more than five thousand. The weather had been almost perfect and this decrease in attendance indicated a rather questionable showing when compared to former years. Tuesday, however, showed an increase over the same day a year ago by as large a figure as had been the decrease on Monday and stands as the largest Tuesday crowd on record—33,446. Wednesday, with its 60,316 people, stands as the biggest day in the history of the fair, being almost one thousand larger than the previous high mark set in 1912. Thursday's crowd of 49,964 was about four hundred less than the year before, but Friday's figure of 24,568 was two thousand above that of the same day last year, notwithstanding the fact that the heavy rain of the night before put the roads in an unpassable condition for automobile travel. With a grand total of 200,543, the week's attendance sets a figure of 7,367 higher than the previous record set 1916.

What factors were responsible for the great success of the State Fair of 1917 are not easily determined. Some have said that success was due to the excellency of the entertainment provided; others, that the action of the fair in teaching the war lessons in conservation and increased production was responsible. Still another reason has been cited in the increasing use of the automobile. The last is of increasing weight to him who had the opportunity of viewing the forty-seven hundred parked machines on the ground Wednesday. Whatever the determining factor, certain it is that all three were largely responsible and that the fair of 1918 being builded with the same things in view should set even a higher mark than was reached in this, the greatest year in the history of the Nebraska State Fair.

State Fair Attendance—1910-1917.

	1910	1911	1912	1913
Sunday	3,850	4,719	6,903	6,193
Monday	14,382	24,330	13,214	13,426
Tuesday	21,275	31,571	33,179	20,757
Wednesday	44,440	56,887	59,385	38,531
Thursday	35,208	39,811	38,808	33,754
Friday	10,595	5,411	15,475	15,325
Totals	130,114	162,729	166,964	127,186
	1914	1915	1916	1917
Sunday	10,189	9,892	8,842	9,651
Monday	14,499	15,714	29,949	22,598
Tuesday	21,722	24,571	28,039	33,446
Wednesday	32,564	43,421	53,572	60,316
Thursday	35,787	56,518	50,330	49,964
Friday	19,778	26,265	22,444	24,568
Saturday	......	8,837	......	......
Totals	134,359	180,713	193,176	200,543

THE NEBRASKA STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

Suite 308 Fraternity Building, Lincoln

Copy of law under which this organization, under the National Council of Defense, is operated.

The state law under which the Nebraska State Council of Defense operates was an act of the last legislature and is similar to that passed in other states.

It is entitled: "A bill for an act relating to the state and national defense, to organize the Nebraska National Guard to comply with an act of Congress, etc., etc."

The full text of the bill follows:

The members of the council shall be appointed by the Governor and shall be selected as follows:

1. One representative of the manufacturing interests of the state.
2. One representative of labor.
3. One representative of the farmers.
4. A woman, who will represent the Red Cross and relief societies.
5. A physician shall represent the medical profession.
6. One representative of the bankers.
7. One representative of the railroads.
8. One trained engineer.
9. One Adjutant General.
10. Two citizezns at large.

Sec. 19. Any member may be removed by the Governor at any time and the vacancy filled.

Sec. 20. The governor shall be exofficio member of the general committees.

Sec. 21. The members of this council, unless receiving a salary or pay from the federal government, from the state or from the county or municipality, shall be paid in compensation the sum of $5.00 for each day actively spent in the work of the council; the members of the council shall also receive their traveling expenses incurred in the active perfarmance of their duties.

Sec. 22. The members of the council, on receiving notice of appointment, shall assemble at Lincoln at a time and place to be fixed by the governor, and shall forthwith organize, elect a chairman and select a secretary, who need not be a member of such council.

Sec. 23. The council shall appoint such experts, stenographers, clerks and other employes as may be necessary, and shall fix their compensation. Such persons so employed, may, if the council shall so determine, receive, in addition to their compensation, traveling expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of their duty.

Sec. 24. Suitable rooms for the office of said council shall be provided at Lincoln and in such other places as shall be found by the council to be necessary and convenient for the performance of its duties, and said council shall also be furnished such necessary office furniture, stationery and supplies as may be necessary for the proper performance of its duties. Such office furniture, stationery and supplies shall be furnished upon request of said council.

Sec. 25. The council shall adopt such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out this act. It shall have the right to form advisory or other committees from outside its membership and there organize subordinate bodies for its assistance and special investigations, either by employment of experts or by creation of committees of especially qualified persons, and may form such committees from among its own members as may be necessary and convenient.

Sec. 26. All such committees, bodies or combinations thereof shall act together or separately in such manner as the council may direct.

Sec. 27. The council, as soon as it is organized shall communicate at once with the National Council of Defense and offer its co-operation, and state that it is organized and is ready to receive information and to carry out within the state of Nebraska such plans as will be mutually agreed upon for the defense of the nation, and shall in every way possible co-operate with such national council. It shall also get into communication with defense bodies representing other states and shall co-operate with them as far as may be practicable.

Sec. 2. The council, after consultation with the National Council of Defense, shall gather at once, through its committee or otherwise, statistics, facts and other information found necessary and shall arrange them in an orderly and accessible manner. It shall supervise and direct investigation and make recommendations to the governor and to the legislature.

Sec. 29. In all emergency matters relating to defense before the legislature of the state the council may be called into committee of the whole on legislation to raise funds, gather supplies, or in general upon discussion of any matters affecting the conduct of such defense.

Sec. 30. The council by itself and through its agents and employes shall have power to make full investigation as to all questions directly or indirectly relating to or bearing upon the purposes referred to in this act. It shall have power to subpoena witnesses and to require their testimony and to compel the production of account books and files and all papers and documents deemed relevant to any investigation or matter which may be under consideration by such council, and shall have the power to issue compulsory process to compel the attendance of said witnesses. In case the person served disobeys the command of such subpoena, it shall have power to punish the offending person for contempt.

Sec. 31. All departments, bureaus, commissions, board and institutions receiving public funds, all officers of the state or of any county or municipality therein, and all citizzens shall co-operate with and give all reasonable aid to the council as may be required by it.

Sec. 32. Unless it shall be otherwise determined or ordered by the governor, no information in the possession of the council, or in the possession of any one for it, shall be made public, but, unless so ordered, all such information shall be regarded as confidential; any member, officer, clerk, or employee, or other person divulging or making known any information contrary to the provisions hereof, or in any manner aiding in divulging or making known such information, shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding three months.

The formation of a Council of Defense was not a new idea born out of the present conflict. In our revolutionary days there was an organization known as Home Defense Guards and it was from this historic idea of defense that the organization of Defense Councils grew.

The National Council of Defense has the President as its honorary head and its original members were made up largely of the cabinet members.

The Nebraska legislators provided for an appropriation of $25,000 for two years and an organization of eleven members. The members were appointed by the Governor who is the honorary head of the Council and member ex-officio of every committee. The members of this Council were appointed from the different industries and professions. The members of the National, State and County Councils serve for the most part without pay.

Robert M. Joyce, Chairman of the Council, represents the manufacturing interests of the state; T. P. Reynolds, President of the American Federation of Labor for Nebraska, is at the head of the Council's Department of Labor; Mr. George Coupland, of Elgin, representing the agricultural interest, is at the head of the Department of Food Conservation and Production. The Red Cross and Relief societies are represented by Professor Sarka B. Hrbkova, Head of the Department of Slavonic languages of the University of Nebraska; the Department of Medicine and Sanitation has at its head, Dr. E. O. Weber, of Wahoo; the banking interests of the state are represented by C. A. McCloud, President of the First National Bank of Rork, and the railroads by George O. Brophy, General Superintendent of the Union Pacific, Nebraska division. Mr. George E. Johnson is the council's advisor on Survey and Typography. The other three members are Adjutant General Clapp, representing the military; Richard L. Metcalfe, Head of the Secret Service Department, and Herbert E. Gooch, Director of the County Councils. The Secretary is Henry C. Richmond, of Omaha.

The State Council is a clearing house for the National Council of Defense, the different county councils, and all other patriotic activities. The method of organizing the various county councils was by letter from Governor Neville to a prominent citizen in each community, asking him to take the initiative in organizing a county council of defense. Most generally mass meetings were called as a consequence and at least the nucleus of the organization established.

In all but three counties the organizations are working. In many counties they are exceedingly enthusiastic and doing valuable service for the state and nation. The local organizations usually comprise a chairman, vice chairman, secretary, treasurer and a representative for each precinct.

When the Food and Fuel Administrators began their work they took the organizations already formed by the Nebraska State Council as the medium through which to work. Professor Fogg, Director of the Four Minute Men, communicated with the chairman of the local boards in perfecting his organization.

The Council has undertaken the distribution of hundreds of thousands of booklets on patriotic subjects published by the Committee on Public Information. It has sent out many bulletins and circular letters dealing with many subjects and especially with the agricultural phase of the work. It has sent out several posters. Owing to a lack of funds it has not been able to do more of this very necessary work.

The Council with its meager appropriation would never have been able to accomplish the work it has had it not been for the complete and wonderful co-operation that it has received. The State Board of Agriculture, the State University, the State Farm and the different state offices have all rendered splendid yoeman service. The various business, agricultural and manufacturing interests of the state have all joined hands with the Council aiding it in rendering efficient service.

The offices which the Council has occupied and the furniture, have been donated by the patriotic citizens of Lincoln. Financial aid has sometimes been given for the prosecution of certain lines of work which the Council felt it could not otherwise have undertakekn. The Camp Fire Girls and individuals have given the Council efficient clerical help.

At the suggestion of the Council of National Defense a Scientific and Research Committee was appointed from the faculty of the State University. The purpose of the Committee is to supply the State Council of Defense with scientific and technical information, particularly in those subjjects requiring laboratory treatment. This committee has tested fuels for their heating value, has experimented with food products and the cost of production and has investigated all articles suspected of having been poisoned or made otherwise injurious.

In early July the Council appointed a Committee of thirty members to investigate and advise concerning the winter wheat situation. In the forepart of December it created a Sheep, Wool and Beef Calf Committee looking toward the increased production and conservation of the same.

The State Council has taken the initiative in promoting the organization of Home Guards. Although in the last analysis under the direction of the Governor, the Council has given out a great deal of information and assisted in many ways to organize the Home Guard units over the state. Although more than 150 organizations have been formed it is believed this work is only fairly started.

The growing demands for patriotic speakers in all sections of the state made it necessary to enlist the services of an expert in that line and the Council was exceedingly fortunate in securing Professor M. M. Fogg to take charge of the Speakers' Bureau of the State Council. The work of supplying speakers for patriotic meetings throughout Nebraska is being diligently attended to by Professor Fogg. It is the plan of this department to organize throughout the state and conduct public meetings in many places where few have been held.

One of the very important activities of the Council has been the endeavor to bring people to a proper realization of the duties of citizenship, especially those of foreign birth and lineage who by reason of racial sympathies have been led astray and have failed to remember the promise that they made when they were admitted into the nation's family as citizens.

The investigations that the Council has made reveal the fact that the German language press and the parochial schools where the German language is mostly used has had a very detrimental effect upon the attitude of those who have read these papers and attended these schools in regard to a proper appreciation of American citizenship. In fact, these agencies have retarded in a very large measure the absorption of those of foreign birth into the American life. The fostering of a racial sectionalism in community life in many localities in our state has been resultant of a very serious condition of affairs. The endeavors of the Council have been earnestly used to arouse the proper responses from those who have lived many years in the state and whose children and grand-children have also been influenced in a very detrimental manner by the continuance of languages other than American and ideals which are in conflict with those of our own country.

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